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THE
HISTORY OF GRUNDY COUNTY,
MISSOURI.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL INFORMATION, AND A
COMPENDIUM OF ACTUAL FACTS.

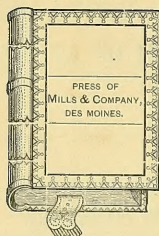
IT CONTAINS

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND ITS CHIEF CITIES—
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH; ITS PIONEER RECORD, WAR
HISTORY, RESOURCES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, GENERAL
AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE, POR-
TRAITS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS, AND A
LARGE AMOUNT OF MISCELLA-
NEOUS MATTER, IN-
CIDENTS, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

KANSAS CITY, MO.:
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DEDICATION AND PREFACE.

TO THE MEMORY of those who so kindly assisted the author in his work, and to the city of Trenton, its institutions and enterprises, this volume is dedicated.

While it has been an interesting labor to gather from the oldest citizens their reminiscences of events occurring in the first settlement of Grundy county, and to carefully search the old volumes of newspapers, whose editors had given a weekly *resume* of the current events of the times, who had urged forward and joined in many of the enterprises and were connected with the earlier institutions of the county, and like "sea shells found where the ocean had been, to tell that the great tide of life was once there." The task has been long, tedious and wearisome, with difficulties environing the way at every step, and it has only been accomplished by the exercise of patient research and perseverance.

It has been the earnest aim of the writer to record only such facts as are based on the most reliable and trustworthy authority, and to this end every available source of creditable information has been exhausted. No effort has been made at mere rhetorical embellishment.

There may be a few errors in the book—none are perfect. Typographical errors are found in all works and this will doubtless not prove an exception, but the intelligent reader will find them no obstacle to a clear and easy understanding of the subjects before him.

There will be found biographies of a number of the best and most useful citizens of the county. Future generations will want to know of what composed the manhood and womanhood of an era that tried the stamina of the bravest, the truest and the best.

Much has been given to local matters, and the county's history in all its phases has been brought from the realms of obscurity into the broad light of day. Much more could have been written about very many of the oldest and best citizens of Grundy county who have aided us in securing valuable matter for this history, and to one and all the publishers and author return their sincere thanks for the courtesy extended. They would, however, more especially mention the following, who have been unremitting in their kindness, and earnest in their endeavor to secure us all available information in their power: Mayor Collier, County Clerk D. C. Pugh, Deputy Clerk E. B. Cooper, the press of Trenton, Judge A. H. Burkeholder, Prof. T. B. Pratt, Preston W. Bain, Jesse Bain, Thomas Torpey, G. P. Hammer, William C. Swayze, Major John C. Griffin, and many of the old pioneers, Dr. and William N. Peery, I. M. White, and the county officials of Livingston county. To the above named gentlemen, who have rendered us invaluable assistance, the publishers and author return their sincere thanks, and to their kind and persevering effort much of the value of this history is due.

Having objection to extended prefatory remarks, the writer, in making his parting salaam, would adopt the advice of an old author, "Forbear the prelude, and give the contents of thy tale."

THE AUTHOR.

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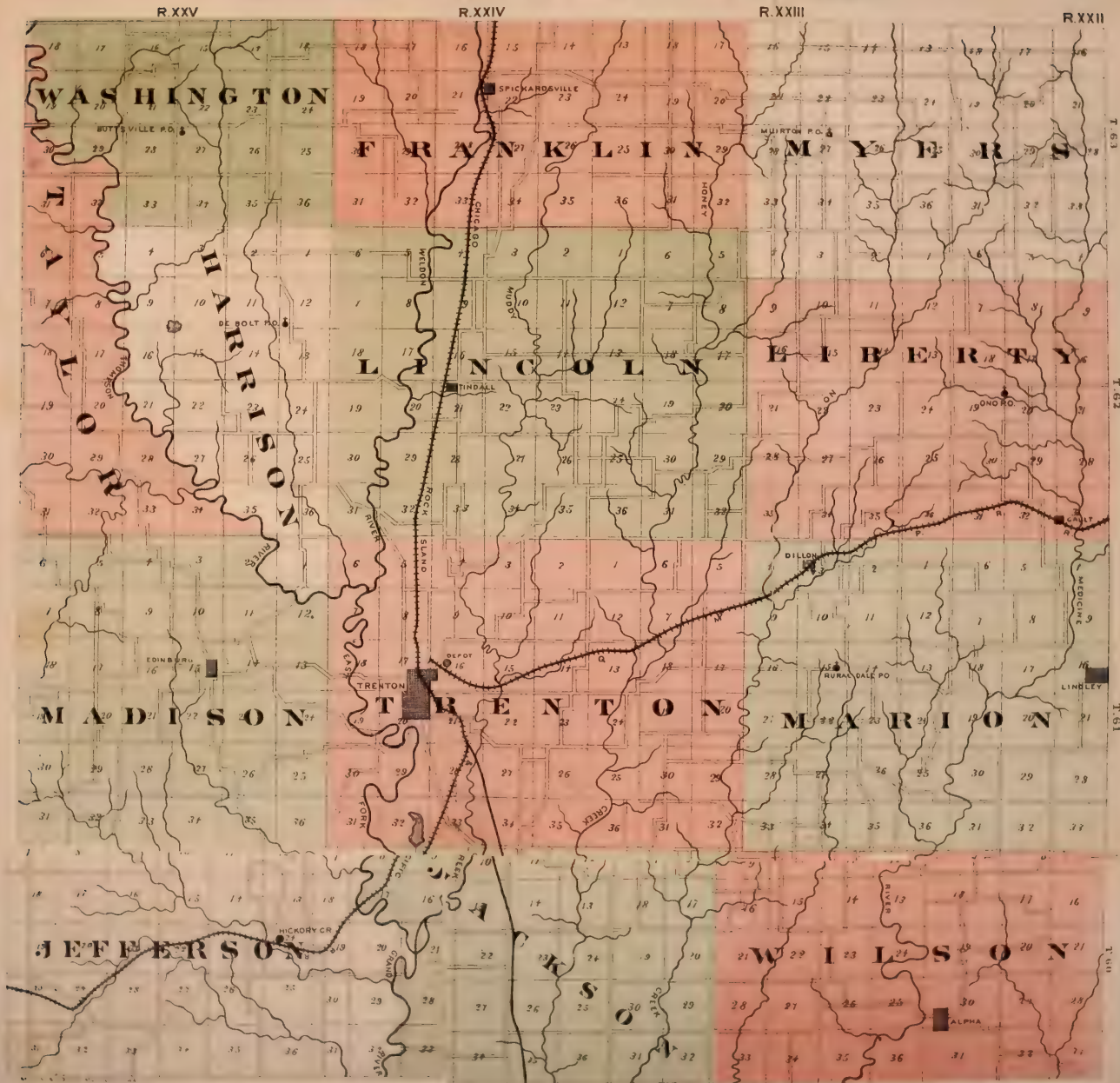
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MAP OF GRUNDY COUNTY, MO.



HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase of the vast territory, west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic, additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field, whence he could the more effectively guard his newly acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment, that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the first intimation that they had had, that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France, would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also

control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the Cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them as follows:

"I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister, who had agreed with him, and said to him: "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and

I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, 1803, eighteen days afterward, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits, was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: "Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: "I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with the uncertainties of free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, Republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of

scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but of its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress, which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought, that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the plains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded Nations.
All the land was full of people;
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes,
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act, passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district, included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion, by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this, he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, who established in St. Louis, what were called, Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana, was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3d, 1805, and President Jefferson, appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the Territory, was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs, and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809 and President Madison, appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen. Howard, and remained in office, until the admission of the State into the Union.

The portions of Missouri, which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory, between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec

River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name—Extent—Surface—Rivers—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils—Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri, is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and between $12^{\circ} 2'$ and $18^{\circ} 51'$ west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the state east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner, along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the state north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the state is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away toward the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No state in the Union enjoys better facilities, for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory

and state in the Union ; with the whole valley of the Ohio ; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe’s royal rivers all—
 The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire’s weight
 On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm ;
 Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
 Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
 To hide its terrors in a sea of gloom ;
 The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
 The fount of fable and the source of song ;
 The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
 The loving sky seems wedded with the wave ;
 The yellow Tiber, chok’d with Roman spoils,
 A dying miser shrinking ’neath his gold ;
 The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms ;
 And Thames that bears the riches of the world ;
 Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
 Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
 Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
 Like Aaron’s rod, these streams of fame and song.”

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Maramec River south, of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 275 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber.—Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almun-g-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate.—The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold ; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder, except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies.—Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, ex-

hibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil.—The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

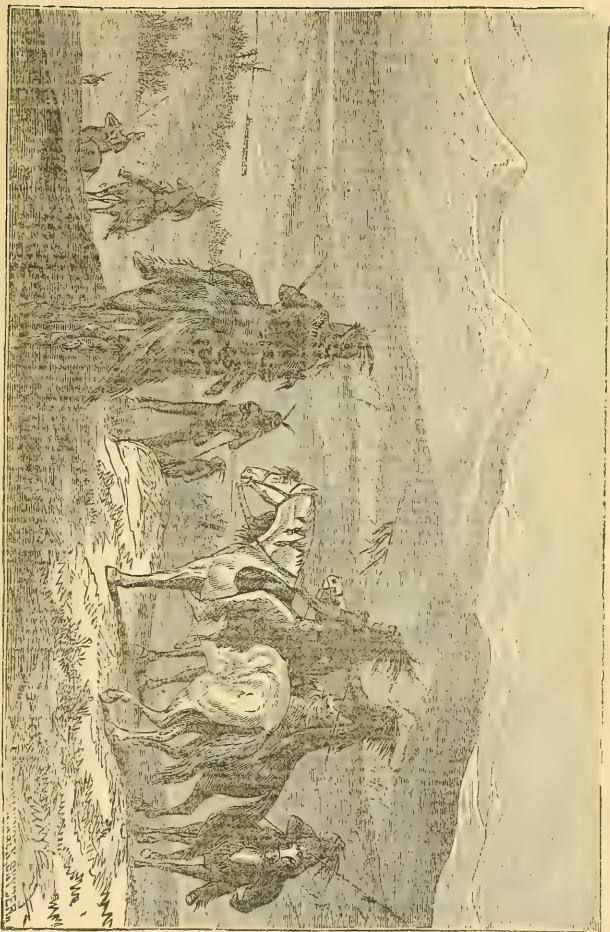
South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, 1880.

	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647

Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,874
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751



WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.

Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis*	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Sheilby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	. . .	350,522
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804
Males			1,127,424
Females			1,041,380
Native			1,957,564
Foreign			211,240
White			2,023,568
Colored†			145,236

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian, VII. Azoic.

“The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

* St. Louis city and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

† Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick ; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick ; Bluff, 200 feet thick ; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive."

"The Bluff formation," says Prof. Swallow, "rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140 ; at Boonville 100 ; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet ; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to-wit : "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the north-western portion of the state.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott county, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannal coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal measures are full of fossils, which are always confined to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet ; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet ; Middle Archimedes, 50

fect; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oolitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and St. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and wide ly different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to-wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group:—There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone :—The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis county, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the state. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish-brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft, sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryces' Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision, for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man—to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil, those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys, have developed the fact, that the coal deposits in the State, are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. The southeast boundary of the State, has been ascertained, to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton, and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in north Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embrace more than 26,000 square miles, of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal, to the State; its influence in domestic life; in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed, and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a Nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State,

and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Green, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron, is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob, contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron, are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in 21 or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores, extend over a greater range of country, than all the others combined; embracing about 100 counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri, by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state, at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francis, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc.—Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison, and Franklin counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked, and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds, and Wright counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble.—There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone, and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red, and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the state, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3d Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to the fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints.—Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay, and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are

found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau springs in Cooper, the Monagaw springs in St. Clair, the Elk springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham springs in St. Louis county have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University campus are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Maramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands—Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with Indians—First Settlement—Ste. Genevieve and New Bou bon—St. Louis—When Incorporated—Potosi—St. Charles—Portage des Sioux—New Mad id—St. Francois County—Perry—Mississippi—Loutre Island—"Boon's Lick"—Cote Sans Dessein—Howard County—Some First Things—Counties—When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri, was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so when they found this country in the possession of such a people, they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America, was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast

region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it, a temporary government, and another act approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans," became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana," was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

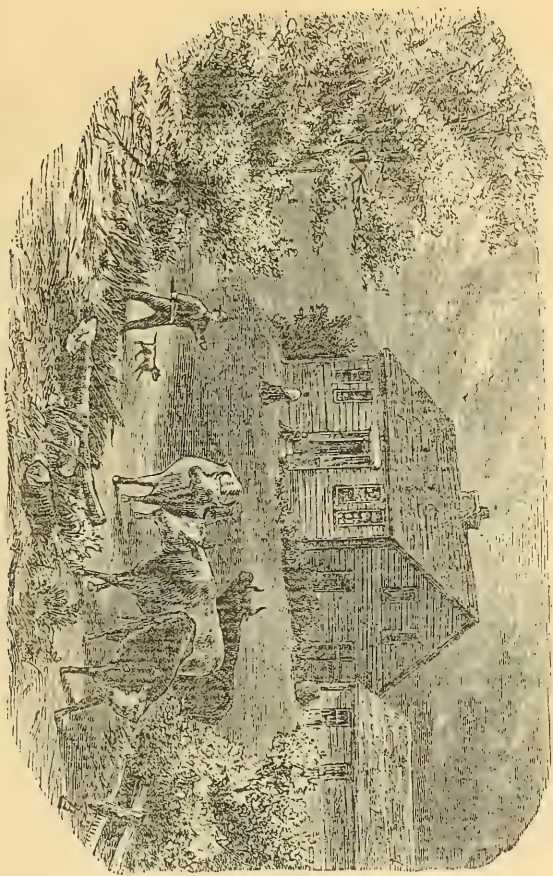
This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and in 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen then, that the soil of Missouri belonged:

- 1st.—To France with other territory.
- 2d.—In 1768, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.
- 3d.—October 1st, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain, back to France.
- 4th.—April 30th, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France, to the United States.
- 5th.—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress, for the newly acquired territory.
- 6th.—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.
- 7th.—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.
- 8th.—June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."
- 9th.—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.
- 10th.—In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States,

A PIONEER HOME.



subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians, at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of these settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclède Lignest, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclède Lignest, Antoino Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV, of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and Wm. Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the advantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day, the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1873, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a paternal residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was, for many years, known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made at or near St. Charles, in St. Charles county, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village

was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater, and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Ill., was settled August 6th, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Herman, in the Missouri River was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt, and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defense of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the Territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared, and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization, are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand

Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.
 The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.
 The first house of worship, (Catholic), was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.
 The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.
 The first newspaper established in St. Louis, (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.
 The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.
 The first Protestant church erected at St. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.
 The first bank established, (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.
 The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.
 The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Ried; landed at St. Louis 1817.
 The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.
 The first college built, (St. Louis College), in 1817.
 The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.
 The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.
 The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.
 The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.
 The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.
 The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812—Council—House of Representatives—Wm. Clark first Territorial Governor—Edward Hempstead first Delegate—Spanish Grants—First General Assembly—Proceedings—Second Assembly—Proceedings—Population of Territory—Vote of Territory—Rufus Easton—Absent Members—Third Assembly—Proceedings—Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three Judges,

whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Mathew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the cession in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its Session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:

St. Charles.—John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis.—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve —George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau.—George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid.—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected Speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles.—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis.—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid.—Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Fredrick Bates, Secretary, and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this Session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St.

Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet, of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McGready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least—the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Hammond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an apportionment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neely, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other

things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a state government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be Admitted into the Union—Agitation of the Slavery Question—"Missouri Compromise"—Constitutional Convention of 1820—Constitution presented to Congress—Further Resistance to Admission—Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report—Second Compromise—Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened.

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public councils of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th 1819.—After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso:

"*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted—79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word "convicted," was adopted—87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word "convicted," which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed—22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost, and Congress adjourned. This was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. That body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:

Cape Girardeau.—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper.—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid.—Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles.—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve.—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis.—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington.—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the 6th of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention. The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States,

which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease

" With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state ; deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care ;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic" * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons, (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union,) be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed ; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States ; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act ; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact ; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete."

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and Other State Officers—Senators and Representatives to General Assembly—Sheriffs and Coroners—U. S. Senators—Representatives in Congress—Supreme Court Judges—Counties Organized—Capital Moved to St. Charles—Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the Election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, to-wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott, who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve speaker, and John McArthur clerk, William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor, 1812-13. William Clark, 1813-1820.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820-24. Frederick Bates, 1824-25. Abraham J. Williams vice Bates, 1825. John Miller vice Bates, 1826-28. John Miller, 1828-32. Daniel Dunklin, 1832-36, resigned; appointed Surveyor

General U. S. Liburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40. Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844. M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48. Austin A. King, 1848-52. Sterling Price, 1852-56. Truett Polk, 1856-57, resigned. Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857. Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60. C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance. Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864. William P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble. Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68. Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70. B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72. Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76. John S. Phelps, 1876-80. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24. Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28. Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32. Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36. Franklin Cannon, 1836-40. M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44. James Young, 1844-48. Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52. Wilson Brown, 1852-55. Hancock Jackson, 1856-60. Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61. Willard P. Hall, 1861-64. George Smith, 1864-68. Edward O. Stanard, 1868-70. Joseph J. Gravelly, 1870-72. Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74. Norman J. Colman, 1874-76. Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80. Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21. William G. Pettis, 1821-24. Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26. Spencer Pettis, 1826-28. P. H. McBride, 1829-30. John C. Edwards, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837. Peter G. Glover, 1837-39. James L. Minor, 1839-45. F. H. Martin, 1845-49. Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52. John M. Richardson, 1852-56. Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years. Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64. Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years. Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years. Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21. Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28. James Earickson, 1829-33. John Walker, 1833-38. Abraham McClellan, 1838-43. Peter G. Glover, 1843-51. A. W. Morrison, 1851-60. George C. Bingham, 1862-64. William Bishop, 1864-68. William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70. Samuel Hays, 1872. Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74. Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76. Elijah Gates, 1876-80. Phillip E. Chappel, 1880, and present incumbent.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21. Rufus Easton, 1821-26. Robt. W. Wells, 1826-36. William B. Napton, 1836-39. S. M. Bay, 1839-45. B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49. William A. Roberts, 1849-51. James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56. Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59. James P. Knott, 1859-61. Aikman Welch, 1861-64. Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864. Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68. Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70. A. J. Baker, 1870-72. Henry Clay Ewing, 1872-74. John A. Hockaday, 1874-76. Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80. McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21. William V. Rector, 1821-23. Elias Barcroft, 1823-33. Henry Shurlds, 1833-35. Peter G. Glover, 1835-37. Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45. William Monroe, 1845. J. R. McDermott, 1845-48. George W. Miller, 1848-49. Wilson Brown, 1849-52. William H. Buffington, 1852-60. William S. Moseley, 1860-64. Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68. Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72. George B. Clark, 1872-74. Thomas Holladay, 1874-80. John Walker, 1880, and present incumbent.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822-'41; John D. Cooke, 1822-'23; Jno. R. Jones, 1822-'24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-'25; Geo. Tompkins, 1824-'45; Robt. Wash, 1825-'37; Jno. C. Edwards, 1837-'39; Wm. Scott, appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assembly in place of McKirk resigned; re-appointed 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; Wm. B. Napton, 1849-'52; Jno. F. Ryland, 1849-51; Jno. H. Birch, 1849-'51; Wm. Scott, Jno. F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851 for six years; Gamble resigned 1854; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble; William B. Napton (vacated

by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned), elected August, 1857, for six years; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation; Barton Bates appointed 1862; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862; John D. S. Dryden appointed 1862; Barton Bates, 1863-'65; W. V. N. Bay, elected 1863; John D. S. Dryden, elected 1863; David Wagner appointed 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace, appointed 1865; Nathaniel Holmes, appointed 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg, appointed 1866; James Baker, appointed 1868; David Wagner, elected 1868-'70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-'70; Warren Currier, 1868-'71; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place who resigned; Ephriam B. Ewing, elected 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873 in place of Ewing, deceased; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned; Warwick Hough, elected 1874; William B. Napton, elected 1874-'80; John E. Henry, 1876-'86; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton, in 1880; Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alex. Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; Jas. M. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robt. Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Chas. D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Boggy, 1873; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81, re-elected 1881; Geo. G. Vest, 1879.

Representatives to Congress.—Jno Scott, 1820-26; Ed. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; Wm. H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; Jno. Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson, 1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; Jno. C. Edwards, 1840-42; Jas. M. Hughes, 1842-44; Jas. H. Relfe, 1842-46; Jas. B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Wm. McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; Jas. S. Green, 1846-50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Williard P. Hall, 1846-53; Wm. V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thos. H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecia Oliver, 1852-57; Jas. J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60; James Craig, 1856-60; Samuel H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robt. T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-69; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb 1866-68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; Jno. M. Glover, 1876-78;

Robt. A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Chas. H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair	January 29, 1841	Linn	January 7, 1837
Andrew	January 29, 1841	Livingston	January 6, 1837
Atchison	January 14, 1845	McDonald	March 3, 1849
Audrain	December 17, 1836	Macon	January 6, 1837
Barry	January 5, 1835	Madison	December 14, 1818
Barton	December 12, 1835	Maries	March 2, 1855
Bates	January 29, 1841	Marion	December 23, 1826
Benton	January 3, 1835	Mercer	February 14, 1845
Bollinger	March 1, 1851	Miller	February 6, 1837
Boone	November 16, 1820	Mississippi	February 14, 1845
Buchanan	February 10, 1839	Moniteau	February 14, 1845
Butler	February 27, 1849	Monroe	January 6, 1831
Caldwell	December 26, 1836	Montgomery	December 14, 1818
Callaway	November 25, 1820	Morgan	January 5, 1833
Camden	January 29, 1841	New Madrid	October 1, 1812
Cape Girardeau	October 1, 1812	Newton	December 31, 1838
Carroll	January 3, 1833	Nodaway	February 14, 1845
Carter	March 10, 1859	Oregon	February 14, 1845
Cass	September 14, 1835	Oage	January 29, 1841
Cedar	February 14, 1845	Ozark	January 29, 1841
Chariton	November 16, 1820	Pemiscot	February 19, 1861
Christian	March 8, 1860	Perry	November 16, 1820
Clark	December 15, 1818	Pettis	January 26, 1833
Clay	January 2, 1822	Phelps	November 13, 1857
Clinton	January 15, 1833	Pike	December 14, 1818
Cole	November 16, 1820	Flatte	December 31, 1838
Cooper	December 17, 1818	Polk	March 13, 1835
Crawford	January 23, 1829	Pulaski	December 15, 1818
Dade	January 29, 1841	Putnam	February 28, 1845
Dallas	December 10, 1844	Ralls	November 16, 1820
Daviess	December 29, 1836	Randolph	January 22, 1829
DeKalb	February 25, 1845	Ray	November 16, 1820
Dent	February 10, 1851	Reynolds	February 25, 1845
Douglas	October 19, 1857	Ripley	January 5, 1833
Dunklin	February 14, 1845	St. Charles	October 1, 1812
Franklin	December 11, 1818	St. Clair	January 29, 1841
Gasconade	November 25, 1820	St. Francois	December 19, 1821
Gentry	February 12, 1841	Ste. Genevieve	October 1, 1812
Greene	January 2, 1833	St. Louis	October 1, 1812
Grundy	January 2, 1843	Saline	November 25, 1820
Harrison	February 14, 1845	Schuyler	February 14, 1845
Henry	December 13, 1834	Scotland	January 29, 1841
Hickory	February 14, 1845	Scott	December 28, 1821
Holt	February 15, 1841	Shannon	January 29, 1841
Howard	January 23, 1816	Shelby	January 2, 1835
Howell	March 2, 1857	Stoddard	January 2, 1835
Iron	February 17, 1857	Stone	February 10, 1851
Jackson	December 15, 1826	Sullivan	February 16, 1845
Jasper	January 29, 1841	Taney	January 16, 1837
Jefferson	December 8, 1818	Texas	February 14, 1835
Johnson	December 13, 1834	Vernon	February 17, 1851
Knox	February 14, 1845	Warren	January 5, 1833
Laclede	February 24, 1849	Washington	August 21, 1813
Lafayette	November 16, 1820	Wayne	December 11, 1818
Lawrence	February 25, 1845	Webster	March 3, 1855
Lewis	January 2, 1833	Worth	February 8, 1861
Lincoln	December 14, 1818	Wright	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon—Call for 75,000 men—Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—Proclamation of Governor Jackson—General Order No. 7—Legislature convenes—Camp Jackson organized—Sterling Price appointed Major-General—Frost's letter to Lyon—Lyon's letter to Frost—Surrender of Camp Jackson—Proclamation of Gen. Harney—Conference between Price and Harney—Harney superseded by Lyon—Second Conference—Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City—Proclamation of Lyon—Lyon at Springfield—State offices declared vacant—Gen. Fremont assumes command—Proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Reynolds—Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson—Death of Gen. Lyon—Succeeded by Sturgis—Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble—Martial Law declared—2d Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson—President modifies Fremont's Order—Fremont relieved by Hunter—Proclamation of Price—Hunter's Order of Assessment—Hunter declares Martial Law—Order relating to Newspapers—Halleck succeeds Hunter—Halleck's Order 81—Similar order by Halleck—Boone County Standard confiscated—Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra—Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—Gen. Rosencrans takes command—Massacre at Centalia—Death of Bill Anderson—Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosencrans—List of Battles.

“Lastly stood war—

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

* * * * *

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one soft bond of amity and love?”

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War, sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues, which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(General Orders No. 7.)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions, will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the Districts will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

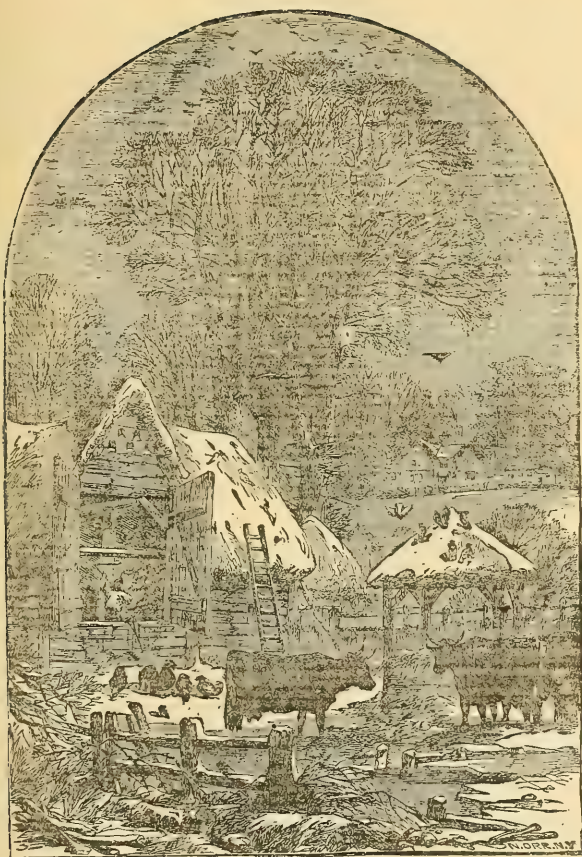
By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra Session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war ; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General ; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State ; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces ; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads ; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson," was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.



A PIONEER WINTER.

May 10, 1861. General Frost commanding "Camp Jackson" addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, MAY 10, 1861.

CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn, (and I think I am fully informed,) of any other part of the state forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Mayor Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my Constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,

Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10th, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson:*

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, hav-

ing in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property, etc."

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

- August 12, 1864. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.
 August 20, 1864. General Price issued a proclamation.
 August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.
 August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.
 September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.
 September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood creek.
 September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.
 September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.
 September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.
 October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.
 November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.
 November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.
 November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.
 November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.
 December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.
 December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.
 March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.
 January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
 GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI. }
 St. Louis, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
 Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia,

editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Jos. C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Mar-
maduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pochahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }
KANSAS CITY MO., August 25, 1863. }

(General Order No. 11.)

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters,

will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth—Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 12-13, Battle of Arrow Creek.

January, 1864, General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.

September, 1864, Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Moreau River.

October 5, 1864, Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864, Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864, Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864, Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864, Capt. Anderson killed.

December —, 1864, General Rosecrans relieved, and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the civil war. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State :

Potosi, May 14, 1861.

Boonville, June 17, 1861.

Carthage, July 5, 1861.

Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.

Overtown's Run, July 17, 1861.

Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.

Wilson's Creek, August 9, 1861.

Athens, August 5, 1861.

Moreton, August 20, 1861.

Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.

Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.

Norfolk, September 10, 1861.

Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.

Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.

Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.

Osceola, September 25, 1861.

Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1861.

Lebanon, Oct. 13, 1861.

Linn Creek, Oct. 15, 1861.

Big River Bridge, Oct. 15, 1861.

Fredericktown, Oct. 21, 1861.

Springfield, Oct. 25, 1861.

Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Piketon, Nov. 8, 1861.

Little Blue, Nov. 10, 1861.

Clark's Station, Nov. 11, 1861.

Zion Church, Dec. 28, 1871.

Silver Creek, Jan. 15, 1862.

New Madrid, Feb. 28, 1862.

Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.

Neosho, April 22, 1862.

Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.

Chariton River, July 30, 1862.

Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.

Pierces Mill, June —, 1862.

Florida, July 22, 1862.

Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.

Kirksville, Aug. 6, 1862.

Compton's Ferry, Aug. 8, 1862.

Yellow Creek, Aug. 13, 1862.

Independence, Aug. 17, 1862.

Lone Jack, Aug. 16, 1862.

Newtonia, Sept. 13, 1862.

Springfield, Jan. 8, 1863.

Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.

Arrow Rock, Oct. 12 and 13, 1863.

Pilot Knob, Sept. —, 1864.

Harrison, Sept. —, 1864.

Moreau River, Oct. 7, 1864.

Prince's Ford, Oct. 5, 1864.

Glasgow, Oct. 8, 1864.

Little Blue Creek, Oct. 20, 1864.

Albany, Oct. 27, 1864.

Near Rocheport, Sept. 23, 1864.

Centralia, Sept. 27, 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War—Mormon Difficulties—Florida War—Mexican War.

On the 14th day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokux, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jaimison, of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman, of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West—upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time—was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here *The Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain

condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of DeWitt, on the Missouri river, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. DeWitt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town—Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from DeWitt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Howard, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price, Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarchel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons that, if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Howard county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their

wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways—the result of their own acts—but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the 1st brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General John B. Clark, of Howard county was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to General Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz. : That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hyrum.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okeechobee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissimmee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made colonel, and D. D. Mitchell lieutenant-colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lalfland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame."

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milk Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri Adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Nigh of the "Iron Horse" in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

"In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,

Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or Territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878.

Indian Corn	93,062,000 bushels
Wheat	20,196,000 "
Rye	732,000 "
Oats	19,584,000 "
Buckwheat	46,400 "
Potatoes	5,415,000 "
Tobacco	23,023,000 pounds
Hay	1,620,000 tons

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules and milch cows in the different States for 1879:

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
Maine	81,700 . . . . .	. . . . .	169,100
New Hampshire . .	57,100 . . . . .	. . . . .	98,100
Vermont	77,400 . . . . .	. . . . .	217,800
Massachusetts . . .	131,000 . . . . .	. . . . .	160,700
Rhode Island . . .	16,200 . . . . .	. . . . .	22,000
Connecticut	53,500 . . . . .	. . . . .	116,500

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
New York	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa	770,700	43,400	676,200
MISSOURI	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127,600
California	273,000	25,700	459,600
Oregon	109,700	3,500	112,400
Ne., Col. and Ter's	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch-cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep, was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows:

STATES.	NO.	STATES.	NO.
Ohio	932,878	MISSOURI	965,839
Indiana	622,321	Wisconsin	472,108
Illinois	3,214,896	Kentucky	212,412
Iowa	569,763		

Average weight per head for each State:

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210.47	MISSOURI	213.32
Indiana	193.80	Wisconsin	220.81
Illinois	225.71	Kentucky	210.11
Iowa	211.98		

From the above, it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced, with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million of gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock, aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of railroads which are operated in the State are the following:

Missouri Pacific—chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad; The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Rail-

road Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied trackways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000 and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid, are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Green, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city of the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and bags \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracts, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System—Public School System of Missouri—Lincoln Institute—Officers of Public School System—Certificates of Teachers—University of Missouri—Schools—Colleges—Institutions of Learning—Location—Libraries—Newspapers and Periodicals—No. of School Children—Amount Expended—Value of Grounds and Buildings—"The Press."

The first constitution of Missouri provided, that "one school or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

It will be seen that even at that early day, (1820), the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education, for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public school system in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period, the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining* public schools, the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices they naturally thought that the training received in public schools, could not be otherwise than defective, hence many years of probation passed, before the popular mind was prepared to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people

We can hardly conceive of two grander and more potent promoters of civilization, than the free school and the free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

"Tis education forms the common mind;

* * * * *

"For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will,
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws."

All the States of the Union, have in practical operation the public school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught, but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keep-

ing pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

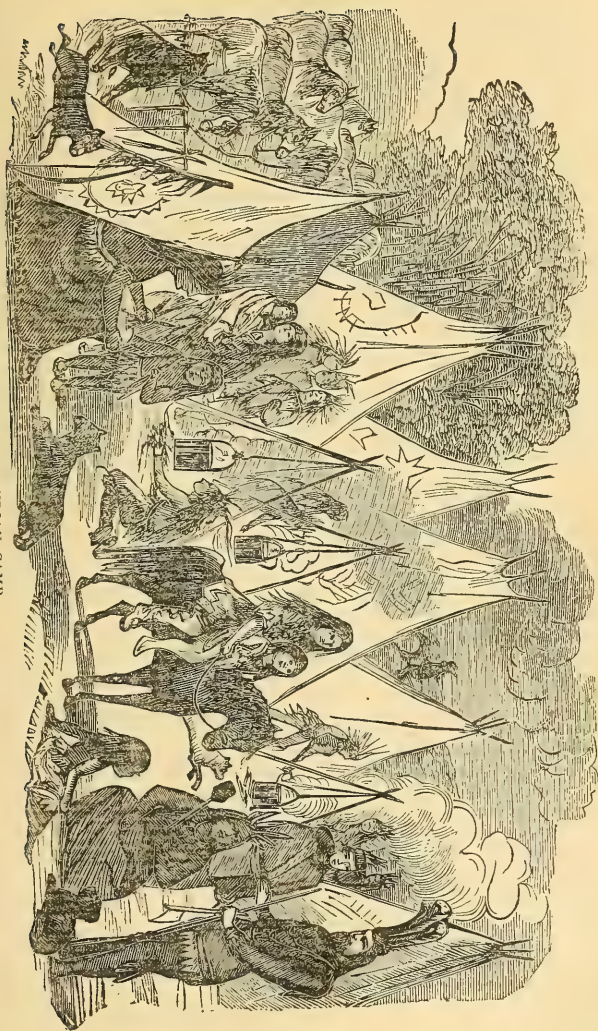
The officers having in charge the public school interests, are the State "Board of Education;" the State Superintendent; County Superintendent; County Clerk and Treasurer; Board of Directors; City and Town School Board; and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the executive officer of this Board, being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of all the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications; and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Superintendents are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties, is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case, the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited, may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records



AN INDIAN CAMP.

all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Superintendents.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent.; the tax permitted for school-house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone county. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put upon the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839 by an act of the General Assembly, five commissioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is opened to both male and female and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institution of the State as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College	Fayette.
Westminster College	Fulton.
Lewis College	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute	Glasgow.
Lincoln College	Greenwood.

Hannibal College	Hannibal.
Woodland College	Independence.
Thayer College	Kidder.
La Grange College	La Grange.
William Jewell College	Liberty.
Baptist College	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers	St. Louis.
St. Louis University	St. Louis.
Washington University	St. Louis.
Drury College	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary	St. Joseph.
Christian College	Columbia.
Stephens' College	Columbia.
Howard College	Fayette.
Independence Female College	Independence.
Central Female College	Lexington.
Clay Seminary	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College	Palmyra.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University)	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy	Chillicothe.
Grand River College	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School	Shelbyville.
Stewartville Male and Female Seminary	Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University)	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department)	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School)	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College)	Liberty.
Concordia College	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NAME.	LOCATION	VOLUMES
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.	Cape Girardeau.	1,225
University of Missouri	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society	Columbia	1,200
Law College.	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College	Fulton	5,000
Lewis College	Glasgow	3,000
Mercantile Library	Hannibal	2,219
Library Association	Independence	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson	1,000
State Library	Jefferson City	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,300
Law Library	Kansas City	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School	Kirksville	1,050
William Jewell College	Liberty	4,000
St. Paul's College	Palmyra.	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy	Rolla	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library	St. Charles	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library	St. Joseph	6,000
Law Library	St. Joseph	2,000
Public School Library	St. Joseph	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library	St. Joseph	1,500
Academy of Science	St. Louis	2,744
Academy of Visitation	St. Louis	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers	St. Louis	22,000
Deutsche Institute	St. Louis	1,000
German Evang. Lutheran, Concordia College.	St. Louis	4,800
Law Library Association	St. Louis	8,000
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis	1,000
Mrs. Cuthberts Seminary (Young Ladies)	St. Louis	1,500
Odd Fellows Library	St. Louis	4,000
Public School Library	St. Louis	40,097
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library	St. Louis	45,000
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis University	St. Louis	17,000

NAME.	LOCATION.	VOLUMES.
St. Louis University Society Libraries	St. Louis	8,000
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis	2,000
Washington University	St. Louis	4,500
St. Louis Law School	St. Louis	3,000
Young Men's Sodality	St. Louis	1,327
Library Association	Sedalia	1,500
Public School Library	Sedalia	1,015
Drury College	Springfield	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals	481
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CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane	St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored)	Jefferson City.
City Normal School	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of School Children	—
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IN 1878.

Estimated value of School Property	\$8,321,399
Total Receipts for Public Schools	4,207,617
Total Expenditures	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male Teachers	6,239; average monthly pay	\$36.36.
Female Teachers	5,060; average monthly pay	28.09.

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:

But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

“A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads.”

constituted for a time, their only house of worship, and yet to them

“No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty.”

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest Anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834, a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard County, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time, was commenced what is now known, as the “General Association of Missouri Baptists.”

To this body, is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control, a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay County. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregation Home Missionary Society during that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Salmon Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary

Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these, were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at the time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference" which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen traveling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided

by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church, South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of their missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814 but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and in 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Giddng. The first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1719 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synods together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergyman of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks.

Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans Home, a charitable institution was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the member of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking

the name of United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson county in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State, four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry county about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Arch-Bishop.

In Kansas City there are five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph, and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the City of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male, and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools.

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	139,578

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College, (M. E. South)	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	Warrenton.
Christian Univesity (Christian)	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Envangelical Lutheran)	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. E. Church)	Glasgow.
St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic)	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Her First Settlement—Arrival of the First Steamboat—Removal of the Capital to Jefferson City—When Incorporated—Population by Decades—First Lighted by Gas—Death of one of her Founders, Pierre Chouteau—Cemeteries—Financial Crash—Bondholders and Coupon-clippers—Value of Real and Personal Property—Manufacturers—Criticism.

It was nearly a century and a quarter ago that St. Louis's first arrival proclaimed the site of the future metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. In 1762 M. Pierre Laclede Liqueste and his two companions, Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, landed upon the site which was destined to become a great city. They were the avant-couriers and principal members of a company which had certain privileges secured to them by the governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which then included the whole of Missouri, that of trading with the Indians, and which was known as the Louisiana Fur Company, with the privilege further granted of establishing such posts as their business might demand west of the Mississippi and on the Missouri rivers. They had been on a prospecting tour and knew something of the country, and on February 15, 1774, Laclede, with the above named companions, took possession of the ground which is now the city of St. Louis. They established a trading-post, took formal possession of the country and called their post St. Louis. In 1768 Captain Rios took possession of the post as a part of Spanish territory, ceded to it by France by the treaty of Paris, and it remained under the control of successive Spanish governors until March 10, 1804. The Spanish government, by the treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, retroceded the territory to France, and, by purchase, France ceded the whole country to the United States, April 30, 1803. In October of the same year Congress passed an act approving the purchase, and authorizing the president to take possession of the country or Territory of Louisiana. This was done February 15, 1804, when Captain Amos Stoddard, of the United States army, and the agent of the United States, received from Don Carlos Dehault Delapus, a surrender of the post of St. Louis and the Territory of Upper Louisiana. On the 10th of March the keys to the government house and the archives and public property were turned over or delivered to the representative of the United States, the Spanish flag was lowered, the stars

and stripes thrown to the breeze, accompanied with the roar of artillery and music, and the transfer was complete. In 1805 St. Louis had its first post-office established, and the place was incorporated as a town in 1809. It did not grow very fast, but was the recognized headquarters for the territory of the west and northwest. The French from Indiana and other points had settled there, and the town was decidedly French in its character and population. The Missouri Fur Company which had its headquarters there was organized in 1808, of which Pierre Chouteau was the head. His associates were Manuel Lisa, Wm. Clark, Sylvester Labadie, and others, and such familiar names as the Astors, Bent, Sublette, Cabanne, General Ashly and Robert Campbell were prominently identified with the town and its progress. The first paper was issued July 2, 1808.

In 1812 the Territory of Louisiana, or that part north, was changed and named the Territory of Missouri, and was given Territorial rights, with a representation on the floor of Congress. St. Louis was the seat of the Territorial government until 1820, and the first legislature met in that town, and part of its proceedings was the removal of the seat of the government to St. Charles, where it remained until located at Jefferson City in 1826. In 1822 St. Louis began to take on more style, and was incorporated as a city December 9th of that year. There had been a bank established in 1817, and quite a large number of business houses were built and occupied, and a number of loan offices chartered. When St. Louis became an American city her population was 925; this was in 1804. When the Territory was named Missouri, and she was the seat of government in 1812, her population had reached 2,000. William Deckers laid the first pavement in 1818. A ferry had been started in 1804. The first steamboat arrived in 1817. It was a low-pressure steamboat, built at Pittsburgh, and named the *General Pike*. It arrived August 2d, and was greeted by the entire population, who gazed upon her with wonder and astonishment. The Indians were a badly scared crowd, and could not be induced to come near it. The first steamboat stemmed the tide of the Missouri in 1819, and the same year the first steamboat from New Orleans put in its appearance at St. Louis. It was twenty-seven days *en route*.

BOUNDARIES AND INCORPORATION.

In 1820 the population had reached 4,928, and when incorporated in 1822 was believed to number about 5,000, not much immigration having come in. The boundary lines of the city when she received her charter were defined as follows: The line commencing at the middle of Mill Creek, just below the gas works, thence west to Seventh Street and up Seventh Street to a point due west of "Roy's Tower," thence to the river. The city plat embraced 385 acres of ground.

The first church was built in 1824, and was of the Presbyterian denomination. The second was an Episcopal Church, erected in 1825. A new

court-house was built in 1827, and also a market-house. These old-time landmarks have long since disappeared, and no mark is left to tell the tale of their being. The spot or location is recorded, but what that availeth is not of comprehension to the generation of to-day.

ADVANCEMENT.

The first brick house was said to have been erected in 1814. The first mayor of the city was Wm. C. Lane. The St. Louis University was founded in 1829; the Catholic Cathedral was completed in 1832 and consecrated by Bishop Rosetti.

In 1833 the population of St. Louis was about six thousand, and the taxable property, real and personal, aggregated \$2,745,000. St. Louis, like all other cities, felt the blighting effects of the financial crash of 1837, still her progress was not wholly checked. Her vitality was great and her resources spread over the territory, in many cases, out of the reach of the troubles of the times. Her fur trade was immense and the crash had little to do with that, so that while she felt the depression in her financial circles, her commercial prosperity was in no wise checked. There is very little more in the history of St. Louis to record than the noting of her general prosperity and steady onward progress for the next decade.

Her population in 1840 had risen to 16,469, and in 1844, 34,140. The population had more than doubled in four years. Fine buildings had arisen in place of the old fur warehouses of the early French settlers. Stately residences appeared in the suburbs; and in all that gave promise of a great and influential city, she had advanced and was advancing rapidly. The Mercantile Library was founded in 1848, and gas had been introduced the year previous, the city being first lighted on the night of November 4, 1847. In the great cholera year, 1849, the disease assumed an epidemic form, and of that dread scourge the people had a fearful experience. The progress of St. Louis had been handsomely commemorated on the eighty-third anniversary of its founding, the date being February 15, 1847. Among the living, and the only survivor of the memorable trio who first landed and located the city, was the venerable Pierre Chouteau, who, with his brother, had accompanied Laclede Liqueste, to locate a trading-post for the fur company of which they were members. He was a prominent figure in the celebration, and though at an advanced age, he was in the enjoyment of his full faculties, and was keenly alive to the wonderful progress of the city in the eighty-three years of its life. In 1849, the epidemic year, all that was mortal of Pierre Chouteau was consigned to its last resting-place, and with him all living memory ceased of the first settlement and of the rise and progress of the city. From that date history could record but written facts, the oral record had ceased to exist. His elder brother, Auguste Chouteau, had preceded him to the mystic beyond, having departed this life in February, 1829.

EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS.

The city limits had been greatly extended in 1841, embracing an area of two thousand six hundred and thirty acres, instead of the three hundred and eighty-five acres in December, 1822. This showed the wonderful growth of the city, which, even then, was contracted, and its suburbs were fast filling up.

The Institution for the Blind was incorporated in 1851, and the population had increased to 94,000 in 1852.

CEMETERIES.

St. Louis took pride in her "cities of the dead," for she has several cemeteries, with wooded dales and sylvan retreats, well suited as the last resting-place of those whose remains are deposited in the "Silent City." We will speak here of only two, because of the care taken of them, their size, and their rich and diversified surroundings, which give them a lonely, yet pleasant look, to all who visit them. The Bellefontaine was purchased by an association of gentlemen who secured an act of incorporation in 1849, and at once commenced the improvement of the ground. In 1850 the first sale of lots took place. The cemetery comprises two hundred and twenty acres of land. The Calvary Cemetery has 320 acres, of which 100 are laid out and improved. This resting-place of the dead was purchased in 1852, by the Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, and like the first above mentioned, is a lovely and secluded spot, well suited for the purpose intended.

BRIDGE DISASTER.

In 1854 the terrible accident, known as the Gasconade Bridge disaster, occurred, when many prominent citizens of St. Louis lost their lives.

FINANCIAL CRASH.

In 1857 the financial crash had a greater effect upon St. Louis than the one of 1837. Her merchants had been prosperous and extended their line of credits and the rapidly growing city had brought many new and venturesome people, who, believing in its future, had embarked in business enterprises which required a few more years of steady rise and progress to place them on a stable foundation. These, of course, went down in the general crash, but the stream was only temporarily dammed, and the debris was soon cleared away. The flood-tide had set toward the west, and the greater the crash the greater swelled the tide of immigration toward the setting sun.

The era of a healthy, and it would seem, permanent prosperity, again dawned upon the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley in 1861, and this time not even the civil war, which then began to cast its baleful shadow over the Union, checked its onward career, and at the opening of this terrible drama St. Louis claimed a population of 187,000 souls. The war added to its

financial and commercial prosperity, for it became the entrepot of supplies for the army of the southwest, and the headquarters of army operations. The valuation of real estate and personal property which had only been a little rising two and a half millions of dollars in 1833, was now, in 1860, \$73,765,670.

What the war added was more in the line of its financial and commercial development than in the spreading of its area or the building up of its waste places, but when war's fierce alarm had ceased the tide began to flow westward, and with it came the building mania, for homes and houses had to be provided for the rush of new-comers.

Chicago, which had nearly monopolized the railroads as an objective point, seemed now to have secured all that would pay, and St. Louis became the focus of all eyes. Kansas, Colorado and the Southwest began to loom up in its agricultural and mineral resources; the vast quantities of land which had been voted by venal congressmen to great railroad corporations were now thrown upon the market, and Kansas became a leading State for the attraction of the emigrant. In this more railroads were necessary, and the great crossing of the Mississippi was at St. Louis. Then the bridging of that great river commenced, Capt. Eads having made known his plans for this important work soon after the close of the war. The jubilee was not enjoyed, however, until 1874, when, on July 4th, the bridge was completed and opened to the railway companies. This was another era which marked a rapid progress in the future city of the valley. Sixteen separate and distinct lines of railway centered at St. Louis with completion of the bridge, and from those lines and the river traffic, St. Louis was evidently sure of her future.

BONDHOLDERS AND COUPON-CLIPPERS.

It was only when a concentration of wealth took a new departure that the glorious future which appeared so near became so far. The energy and enterprise of the people had, in a large measure, previous to the war, been used toward building up the city, and embarking in manufactures, etc., but soon after the war that wealth was turned into government bonds and the energy and enterprise were concentrated by these rich holders in cutting coupons off of these same bonds every three months, and with few exceptions they are still at the exhaustive work. Whatever of advanced progress has been given to St. Louis the past ten years, outside of her Allens, Stannards, and perhaps a score of others, has been by the new arrivals. It was, in '69 or '70, that her local papers were prospecting on the enervating influence that a hundred first-class funerals would have on the material prosperity of the "Future Great." The light and airy business of coupon-clipping had become epidemic, and millions of dollars which ought to have been invested in manufacturing and other enterprises, were sunk in the maelstrom of government bonds, and, so far as the material advancement of the city was concerned, might as well have been buried in the ocean. Still St. Louis im-

proved, for new arrivals of the progressive order seeing an opening would drop in, and those who could not clip coupons for a business worked on as their limited capital would permit. And so it was found that in 1870 real estate had reached \$119,080,800, while personal property was \$147,969,660. In 1875 the value of real estate had advanced \$12,000,000, reaching the gross sum of \$131,141,000, and personal property \$166,999,660, a gain of nearly \$20,000,000 in five years. The valuation January 1, 1879, was, of real estate, \$140,976,540, and personal property, \$172,829,980, or a total valuation of real and personal property of \$313,806,520, with a population of about 340,000. Great advancement had taken place in blocks of magnificent buildings, in the increase of her wholesale trade, in the area of her city limits, in the enlargement of her working population, so that the coupon-clippers who had stood at the front in 1870 now held a rear position, and were rather looked down upon as drones of society, wrapped in self and the vanity of self importance, and of little use to the progress or to the detriment of the great city. Railroads run to every point of the compass. Her tunnel and the union depot had become a fixed fact, macadamized roads led to all parts of the country, miles upon miles of streets were paved and sidewalks laid with substantial brick or stone, street cars to every part of the city, and the river-front flashing with traffic, which, in point of development, has exceeded the most sanguine expectation of those who had believed in its future, while the expressions of those who had built their faith on the railroads depriving a free water-course of the wealth of her offering has been simply one of astonishment.

ST. LOUIS PARKS.

In one respect St. Louis has exhibited commendable sense in having secured a number of parks, breathing places for her industrial population and pleasant drives for her wealthy citizens. There are no less than seventeen of these beautiful places, many of them small, but so scattered about the city as to be convenient to all her citizens. Her great park, which is called "Forest Park," has 1,372 acres, and the city has expended in purchases, laying out and beautifying the grounds, nearly one million of dollars. Corondelet Park has an area of 183.17 acres, O'Fallan Park has an area of 158.32 acres, and Tower Grove Park 270 acres. These are the largest, the others represent but a small number of acres each. Of the smaller ones, Lafayette Park leads with twenty-six acres, while the smallest, Jackson Place, has less than two acres.

BUILDINGS AND BANKS.

There were 1,318 brick and 369 frame buildings put up in 1878, at a cost of \$3,000,000. A very fine custom-house is approaching completion. They had, January 1, 1879, twenty-nine banks in St. Louis, five of which were national banks. The combined capital of all was \$12,406,019. This shows

a healthy progress, but one of not more than ordinary in the line of building improvements. It should have reached ten millions to show that advanced progress becoming a city which claims it is destined to become the central sun of the great Mississippi Valley.

In 1878 there was 2,291 arrivals of steamboats, and 2,348 departures. The commerce of the river was some half a million of dollars. The new barge lines and the wheat movement down the Mississippi for the year 1881, including her other river traffic, will undoubtedly double the business of 1878. The figures are not in, but the first half year has made a wonderful increase. Her commerce is steadily improving. There is not an article of domestic produce but has rapidly advanced in the amount received the past few years. The cereals and stock, cattle, sheep and hogs, also the roots and vegetables, have rapidly grown in quantity. St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world.

In its public buildings the United States custom-house stands first. A massive building of white granite occupying a whole square, and when finished will have cost \$6,000,000. The business in the custom department will exceed two millions dollars the first year of its opening. The Chamber of Commerce is another magnificent structure just completed at a cost of \$1,800,000. The county court-house, which also takes a square of ground, and is built in the shape of a Greek cross, with a fine dome, cost \$2,000,000. The county building, known as the "Four Courts," and the city prison is a beautiful three story, and half basement structure, which cost \$1,250,000. The Polytechnic Institute costing \$800,000, and the magnificent Southern Hotel finished, and occupied May, 1881, at a cost of \$1,250,000 for building and furniture.

There are public buildings of lesser note, many private structures of magnificent proportions, with a wealth of beautiful surroundings, theaters, hotels, etc., all that go to make up a great city, school-houses of ample proportions, churches beautiful in architectural design of Grecian, Doric and Gothic, many of them being very costly in their build. One hundred and seventy-one churches are found within her limits, and the denominations cover all that claim the Protestant or Catholic faith. The Cathedral on Walnut Street is the oldest church edifice, but not the most costly in the city.

The public school library was founded in 1872, and numbers 36,000 volumes. The Mercantile Library has 42,000 volumes, and contains not only many valuable literary works, but many choice works of art.

MANUFACTURES.

In this line St. Louis is fast reaching a commanding situation. So long as railroads commanded the freighting facilities of the city and the great highway to the sea which Providence had placed at her door was ignored for man's more expensive route by rail, St. Louis remained but an infant

in manufacturing enterprises—and these had succumbed in many instances to the power of monopolies, or to the tariff of freight which took off all the profits, and her more eastern competitors were the gainers. But in the last two years Nature's great highway to the sea has begun to be utilized and St. Louis has all at once opened her eyes to the fact that she has a free railway of water to the sea, the equal of twenty railroads by land, and it only needs the cars (the barges) to revolutionize the carrying trade of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The track is free to all. He who can build the cars can have the track ready at all times for use. The Father of Waters lies at her door; a mountain of iron is but a few miles away; coal, also, lies nearly at her gates, and while she has slept the sleep of years, these vast opportunities might have made her, ere this, the equal of any manufacturing city on the globe. She will become such, for no other city can show such vast resources or such rapid and cheap facilities for distribution. Even the coupon-clippers are waking up and believe there are higher and nobler aims for man than the lavish expenditure of wealth in indolence and selfish pleasure. The surplus wealth of St. Louis, if invested in manufacturing enterprises, would make her the wonder of the continent. She may realize this some day—when she does, will wonder at the stupidity and folly that has controlled her for so many years. Foundries, machine-shops, rolling-mills, cotton and woolen factories, car-shops, these and a thousand other industries are but waiting for the magic touch of an enterprising people to give them life.

The year 1881 opens auspiciously for a new life. St. Louis now begins to consider the question of progress from a more enlightened standpoint, and with a look of intelligent action. It may take a little time yet to drive sleep from her eyelids and sloth from her limbs, but it looks now more than ever as though she would accomplish this and wake up to the full fruition of her great opportunities—in fact, to her manifest destiny. Missouri ought to be proud of St. Louis, but that cannot be while sloth lies at the portals of her gates and the dry-rot of old fogyism guides her present course.

The brewery business of St. Louis is one of her leading departments of trade. She has the largest establishment in the world for bottling beer, a building two hundred feet long and thirty feet broad. The manufacture of wine is another important business which has assumed immense proportions. Distilling, rectifying and wholesale dealing in liquors is another branch that adds a large revenue to the taxable wealth of the city. There is nothing in the manufacturers' line but what could sustain a healthy growth in St. Louis, if even plain business sense is at command. Her future may be said to be all before her, for her manufacturing interests are yet in their infancy. She can become the manufacturing center of the continent. The center or receiving point for the greatest amount of cereals any city can handle, and the stock center also of the country, St. Louis may, with the opportunities within her grasp, well be called the "Future Great."

CHAPTER OF CRITICISM

But the name "*Future Great*" is used at this time by her rivals in tones of derision. That she should have ignored so many years the great and bountiful resources nature has so lavishly bestowed upon her, ay! it would seem, even spurned them through an ignorance as dense as it is wonderful, is very strange, and has brought a stigma of disgrace upon the character of her people. This action on her part has not escaped the notice of men of wealth, of towering ambition, of nerve force and of unlimited energy, and to-day one of the railway kings of the country, Jay Gould, of New York, has grasped the scepter of her commercial life and rules with a grasp of steel, and through his iron roadways run the commercial life-blood which flows through the arteries of her business life. That this neglect of her great opportunities should have placed it in the power of one man to become the arbiter of her fate is as humiliating as it has proved costly. Millions have poured into the coffers of Jay Gould, who, seeing this vast wealth of resources lying idle or uncared for, had the nerve to seize and the far-seeing judgment and enterprise to add them to his own personal gains. The world can admire the bold energy of the man, and the genius that can grasp and guide the commercial destinies of an Empire, but it is none the less a blot upon the fair name, capital and enterprise of a great city, and should mantle the cheek of every St. Louisian with shame. The writer feels all that he has here written, but his pride as a Missourian cannot blind him to the faults of her people.

St. Louis is an old city and there has been much written of her extraordinary progress, and yet whatever that progress is, has been caused far far more by her people being compelled to take advantage of the opportunities within their reach than making such by their own energy and enterprise. If she has grown in population and in wealth, it is because she could not help herself. After forty years of life, as late as 1812, the currency of St. Louis was still confined to peltries, trinkets, maple sugar, honey, bees-wax, venison, hams, etc., in fact, all barter and trade, and yet those who have compiled her local history talk wildly of her destiny and prophesy wonders for her in the near future. It is best to look at St. Louis as she is to-day. It is to be hoped that her future growth may not take pattern after her past, and that the new men who have taken her commercial future into their keeping will still exhibit that towering genius for the development of St. Louis that has characterized them in their eastern home.

The future of St. Louis would seem to be one of a rapidly growing city, not only in population, but in commercial and financial strength as though founded upon a rock. This is the present outlook. While the genius of Gould and his associates has secured millions of dollars by their business

ventures, there are other millions still left to build up and add to her prosperity and greatness if rightly managed.

The tremendous energy of Gould has astonished the sleepy St. Louisians as much as if they had been treading upon live coals, and in waking up they have discovered that their sleep and indolence have cost them several millions. Gould, Keene, Dillon, Sage and their associates do not work for nothing, and the people who claim the "Future Great" as their abiding place should lose no time in taking a firm hold of the present and guiding her toward the great destiny which awaits her, with the winning cards in their own hands. The New Yorkers have shown them a will and a way, and now let them practice the lesson it has cost them so much to learn.

It has been over a century since St. Louis took a start into life, and it is quite that since the ring of the pioneer's ax and the sharp crack of his rifle reverberated through her streets. The slow progress of pioneer life has departed and modern civilization, with the light of genius for its guide, is rapidly progressing and recording history for future generations. When in 1817 the first steamboat landed at St. Louis, the possibilities of what the future might be began to dawn upon the minds of her people, and that year may be well proclaimed as the dividing line between the old and the new era of St. Louis's destiny. From that day she looked forward, not backward, and while up to that time she seemed to have lived in the past, it was the future before her that then riveted her attention. She kept up a lively step to the music of progress for several years, and the Father of Waters and the mighty Missouri with their fleets of water-craft attested her enterprise, and she grew apace. But in a few years she again fell asleep, and slept until the snort of the iron horse awoke her rudely from slumber. She had grown even while she slept, because the great water-way which passed her door had become the pathway of a mighty business. But this grand highway to the sea which had nourished her while she slept was at once forgotten or relegated to the rear, and her awakened energies were given to the prancing steed whose breath was fire, that made the earth tremble at his strength, and whose speed was like the wings of the wind. The railroad fever had taken possession of the Queen City of the Valley. She grew apace and for years she has reveled in the new love, and the grand old Father of Waters which had nurtured her into life was forgotten. But she has again awakened from her quiet dreams, and the iron horse which had lulled her to repose was found while bringing millions to her door to have taken millions more away. And in this year of 1881 she opens her eyes to her true destiny, and the grand Old Father of Waters, which she had striven to drive from her, was once more recognized as the very foundation or bed-rock of her commercial life, the power that was to keep in check the absorption of her wealth, from the monopolizing influence and insatiable maw of the railway kings. She now proudly points to the grand old river, and the fleets of barges borne upon its bosom

filled with the wealth of an empire, and calls on her sister, Chicago, to look at this glorious sight. The "Garden City" has already snuffed the battle from afar, and is ready to struggle for a commercial supremacy in which there are literally millions, for nature has done the work, and St. Louis will win. The "City by the Lake" is deserving, and had she the opportunities which have lain so long dormant in possession of her rival, would have been to-day the wonder of the world. But it is the rugged path that brings out man's energy and endurance, not the smooth road. So it is with cities. And so the majestic Mississippi flows on, bearing upon its waters the riches of the valley, and pouring into the lap of the Queen City upon its banks millions upon millions of wealth. If the spirit of 1881 shall continue, then St. Louis will soon become the pride of the State. In reality she will be the "Future Great" of the American Continent. She that stands on the bank of this great inland sea, the commerce of an empire flowing at her feet, her sails in every clime and country, she is indeed to become a great city, the arbiter of the commercial world and the Queen City whose wealth, commanding influence, culture and refinement will attest the greatness of her people and command the homage of the world. Such is to be the "Future Great" city, St. Louis.

STATISTICS.

Debt of St. Louis, January 1, 1881, \$22,507,000; rate of taxation on the \$100, \$1.75.

The receipts of all kinds of grain, 51,958,177 bushels.

Twenty-four flouring-mills manufactured 2,077,625 barrels of flour in 1880.

The receipts of cotton for 1880 were 496,570 bales.

There were 12,846,169 pounds of tobacco manufactured into plug, fine-cut and smoking tobacco.

There were 330,935,973 feet of lumber received in 1880.

St. Louis received for the year 1880, 41,892,356 bushels of coal.

Seven elevators have a total capacity of 5,650,000 bushels, and three more are being erected and one other enlarged.

The aggregate of bank clearing for 1880 amounted to \$1,422,918,978.

The post-office distributed in 1880, 43,731,844 pieces, weighing 4,250,000 pounds.

Post-office orders issued numbered 53,337, and represented \$879,943.90.

The value of school property is \$2,851,133.

The steel bridge cost \$13,000,000 and tunnel \$1,500,000.

HISTORY OF KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

A Sketch—The New Life—Its First Settlement—Steamboat Events from 1840 to 1846—Mexican War—Santa Fe Trade—Railroads—Commercial Advancement—Stock Market—Pork-packing—Elevators and Grain Receipts—Coal Receipts—Buildings—Railroad Changes—Banks—Newspapers—Churches—Secret Societies—Public Schools—Manufacturing Center—Her Position and Trade—Assessed Valuation—Close.

A short description of the rise and progress of Kansas City, the great metropolis of the Missouri Valley, may be of interest to the people of this section. It is the wonder of the people of the East, as of the West, that in the last fifteen years 75,000 people should have made it their home, and that upon the rugged hills and deep ravines which are found upon the banks of the Missouri River at the mouth of the Kaw, should become the site of a mighty commercial emporium, and that the second city of the State should be found rising in stately magnificence where, but a few years since, fur-traders and trappers made their home. Within the corporate limits of Kansas City, in the year 1881, fully 70,000 people are found, while in the suburbs fully 5,000 more are located. When the city of Wyandotte is added, and that of Independence and Westport, and other small towns, we have, within a very short distance, 100,000 people to advance the glory, the growing power and the material prosperity of one of the most thriving cities on this Western Continent—a city that every Missourian can be proud of, and can point to with honest exultation at her rapidly growing power, and the expansion of her environs. It is that city, within one hundred miles, which Western Missouri can look to as a market, and where she will in the near future look for her commercial emporium. Already the wholesale trade rivals in many branches that of St. Louis, and five years hence she will be the second cattle and hog market of the country. With a barge line in operation to St. Louis, it will be found the best market for cereals, and already cattle and hogs can be sold there at St. Louis prices, with less than half the freight charges. While St. Louis will ever be the metropolis of the State and the Mississippi Valley, Kansas City equally assumes the proud position of the metropolis of the Missouri Valley, and the largest city that will ever be found this side of the mountains, west of the Father of Waters.

THE NEW LIFE.

It was not until after the late war that a new life opened upon Kansas City, but from the day that peace spread her wings over this favored land Kansas City's future has been assured. For years she was simply known as a river landing, and the name Westport, but when the tide of immigration struck Kansas those settlers of a new State became tributary to the commercial prosperity of the city. There was another point in her progress which marked the sagacity of her people, and that was their determination to secure railroads. Not only has she given hundreds of thousands of dollars to her bridge and the railways centering there from within the State, but she has contributed other hundreds of thousands to the struggling railroads of Kansas, and has her reward, for she is the metropolis of Kansas as well as a city of Missouri. And, while the population of Kansas City increased 25,000 the last decade, Leavenworth actually lost population during the same time. One was peopled by an energetic, open-hearted, progressive people, ready to push forward the wheels of enterprise, build up and help neighbors and friends; the other was known as a "Smart Aleck," who took care of number one. One has the trade and the love of a State, although outside of its border; the other is groping in the pathway of a spirit so selfish, that it was blinded to every spirit of progress, and a monument has been raised so high within its limits that it is seen by the people of two States, and on its top is carved in massive letters, one word, "decay." Such is Leavenworth, and such is the proud city of a hundred hills, Kansas City.

THE LONG AGO—FIRST SETTLEMENT AT KANSAS CITY.

In the spring of 1821 M. Chouteau was sent to this country to establish a general agency for a fur company, from which supplies could be sent to the trading-posts, and at which the proceeds of the trade could be collected. The knowledge of the country he had already acquired enabled him to judge of the merits of different points for such agency, having in view always the advantages offered by each for extended operations by the methods of transportation then employed. At the Kaw's mouth he had access by water to the entire valleys of the Kaw, Missouri, Platte and smaller tributaries, while it afforded the shortest land transit to the Indians of the plains and to the valleys of the Osage, Neosho and Arkansas. Hence, with that unerring judgment for which his class were peculiar, he selected this point and established himself in the bottom opposite Randolph Bluffs, about three miles below what is now Kansas City. This was the first recognition of the natural advantages of this angle of the river for a large distributive trade, and the actual founding of the interest which has since expanded into the varied and wide extended activities of this city. He brought with him at this time

about thirty men, all of whom were employed in the service of the company as *courriers des bois* or *voyageurs*, and through them he concentrated at his general agency here the trade of the trans-Missouri country. His post at this point was in a sense a trading-post for the Indians near by, but its distinctive feature was a depot of supply and as a point of concentration for traders, trappers, hunters, and the interior posts. In the fall of the same year he brought his family to this post in a keel-boat, which was towed all the way from St. Louis. The men who came with M. Chouteau, in 1821, were, with few exceptions, dispatched into the interior, where they established trading-posts or traveled and traded among the Indians.

In 1826 there was a flood in the rivers which washed away M. Chouteau's houses opposite Randolph Bluffs and caused great loss. A part of the stock was taken to Randolph Bluffs; he sent his family to the Four Houses, and soon afterward rebuilt his house, but this time higher up and on higher ground, which is now embraced in what is known as Guinott's Addition to Kansas City. This place became well known as "Chouteau's Warehouse," and was the landing-place for large amounts of freight for Indian trade, and for the trade with northern Mexico, which subsequently sprung up here.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN.

The first white man other than these and the French traders to locate on ground now embraced within the corporate limits of Kansas City was James H. McGee, who settled here in 1828 and whose family was so prominently identified with the early development of Kansas City. Several of his sons still reside in this city and vicinity. But there was not enough infusion of Americans into this French settlement to materially affect its character for a number of years afterward, but it continued as it had begun, the center of an extensive fur and Indian trade. The first ferry across the Missouri River in the vicinity of Kansas City was established at Randolph Bluffs by a Mr. Younger, grandfather of the "Younger boys" who in connection with the "James boys" have been so notorious in the West. At what time this ferry was established is not known, but it was in operation in 1828. The only means of crossing the river at Kansas City at that time consisted of canoes. Two of these lashed together were used from the time of the first settlement of Americans in this vicinity, to cross over with their grists to a horse mill on the other side of the river, and it continued of about this character until 1836.

The advantages of this point of departure for the west, southwest and northwest, were afterward recognized by Captain Bonneville, who took his departure from Fort Osage in 1832, and of whose expeditions such an excellent account has been given by Washington Irving. Lieutenant Lupton and Fremont and Beale subsequently took their departure for their celebrated expeditions from the French settlement where Kansas City now is. In 1832 Colonel Ellsworth, commissioner of Indian affairs, visited the

Indians west of Missouri and Arkansas, and likewise took their departure from this point. Colonel Ellsworth's party consisted of a number of persons of great distinction, among whom were J. H. B. Latrobe, architect of the capitol at Washington, Count Pourtales, of Switzerland, Paul Liqueste Chouteau, of St. Louis, and Washington Irving. It was this expedition that furnished Irving the material for his "Tour on the Prairies," in which he gives an excellent account of it. However, there was one incident of this tour which he does not mention, and which occurred in this county, so strongly illustrative of the disregard the hardy frontiersman of that time had for rank and position in society, that it is given here. The party had engaged as a camp assistant Mr. Harry Younger, of this county, the father of the "Younger boys." The first morning after leaving Chouteau's house, Mr. Irving requested him, at the breaking of camp, to bring up the horses, so that they might start on the journey. The horses were grazing at a little distance. "All right," replied Mr. Younger, "let's go after them." "But," said Mr. Irving, "we expect you to do that." "Well," said Mr. Younger, "why can't some of you help me. There's that d—d count, why can't he go? He does nothing but shoot snow-birds." Mr. Younger, with the social equality ideas peculiar to the hardy frontiersman, could not readily appreciate the dignity of a commissioner of Indian affairs, a Swiss count or a celebrated author, nor see why they should not help bring in the horses.

STEAMBOATS.

The first boat on the Missouri River was the *Independence* which ascended the stream in 1819, probably as far as Council Bluffs. She passed Franklin May 28, where a dinner was given to the officers, but we have no record of her dates at points higher up. In August and September of the same year the steamers *Western Engineer*, *Expedition* and *R. M. Johnson*, ascended the stream with Major Long's scientific party, bound for the Yellowstone.

A DESCRIPTION OF EARLY KANSAS CITY.

A clearing, or old field, of a few acres, lying on the high ridge between Main and Wyandotte and Second and Fifth streets, made and abandoned by a mountain trapper, a few old girdled dead trees standing in the field, surrounded by a dilapidated rail fence; all around on all sides a dense forest, the ground covered with impenetrable underbrush and fallen timber, and deep, impassable gorges; a narrow, crooked roadway winding from Twelfth and Walnut streets along down on the west side of the deep ravine toward the river, across the public square, to the river at the foot of Grand Avenue; a narrow, difficult path, barely wide enough for a single horseman, running up and down the river under the bluffs, winding its crooked way around fallen timber and deep ravines; an old log house on the river bank, occupied by a lank, cadaverous specimen of humanity named Ellis, with one

blind eye and the other on a sharp lookout for stray horses, straggling Indians and squatters with whom to swap a tin cup of whisky for a coon skin; another old dilapidated log cabin on the point below the Pacific depot; two or three small dwellings and cabins in the Kaw bottom, now called West Kansas, which were houses of French mountain trappers, engaged principally in raising young half-breeds. The rest of the surroundings were the still solitude of the native forest, broken only by the snort of the startled deer, the bark of the squirrel, the howl of the wolf, the settler's cow-bell, and mayhap the distant baying of the hunter's dog or the sharp report of his rifle.

The Indian trade continued to flourish at both Westport and Kansas City, and the Santa Fe trade at Independence until 1843, when it was temporarily suppressed by order of General Santa Anna.

EVENTS OF 1843 TO 1846.

In 1844 H. M. Northrup, now a banker at Wyandotte, Kansas, came to Kansas City with the largest stock of merchandise that had yet been offered here, if not, in fact, the largest stock that had yet been offered at any place near this angle.

In 1845 James H. McGee made some brick on his farm south of the town, and built the first brick house ever built in Kansas City. From this lot of brick J. C. McCoy, who then conducted the ferry at this place, built the L part of a brick house, which still stands on the bluff, between Grand Avenue and Walnut Street. These were the first brick made in Kansas City, and the first laid here.

The effect of the Mexican War gave a great impulse to the trade and prosperity of the border towns; for now, more than ever, were the advantages of this angle of the river as a point of departure for the southwest appreciated. Kansas City felt the impulse of the preparations that were being made during the winter, and from the anticipation of the large amount of warehousing, and receiving and forwarding of military and sutler's goods, outfit and supplies, soon to occur, it acquired new and improved prospects. These facts, united with the tendency the Mexican trade had shown the previous year to come to this place, led the town company to lay anew the foundation of the future city.

At the time of the first sale of town lots, April 30, 1846, it was estimated that there were about three hundred people in the new town, nearly all settled along the river front. However, under the impulse of the Mexican War and Santa Fe trade, added to the Indian trade already existing, the place grew rapidly, and before the close of that year the population was estimated at seven hundred.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There was no municipal government in Kansas City prior to 1853, but a circumstance occurred in December, 1852, which led to its establishment. This circumstance was the arrest of a man for some light offense by the constable, upon whose trial it was discovered that the commission issued to the authorities was for the next congressional township east, which located their jurisdiction at least six miles from where they had been exercising their authority. This led to a movement looking to municipal organization. That winter, February 22, 1853, a charter was obtained from the State, and in the spring of 1853 a local government was organized. The land embraced in Kansas City, according to this charter, was bounded by the river on the north, by Summit Street on the west, by Ninth Street on the south, and on the east by the alley between Holmes and Charlotte streets, and therefore embraced much that was not yet, nor for two years to come, laid off into town lots. All that was platted was the old Prudhomme estate. At the election, W. S. Gregory was elected mayor, but served only a short time when Dr. Johnson Lykins was elected to succeed him. Dr. Lykins was re-elected next spring, and in the spring of 1855 John Johnson was elected, but resigned a month afterward. M. J. Payne succeeded him, and held the office till 1860.

TRADE OF 1856-57—THE STEAMBOAT BUSINESS.

The *Journal of Commerce* at a later period estimated that the trade of Kansas City during these two years did not exceed two millions of dollars, but with the close of the struggle, in 1857, the country filled up speedily, the trade was enlarged and the city grew rapidly. The Santa Fe trade prospered, and the plains' trade resumed more than its former proportions, while the trade developed by the settlement of southern Kansas all came to Kansas City, and with that and the outfitting of immigrants, her business became very great, so much so that a correspondent of the St. Louis *Intelligencer* noticed that she had the largest trade of any city of her size in the world, and was the point at which all freight and immigrants for Kansas disembarked. The *Journal of Commerce*, at one time during these years, described the appearance of the levee as that of a great fair, it was so piled up with all kinds of merchandise.

This was the great steamboat era on the Missouri River, and everything that entered the upper country then came by boat. In the year 1857 there were one hundred and twenty-five boats at the Kansas City levee, and they discharged over 75,000,000 pounds of merchandise. There were then a fleet of sixty through boats from St. Louis, and a daily railroad packet leaving the terminus of the Missouri Pacific at Jefferson City. Kansas City was then said by boatmen to be receiving more freight than any other five points on the river.

The first paper (weekly) in Kansas City was the *Public Ledger* in 1852.

The first daily, the *Journal*, June 15, 1858.

The trade of Kansas City for 1860 was \$10,705,947.

The first banking house, Coates & Hood, 1856.

The first jobbing dry goods house, J. Wise & Co., 1857.

The first telegraph line, December 20, 1858.

The first German paper, January, 1859, the *Post*.

The trade across the plains in 1860 from Kansas City, as a starting point, exceeded all other cities on the Missouri River combined, by nearly fifty per cent.

The number of men who left Kansas City for the plains and beyond was 7,084. They took of oxen, 27,920; of mules, 6,149; of horses, 464, and the amount of freight, in pounds, 16,439,134.

RAILROADS.

The railroad fever struck Kansas City as early as 1855, that is it began to take shape that year. The leading spirits of Kansas City were for years energetic railroad men ready to put both time and money into the work of making Kansas City a railroad center, the seat of a growing and prosperous city, and they succeeded. Still, previous to 1860, the Missouri Pacific was the only railroad which had reached Kansas City, and that had no sooner reached there than it became its enemy and boldly avowed its determination to make Kansas City a way station. The fever took a fiercer hold after the war and from 1865 to 1872 Kansas City voted hundreds of thousands of dollars for the securing of important railway lines. The press was a powerful lever in those days. The *Journal*, under Col. R. T. Van Horn, the *Times* under the editorship of John C. Moore, and the *Bulletin* under Col. J. D. Williams made their columns bristle with strong points and still stronger statistics of the value of railroads and what they would bring of wealth and prosperity to the city. In this work the press, the enterprise and the capital of the city were mutual. Reid, Coates, Kearney, McGee, Harris, Fosters, Abeel, Dively, Bullene, and a score or more of others, all put forth every exertion to make Kansas City a central point for the great iron horse, whose mouth was fire, its breath steam and its strength that of many giants. It was a success, and to-day she is the proud metropolis of the Missouri Valley. But with such difficulties as she had to overcome she never would have been if brains, energy and invincible nerve and determination had not characterized her people. Then this railroad fever started other enterprises. It was soon understood that the roads would come and then the city took a start even before they reached her. In 1865 and 1866, between six and seven hundred buildings were put up. The eyes of a continent began to look with wonder upon the little giant of the West. A mighty city will arise from these bluffs said Benton, and as the

work of progress went on that which had been termed the wild vagaries of an old man was seen through other glasses; the vagaries assumed titles of prophecies, and they were, for from the rugged hills upon which Kansas City now stands none but a prophet could have seen a giant and a magnificent city arise and none but a prophet's ken foretold it.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVANCE.

In 1860 the trade of the city was \$10,705,947; in 1867 the trade of the city was \$33,006,827. Over two millions of dollars were invested in building in the latter year, and a population of 4,000 had increased to 15,000 within four years. This is what you might call progress. But the grand year of prosperity which will clearly mark an era in her wonderful development was that of 1869. Houses went up as if by magic. Great enterprises were started and the wonder came when the little town of 4,000 and a few over in 1865 had swelled to 32,269 when the census was taken only five years later. Forty-two additions had been added, nineteen of them in 1868-'69. A board of trade was organized with T. K. Hanna, wholesale merchant, as president, and sixty-seven members. And from that day until the great crash of 1873 Kansas City moved onward and upward with accelerated speed. Street improvements had taken a firm hold of the people, while other enterprises to make the city a home for all were put forth. School property had been purchased and the advance in real estate began to be so rapid that grounds had been secured up to 1870 for five fine school-buildings, and the advantages of Kansas City in her schools has been one of enlightened progress and great liberality. To-day she has no superior in this line. Churches kept pace with the schools, and the once border town and outpost has become the seat of refinement and culture. Street railroads began to appear, and other evidences of a metropolitan city were to be found on every hand. Water-works were broached and manufactories of all kinds began to spring up. The water-works started in 1873 and were completed in 1875. The Great Exposition started in 1871 and a law library was purchased the same year. In the great fire of 1871, at Chicago, Kansas City promptly subscribed \$10,000 for the benefit of the sufferers. Elevators and the largest pork-packing house in the country are located here. Of the latter, two, the Armours' and the Fowler Bros', are immense establishments, and besides these there are several smaller ones. The crash of 1873 caused matters to move slowly and with caution. The years 1875 and 1876 were not noted for any great forward movement but a steady onward march was kept up. The rolling-mill, a much needed enterprise, was started, and other manufacturing interests. People began to arrive; vacant houses, which the panic had made empty, were scarce; matters began to assume a more healthy appearance—one of them was the filling up of the vacant places—and a new era of building was started. Some ten new additions had been added and a few platted. Her railroad facilities

and her immense packing-houses began to tell. The Texas cattle business had assumed large proportions and it was clear enough that Kansas City could command a large part of that trade. Western towns, like Abilene, had put up yards and were handling a large number of cattle, but it was evident that if Kansas City would put forth exertion it would come. Stock-yards were built, offices arranged and a systematic course taken to secure this heavy addition to the business of the city. To show how successful the move became the following statistics will tell:

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

In 1870	Kansas City received, cattle.....	21,000
" "	" " " hogs.....	36,000
" 1875	" " " cattle.....	181,114
" "	" " " hogs.....	59,413
" "	" " " sheep.....	24,987
" "	the hog crop was a failure.	
" 1880,	cattle.....	244,709
" "	hogs.....	676,477
" "	sheep.....	50,611

PACKING.

This city became a packing point by 1870, before it was yet a stock market.

The next year, 1871, the creation here of a cattle and hog market greatly facilitated packing, and by 1872 Kansas City had attained great importance as a packing point. In 1874 she was the principal source of supply for packed beef, and since that time has attained nearly a monopoly of the trade.

Hog packing did not prosper equally for the sole reason that hogs could not be had, the packing capacity of the city being in excess of the supply.

The following table shows the packing done here since 1874-5:

HOGS.

1874-5	70,300
1875-6	72,500
1876-7	114,869
1877	180,357
1878	349,097
1879	366,830
1880	539,097

CATTLE.

1874	42,226
1875	25,774
1876	26,765
1877	27,863
1878	18,756
1879	29,141
1880	30,922

THE GRAIN MARKET.

From the earliest dates to 1870 Kansas City imported flour from eastern Missouri and Illinois. This country had become self-sustaining, so far as this part of Missouri was concerned, before the war, but the great demand by immigrants to Kansas, and the trade with New Mexico and Colorado, made a demand that local production could not supply. By the time Kansas became a State she was producing large amounts of grain, but the immigration took all surplusage. Between the close of the war and 1870 the same conditions existed, though the production of the country had immensely increased. By 1870, however, production began to exceed the local demand, and that year the railroads took small amounts of grain to the eastern markets. Perceiving this fact the people, in the latter part of 1870 and the early part of 1871, began to agitate the establishment of a grain market. The spring of the year 1871 gave promises of a good yield of all kinds of grain, and the press opened upon the subject again. Its agitation caused the Board of Trade to take it up and discuss it.

THE FIRST ELEVATOR—THE INFANT MARKET.

The result was, that in July, 1871, Messrs. Latshaw & Quade began the erection of an elevator of about one hundred thousand bushels storage capacity. This was situated on nearly the same ground as is now the Union Elevator. It was finished and open for business in December. But there were no grain-dealers to use it, and Messrs. Latshaw & Quade went into the business themselves, and were the first men to conduct a grain business in the city as a strictly commercial pursuit. Messrs. Branham & Sons owned and operated a corn-mill on Fourth Street, near Broadway, and Messrs. Dewar & Smith owned and operated the Diamond Mills. In 1871 Messrs. Price & Doane took a large house on Santa Fe Street and Union Avenue, and opened a grain business, but for a long time their business was largely of a retail character.

The following statistics of the grain trade will be found interesting:

STORAGE AND TRANSFER CAPACITY OF ELEVATORS AT KANSAS CITY.

NAME.	STORAGE.	DAILY TRANSFER CAPACITY.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Union.....	400,000	100,000
Arkansas Valley.....	425,000	125,000
"A".....	175,000	30,000
Advance.....	60,000	15,000
Alton.....	175,000	250,000
State Line.....	100,000	30,000
Novelty.....	225,000	40,000
Total.....	1,560,000	590,000

In 1880 Kansas City received the following number of bushels of grain:

Wheat.....	4,093,528
Oats.....	366,486
Barley.....	82,894
Corn.....	4,421,760
Rye.....	55,267

In the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879 the receipts in the above grain had been much larger in corn. In wheat 1878 was double, and 1879 about 50 per cent larger than in 1880.

COAL.

This is another very important trade and is assuming immense proportions, while it is, also, growing rapidly. In 1870 very little coal was used, and but 18,000 bushels were reported to have been consumed. Undoubtedly this is a mistake, and it probably exceeded 200,000 bushels. The rest of the table given may be considered approximately correct. It is as follows:

1871.....	1,408,760
1872.....	2,722,750
1873.....	2,755,500
1874.....	2,799,000
1875.....	3,226,500
1876.....	3,388,000
1877.....	3,107,050
1878.....	4,621,725
1879.....	5,307,000
1880.....	5,772,405

ENTERPRISES OF 1878.

On the 19th of January a number of leading citizens organized a mining stock board for the purpose of locating here a market for mining stock. Col. C. E. Kearney was president, T. F. Oakes and H. M. Holden, vice-presidents, Col. John C. Moore, secretary, and Mead Woodson, treasurer. It tried to arrange for the opening of the board May 10th, but did not succeed, and before the close of the year passed into entire quiescence.

BLOODED-STOCK SALES.

On the 15th of May there was opened here the first great sale of blooded cattle, the stock coming mainly from the blue-grass regions of Kentucky. It was tried as a venture by parties owning the stock, and was so successful that it has been since maintained as a semi-annual sale. At this first sale two hundred animals were sold at an aggregate price of twenty-four thousand dollars. This and subsequent sales have brought into the country adjacent to Kansas City large numbers of blooded animals, the effect of which in the improvement of cattle is already perceived.

THE COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

On the 8th of March a bill authorizing the construction of a public building in Kansas City, for post-office and custom-house purposes, passed Congress. It was introduced by Hon. B. J. Franklin, of this city, who at that time represented this district in Congress, and provided for a building to cost two hundred thousand dollars, one hundred of which were appropriated at that session. Besides the bill for the benefit of Kansas City, Mr. Franklin secured the passage of a bill authorizing the holding of United States courts in this city, and introduced a bill providing for the organization of the Indian Territory and its opening to settlement, for the passage of which he made great, but, unfortunately, unsuccessful effort. In this latter he received the support of the people in unanimous resolutions adopted at public meetings and forwarded to him.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIX.

The building for 1878 had proved greater than was expected reaching to seven hundred and six buildings erected during the year, at a cost of \$1,040,000, many of them elegant business houses and residences.

THE EVENTS OF 1879.

Early in the year 1879 a proposition was made by some of the members of the old Chamber of Commerce to revive that organization, but after several meetings and a conference with the Board of Trade the scheme was abandoned and the Committee of Commerce of the Board of Trade was appointed in its stead. This committee has never been an active one, yet several important enterprises have been inaugurated and secured by it, among which were the smelting-works and barge line of 1880.

One of its first acts was to memorialize Congress on the improvement of the Missouri River. On the 7th of January Messrs. Camp, McDowell and Poe, government commissioners to locate the court-house and post-office, arrived in Kansas City, and after acquainting themselves with the views of the people and examining the different sites offered, accepted the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, January 25th, and it was purchased for \$8,500 and the work of constructing the building soon afterward begun.

In May a party of United States engineers, under J. W. Nier, Esq., arrived in Kansas City and commenced work on the improvement of the river a few miles north of the city, an appropriation of \$30,000 for that purpose having been secured by Mr. Franklin. About the same time the first term of the United States District Court was begun in Kansas City, Judge Krekel presiding.

In the latter part of the month, Robert Gillham, a young engineer who had recently located in the city, proposed to improve the means of transit between the western and eastern parts of the city by building a tramway

down the bluff on Ninth Street. He secured the interest of many of the best men in the city, but the project met with such unfavorable treatment at the hands of the city council that it is still one of Kansas City's uncompleted enterprises.

In August the first effort was made to organize a provident association in Kansas City. Mr. J. T. Howenstein was the projector of this movement and about forty prominent business men joined it; but for lack of attention it was allowed to expire.

In September much interest was taken in a proposition to convert the roads of Rosedale and Independence into boulevards, but after a number of public meetings the interest was allowed to die out; yet it will doubtless be done at some future time.

This year was one of great activity in business and individual enterprises of all kinds. Trade was rapidly extended in all directions; the population increased. Real estate became very active, and transfers increased \$1,943,350; besides which there were thirteen additions platted and largely sold, some of which were outside the city limits. And there were about thirteen hundred new houses built, at an estimated cost of about \$1,500,000.

RAILROAD CHANGES.

"Great changes have taken place during the year in the ownership of the railroads at Kansas City. Mr. Jay Gould and associates, who previously held control of the Union & Kansas Pacific and St. Joe & Denver Railroads west of the Missouri River and the Wabash Road east of the Mississippi, early in the year bought a controlling interest in the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and consolidated it with the Wabash under the name of Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. This connected the roads except the Union Pacific, and to make connections with it the Pattonsburgh Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern was extended through to Omaha. Soon afterward the same parties bought the Missouri Pacific and the Central Branch Union Pacific and have since consolidated them, making two divisions, connecting with each other at Kansas City. The same parties also bought an interest in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad during the year, and latterly have bought the Missouri, Kansas & Texas."

In addition to the sales of roads here mentioned, the Fort Scott Company bought the Springfield & Western Missouri Road in June, and has since completed it to a connection with the main line at Fort Scott; and Mr. Gould bought the Kansas City & Eastern Narrow-gauge in November, and in December it was leased to the Missouri Pacific, which he had previously bought, and became a division of that road. Another important addition to Kansas City's railway facilities was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which in December made a contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for trackage rights over that road from Cameron, Missouri, and it began to run its trains to Kansas City on the first of January, 1880.

The year 1879 was characterized by another great railroad war, which seemed to be the result of the completion of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to Kansas City. In view of its early completion the pool was dissolved again on the 12th of April, and a promiscuous cutting of rates opened on the 14th. The Alton, however, was not opened for business until the 18th, and did not begin running passenger trains until May 13. The war arose over the allotment of its share of business to St. Louis, and was inaugurated by the St. Louis roads. On the 7th of June the war was extended to passenger business also, and for the remainder of the summer passenger rates between Kansas City and St. Louis, and Kansas City and Chicago were but fifty cents; and freight rates went so low that for a considerable time grain was carried from Kansas City to St. Louis for five cents, and to Chicago for seven cents per bushel, and at one time reached the almost incredible limit of three cents to St. Louis and five to Chicago. The trouble, however, came to a close in September, and on the 12th of that month a new pool was formed which took in the Alton.

BANK CHANGES.

First National Bank failed January 29, 1877. Mastin's Bank failed August 3, 1877. Watkin's Bank was consolidated with the Bank of Kansas City December 8, 1877.

NEWSPAPERS.

DAILY JOURNAL.

The *Journal* was established by a stock company composed of William Gillis, W. S. Gregory, H. M. Northrup, J. S. Chick, M. J. Payne, Dr. B. Troost, E. M. McGee, Thompson McDaniels and Robert Campbell, and made its first appearance in October, 1854, under the name of *The Kansas City Enterprise*, with D. K. Abeel, Esq., as printer and business manager, and William A. Strong, Esq., as editor. One previous attempt had been made by a Mr. Kennedy to establish a paper called the *Public Ledger* but it failed, and its failure led to the organization above. On the 15th of February, 1872, the *Journal* Company was organized and incorporated under the State laws—Col. Robt. T. Van Horn, editor, Mr. Abeel continuing as business manager until August 9th, 1872, when he disposed of his stock in the company and was succeeded by Isaac P. Moore, Esq. Mr. Abeel, Chas. N. Brooks, M. H. Stevens and W. A. Bunker purchased a controlling interest in the paper and took charge of it August 8th, 1877, Col. Van Horn retaining his interest and continuing as editor-in-chief. On the 10th of January, 1881, Messrs. Abeel, Brooks and Bunker retired, and A. J. Blethen became business manager.

Its stock is now \$40,000, and during the past year has sold at a high premium. It owns its own building, an elegant structure on the corner

of Sixth and Delaware streets, worth probably \$50,000. It is issued daily, tri-weekly, and weekly, and has a very large circulation.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES.

On Tuesday morning, September 8, 1868, the first number of the *Kansas City Times* was issued. In starting the *Times* there was experienced that risk which every journalist who attempts to establish a new paper encounters. The first paper was an eight-column folio, the size of the sheet being 26½x44 inches. At its head it bore the national Democratic ticket for president and vice-president, and also for State officers. B. R. Drury & Co. were proprietors. On December 22, 1868, the paper changed hands, and a company was organized under the name of the *Kansas City Times* Publishing Company. Messrs. Wm. E. Duncombe, Chas. Durfee, J. D. Williams and R. B. Drury were elected directors. Mr. Williams served as business manager, and Messrs. John C. Moore and John N. Edwards, editors.

The present company was formed in 1878 part of the old company selling their interests. The directors of the company after this were James E. Munford, Morrison Munford and Chas. E. Hasbrook; and the officers were James E. Munford, president; M. Munford, secretary and general manager; and Chas. E. Hasbrook, vice-president and business manager.

It occupies its own building on Fifth Street between Main and Delaware, where it has one of the finest counting-rooms in the city—and a thoroughly equipped outfit of machinery, presses, etc., required to publish its immense circulation. It is a newspaper establishment that any city of 100,000 inhabitants might well feel proud of.

THE KANSAS CITY MAIL.

The Evening *Mail* Publishing Company was incorporated as a stock company May 4th, 1875, by a few prominent business men of Kansas City, with E. L. Martin as president and John C. Gage as treasurer, having for its object the publication of a journal opposed to the movements of the water-works clique as it then existed. Col. John C. Moore was acting editor-in-chief.

The growth of the *Mail* has been remarkable. In the winter of 1878-9 the *Mail* suffered severely from the effects of fire. The present management found the material of the paper in ashes and cinders. The expense of fitting up a respectable place of business on Missouri Avenue was considerable, but the increase of business in the spring and summer of 1879 cleared the office of indebtedness and left a margin for future operations. So flattering was the outlook in the beginning of the present year that a new three-revolution Hoe press was ordered and a removal to a more commodious building determined upon.

The *Mail* is now issued from its new office in the *Mail* building, 115 West Sixth Street.

THE EVENING STAR.

Messrs. M. R. Nelson and S. E. Morss, formerly of Fort Wayne, Indiana, came to this city in the fall of 1880 and established *The Evening Star*, a low priced afternoon journal, similar in size and style to those in all the other large cities of the country. The first number of *The Evening Star* appeared on the 18th of September. It is still published.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Price Current, Commercial Indicator, Kansas City Review of Science and Industry, Mirror of Progress, 'Mid Continent. There are, also, published two German papers, and a society paper, *The Herald.* There are two auxiliary publishing companies, one by the *Times* company, and the other by Bunker & Brother.

CHURCHES.

All the denominations are represented, and they number thirty-six churches in all. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, the latter North and South, are the largest in number. The Catholics have a fine cathedral and other edifices and are a large and influential body in the city.

There are ten Masonic lodges; eight, of Odd Fellows; five, Knights of Pythias; Grand Army of the Republic, one; two lodges of the order of Mutual Protection; The Ancient Order of David, one; The Ancient Order of Foresters, one; and Good Templars, one; The order of Chosen Friends, has three lodges, and there is the Irish Benevolent Society, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Academy of Science was organized December 2, 1875. It is represented by some of the ablest minds in the city, and has resulted in much good.

At the annual meeting, May 31, 1881, the following officers were elected for the current year:

R. T. Van Horn, president; W. H. Miller, vice-president; T. J. Eaton, treasurer; Theo. S. Case, corresponding secretary; J. D. Parker, recording secretary; Harry Child, curator; Sidney Hare and Dr. R. Wood Brown, assistant-curators; Robert Gillham, librarian. Dr. T. J. Eaton, Dr. George Halley, Maj. B. L. Woodson and John D. Parker are members of the executive committee.

The Academy has two functions (1) to increase a knowledge of science by original observation and investigation, and (2) to diffuse a knowledge of science. The Academy has made some valuable collections and has a growing library. The influence of the Academy in diffusing a scientific spirit is beginning to be felt throughout the city and its immediate vicinity.

There are quite a number of miscellaneous societies. The Woman's Christian Association, which was organized in 1876, is worthy of special mention for its great charities and earnest and faithful work. The present

officers of the society are: Mrs. F. M. Black, president; Mrs. J. K. Cravens and Mrs. F. J. Baird, vice-presidents; Mrs. H. M. Holden, treasurer; Mrs. Wm. Williamson, secretary.

The Craig Rifles were organized in the year 1877.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Kansas City are its glory, and there is no city in the Union of its size whose educational advantages are superior, while it is not too much to say that it has few equals. A condensed report of last year will give the reader of this book some idea of its great work.

1880-81.

The schools closed June 9, 1881, after having completed the most prosperous year's work since their organization. For seven years the utmost harmony has prevailed in every department—the board of education, the superintendent, and teachers—all having worked unceasingly to bring the schools to the highest degree of perfection. From sixteen teachers in 1867, the corps has increased till at present it numbers one hundred and three earnest and faithful workers. Complete preparations have been made to furnish and equip sixteen additional rooms during the present summer so that they will be ready for occupancy when the schools open in September.

Under the skillful financial management of the board, all claims of whatever character have been promptly paid on demand, and the entire business for the last six years has been conducted on a cash basis.

In 1873 the first class, consisting of four members, graduated from the Central school, and a class has graduated every year since. The total number of graduates is one hundred and thirty-six, of whom forty-three are males.

Since the foundation of the library in 1876, it has continued to increase in usefulness and importance, and to attend to it properly required so much of the superintendent's time from his other duties, that the board last March employed Mrs. Carrie W. Judson as librarian and to perform such clerical duties at the office of the board of education as the superintendent might direct. The library is now kept open every day and its duties promptly attended to.

Already there are 3,000 volumes in the library, and large additions will be made during the year.

There are 16,981 children between six and twenty years of age in this school-district, and 8,026 enrolled in the schools.

The board remains unchanged in its organization and membership.

The public schools of this city have achieved a reputation for substantial work which places them among the foremost in the country.

AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

As a manufacturing center Kansas City has unequalled advantages in her cheap and abundant coal, and in the cheapness and abundance of materials afforded by the contiguous country, a brief summary of which will be found further on in this chapter.

POSITION AND TRADE.

True, this city does not yet supply all the merchandise, nor market all the products of the vast region tributary to her. The country and the city, commercially speaking, are but a quarter of a century old. The people coming in from all quarters, as emigrants always do, at first look back to the point from whence they came for supplies and for markets. It takes time to establish new associations. This city, as a depot of supply, is not over fifteen years old, and as a market only about ten, but her development in these respects is, for rapidity, without a parallel in the history of cities. She has trade relations established throughout the domain, and now reaches a point where all competitors must give way forever. She sends merchandise to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New Mexico and Texas, and though this trade has not been in existence to exceed ten years, she has now nearly excluded all competitors from the markets for the cattle of Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and western Missouri; the hogs of western Missouri, Kansas, southwestern Iowa, southern Nebraska and Northern Texas; the sheep and wool of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and the wheat of western Missouri, Kansas, and southern Nebraska, and partly of southwestern Iowa.

That she will in a few years market all the products of this vast area and supply it with all its merchandise, is certain. Her railway lines penetrate it, radiating in all directions. The railway system of this entire area centers at Kansas City, the roads that do not terminate here making their connection with those that do. The non-use of navigable waters makes the railways the sole arteries of commerce, and that they will bear the products of the country to Kansas City, and bear the merchandise from Kansas City, is as certain as that they radiate from Kansas City to all parts of the country.

It is a remarkable fact that the markets of Kansas City came into existence and grew to nearly equal importance with those of St. Louis and Chicago—in some respects to a controlling position—within five years, while there was little visible growth in the city and little immigration into the country. It is a remarkable fact also that during the same period, and under the same conditions, the mercantile business of the city was quadrupled, and has continued to grow with unprecedented rapidity since. The significance of these facts is unmistakable. It simply means the rapid, intense concentration of the trade of the country at Kansas City.

As a manufacturing center Kansas City has unequalled advantages in her cheap and abundant coal, and the cheapness and vastness of her material supplies afforded by the contiguous country. She has become a vast depot of supplies for the entire western and southern domain, an area covered by no other city on the continent.

ASSESSED VALUATION.

The assessed valuation of property, real and personal, in Kansas City, shows the following rapid increase. The valuation is given by decades up to 1870, and then by years, to show the fluctuation of values and the effect of the great financial crash of 1874, which culminated in 1876, and its rapid recovery since that date.

The following is the valuation of all property for the years given.

1846.....	\$ 500,000
1861.....	1,814,320
1870.....	9,629,455
1875.....	11,728,750
1876.....	8,923,190
1877.....	9,370,287
1878.....	9,092,320
1879.....	10,706,660
1880.....	13,378,950

The clearing-house report from 1876 to 1880, inclusive, gives the following handsome showing:

1876.....	\$ 62,840,608.76
1877.....	69,213,011 51
1878.....	41,000,317.56
1879.....	68,280,251.55
1880.....	101,330,000.00

THE NEW WEST AND ITS RESOURCES.

The area in which Kansas City trades may be defined as between the 17th and 29th meridian west from Washington, and the 23d and 41st parallels of latitude, embracing a greater variety of climate and mineral and soil products than can be found in any similar area in the world. The great agricultural belt of the United States crosses it. It contains the greatest pastoral region in the world, and embraces the famous lead, zinc and coal mines of Missouri and Kansas, and the lead, coal, iron, silver and gold mines of Colorado and New Mexico. There are no adequate statistics of its population or productions. It is so new and has been settling and developing so rapidly since the general census, in 1870, that the facts of the census would grossly misrepresent its present condition, and the census of 1880 is not yet available.

The general conditions of a country have much to do in determining its

fitness for the habitation of man. These may be said to consist of climate, rain-fall and soil, and we propose to take a brief view of these.

CLIMATE.

As above stated, this country embraces a wide range of climate, due partly to the number of latitudes it embraces, and partly to the difference in altitude, the country rising from about seven hundred feet at the Missouri River, to about five thousand at the base of the mountains. However, the most desirable latitudes cross it, the country between the 38th and 42d parallels, both in this country and Europe, having been found to be the best adapted to vigorous manhood, longevity and physical and mental effort. These parallels embrace, on both hemispheres, the largest per cent of the population north of the equator, and the seat of man's highest achievements.

SOIL.

The soil of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa are composed of what geologists call the drift, loess and alluvial deposits. The first is of comparatively limited extent, and is mostly found combined with the loess in what is known as modified drift. In this form it is very fertile, and yields sixty bushels of corn to the acre. The second embraces all the upland soil, and the third the bottom-lands.

THE CLOSE.

Thus has been sketched Kansas City and her surroundings. No city in the Union has exceeded her wonderful growth, or developed greater commercial resources, and that growth and strength will continue with increasing years. She is the marvel of the nineteenth century, and as such every Missourian should know her and feel a pride in her extraordinary success.

HISTORY OF ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The First Settlement at Blackstone Hills—Robidoux—Biographical Sketch—At the Bluffs—Then at Roy's Branch and Blacksnake Hills—1834-1836—Robidoux's Home—Employes—Servant—Ferry—From 1837 to 1840—Rival Towns—Wolves.

The French element of the class of pioneers settled Canada and the north-western part of the United States, as well as the country about the mouth of the Mississippi River. They came into the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys in 1764, under the lead of Pierre Laclède Liqueste (always called Laclède), who had a charter from the French government giving him the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in all the country as far north as St. Peter's River. Laclède brought part of his colony from France, and received large accessions to it in New Orleans, mainly of hunters and trappers, who had had experience with the Indians. In the year 1764 this colony founded the present city of St. Louis. From this point they immediately began their trading and trapping incursions into the then unbroken wilderness in their front. Their method of proceeding seems to have been to penetrate into the interior and establish small local posts for trading with the Indians, whence the trappers and hunters were outfitted and sent out into the adjacent woods.

In this way the country west and northwest of St. Louis was traversed and explored by these people, at a very early day, as far west as the Rocky Mountains. But of the extent of their operations but little has been recorded; hence but little is known of the posts established by them. It is known, however, that such posts were established at a very early day on the Chariton and Grand Rivers, in Missouri, and at Cote Sans Dessein, in Calloway county.

BIOGRAPHY.

Joseph Robidoux, the son of Joseph and Catharine Robidoux, was born in St. Louis, August 10, 1783. He was the eldest of a family consisting of six sons and one daughter; to-wit., Joseph, Antoine, Isadore, Francis, Michael and Palagie. Louis, the second son, lived and died in California, after

his removal from St. Louis. Joseph, Antoine, Isadore and Francis were all buried in St. Joseph. Joseph, the father of this family, was a Canadian Frenchman, and came from Montreal, Canada, to St. Louis, where he located shortly after the settlement of the city by the French.

Being a shrewd business man and possessing great energy he accumulated a fortune. His wealth, his business qualifications, and his genial disposition, made him many friends among the leading merchants and influential men of that city. He occupied a large mansion, located between Walnut and Elm streets, surrounded with every comfort and convenience. Here he entertained his friends in a royal style, and so noted was his hospitality that the first general assembly of Missouri did him the honor of holding its first session at his house, on the 7th of December, 1812.

Four years after his marriage his wife died. After her death young Robidoux, then in the twenty-third year of his age, became an extensive traveler. He made a voyage up the Missouri River in company with one of the partners of the American Fur Company.

Blacksnake Hills had been seen by some of the men connected with the fur companies while *en route* on one of the expeditions, their attention being attracted thither, not only by the topography of the country, but by the presence of the congregated tribes of the Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians, who assembled here *en masse* at stated seasons of the year, preparatory to crossing the river, either on a visit to other tribes farther west, or for the purpose of hunting.

Seeing the Indians here in large numbers while on their journey at this time, the partners debarked, and after looking at its points and its advantages as a probable future trading-post, they proceeded on their way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, the original place of their destination.

Being favorably impressed with the "Bluffs" as a trading-post, Mr. Robidoux returned to St. Louis and purchased a stock of goods, which he transported up the Missouri by a keel-boat, arriving at the "Bluffs" in the fall of 1809.

Here he remained for thirteen years, and while residing at the "Bluffs," in 1813, he married Angelique Vandory, another lady of St. Louis, who died in the city of St. Joseph on the 17th of January, 1857. By this union they had six sons and one daughter.

Readily adapting himself to the habits, manners and customs of the Indians, and speaking with considerable fluency the dialects of the tribes by whom he was surrounded, Mr. Robidoux became an expert Indian trader.

The American Fur Company were also in business at the "Bluffs," and had a monopoly of the entire Indian trade for some time previous to the locating there of Mr. Robidoux. But a short time, however, passed after his

arrival before he began to divide the trade, and finally became so popular with the Indians that he controlled a large portion of this trade, to the great detriment of the fur company.

The company, wishing no further opposition from Mr. Robidoux, finally purchased his stock of goods, giving him fifty per cent on the original cost, and in addition thereto the sum of one thousand dollars annually for a period of three years, conditioned that he would leave the "Bluffs."

He then returned to St. Louis, where he remained with his family, carrying on the business of a baker and confectioner, until the expiration of the three years, the time agreed upon between himself and the fur company. Having spent already many years of his life among the Indians as a fur trader, a business which, if not entirely congenial to his taste, had at least been a profitable one, he concluded to embark once more in the same pursuit. Not that he really wished—

—"for a lodge in some vast wilderness—
Some boundless contiguity of space,"

but that he might reap therefrom a golden harvest. Making known his intention to the fur company, it at once offered him the post at the mouth of "Roy's Branch," just above the "Blacksnake Hills," at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per year, provided he would in nowise interfere with the business at the "Bluffs."

This proposition he accepted, and having been furnished with a stock of goods he landed at the mouth of "Roy's Branch," in the fall of 1826. Shortly afterward he removed to the mouth of "Blacksnake Creek," where he continued to work for the fur company until 1830, at which time he purchased their entire interest in the goods then in his possession, and became the sole proprietor of the post at "Blacksnake Hills."

For many years the solitary log cabin of Joseph Robidoux was the only evidence of the presence of civilized man within a radius of fifty miles. With every puffing steamer which ascended the turbid waters of the Missouri came the emigrant and the adventurer, seeking homes in the western wilds. A few embryo settlements had been made along the banks of the great river in Jackson, Clay and other counties. The famous "Platte Purchase" became the new Eldorado, and the beauty of its rich, fertile valleys and prairies, fine timber, perennial springs and its numerous water courses, had been spread far and wide.

A few families from Franklin county, Missouri, consisting of Thomas and Henry Sollers, Elisha Gladden, Jane Purget, and a few others, settled near the spot in 1834, '35 and '36.

ROBIDOUX'S HOME.

The only building that stood upon the town site of St. Joseph at that time was the log house of Joseph Robidoux. It occupied the spot where

the Occidental Hotel now stands—on the northwest corner of Jule and Second streets—and was a building of considerable magnitude. It stood east and west, was a story and a half and contained nine rooms—three above and six below. On the north side was a shed divided into three rooms. A covered porch was built on the south side extending the entire length of the building. The west room of the north shed was used by Mr. Robidoux as his sleeping-room. His store was the middle apartment of the main building, the entrance to which was through a door at the east end, first passing through an outer room to reach it.

So confident were some of the business men living in Clay and Clinton counties that some one of the last mentioned towns would be the future emporium of the "Platte Purchase," that they not only purchased land, but in one or two instances laid off towns and opened business houses. John W. Samuels and Robert Elliott began business at White Cloud, or what was known as "Hackberry Ridge." G. W. Samuels, now of St. Joseph, built a warehouse at Elizabethtown, where he bought and sold hemp. Amazonia was expected to be the county-seat of Andrew county. Charles Caples, concluding that the quarter section east and adjoining Amazonia, would be a more eligible spot for the building of a great city, laid it off into lots and gave it the name of Boston. These places, excepting Savannah, are numbered with the things of the past, and live only in the memories of the men whose pluck and energy gave them a name and brief existence.

WOLVES.

In 1839, shortly after the arrival of Judge Toole in the county, he came to the "Blacksnake Hills" one afternoon, horseback, and while passing along, near the present site of the Pacific House, he saw a large gray wolf, which he chased into the bottom, about where the first round-house now stands. In fact, the wolves were so numerous at that time in and about the "Blacksnake Hills" and their howls were so loud and incessant that to sleep at times was utterly impossible.

REMINISCENCES.

The first white male child born at "Blacksnake Hill" was Thomas B. Sollers, born in 1837. The first white female child was the daughter of Polly and Henry Sollers, born in 1838, in a small hut east of the present site of the Occidental Hotel. The first physician who came was Dr. Daniel G. Keedy, in 1838. Dr. Silas McDonald arrived about the same time in the county.

He owned an old colored servant, who not only possessed a French name (Poulite), but who could speak the French tongue, having been raised among that nationality in St. Louis. This old man attended to the culinary affairs at the post.

Mr. Robidoux operated a private ferry just below Francis street for crossing the Indians and those who were in his employ. The crossing generally was done in canoes, and occasionally in Mackinaw boats. The road leading from the ferry on the other side of the river led to Highland, Kansas, or to the Indian Mission, which was established after the removal of the Indians. The road from the ferry on this side passed below the Patee House, and crossed at Agency Ford, where it divided, one branch of which led to Liberty, Clay county, and the other in the direction of Grand River.

The next house (log) erected at Blacksnake Hills was built in March, 1836, and occupied by Thomas Sollers, east of Pinger's packing-house, for Mr. Robidoux, who wished to take up another additional quarter section of land, and about this period began to think that Blacksnake Hills would develop into something greater than a mere trading-point for the convenience of the non-progressive and half-civilized Indian. No other improvements of a special character were made until the following year.

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

The treaty for the "Platte Purchase" had been negotiated, the Indians removed, the country opened to settlement, and hundreds of emigrants were flocking hither, locating in the interior and at different points along the Missouri.

The small colony at Blacksnake Hills was increased in number by the arrival of F. W. Smith, Joseph Gladden, Polly Dehard, Samuel Hull, John Freeman, Charles Zangenett, Father John Patchen, Captain James B. O'Toole, Judge Wm. C. Toole, William Fowler, Edwin Toole, and others.

RIVAL TOWNS.

Between the years above named the country settled rapidly, and one of several localities in or near the Missouri River, it was thought, would take precedence of all the other settlements, and become the chief town in this portion of the State. The respective aspirants for future greatness were Blacksnake Hills, White Cloud, Savannah, Amazonia, Boston and Elizabethtown, all north of St. Joseph, some eight or ten miles, and within a radius of five miles.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1841 Dr. Daniel G. Keedy erected a saw-mill in the bottom, north of the present fair grounds.

At the same time Joseph Robidoux built a flouring-mill on the west side of Blacksnake Creek.

A little later another flouring-mill was built by Creal & Wildbahn. John Girard was the miller.

Still, a little later, the first tavern in the place was erected by Josiah

Beattie, located between Main and Second streets. In this tavern the Rev. T. S. Reeve preached the first sermon that was delivered at Blacksnake Hills.

In 1842 came Louis Picard, the first regular carpenter, and Wm. Langston, the first plasterer.

About the same time came the Belcher brothers, who were the first brick-makers.

During this year Jonathan Copeland built a warehouse near the corner of Jule and Water streets.

Then came Jacob Mitchell, a worthy son of Vulcan, the ringing of whose anvil was heard by the villagers from "early morn until dewy eve."

A FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR BURGLARY.

Having regard to facts and dates as they occur chronologically, we have now reached a period (1842) in this history when there happened an incident which not only attracted the attention of the settlers at Blacksnake Hills and surrounding country, but furnished a theme for conversation around their firesides for months afterward, and as the circumstances connected therewith are of an interesting character, we shall narrate them: In the summer of 1842 Mr. Robidoux received from the Sac and Fox Indians the sum of four thousand dollars in silver, in four different boxes, each box containing one thousand dollars. Mr. Robidoux had sold goods to these tribes to this amount, and when they were paid their annuity by the government its agent turned over to him the sum above mentioned.

Having no safe, Mr. Robidoux placed the boxes containing the money on one of the lowest shelves of his store, behind the counter, near a window. This window was secured at night by wooden shutters and fastened on the inside by a bolt.

On the east side of One Hundred and Two River lived at that time three families, bearing respectively the names of Spence, Scott and Davis. They were supposed to be counterfeiters, yet no one knew positively that they had ever passed any spurious money. The Spence boys, whose given names were John, George Monroe, Andy and James, were in the habit, in company with Scott and Davis, of visiting Blacksnake Hills almost daily, and while there would spend their time lounging about the solitary saloon, which stood upon the bottom, west of Blacksnake Creek, and at Mr. Robidoux's store.

For some days previous to the occurrence which followed, it was noticed that one of the Spence boys would often place himself in a recumbent position on the counter, with his face turned toward the shelf containing the boxes of money.

Two or three nights afterward an entrance was effected through the window above spoken of, and the boxes with their contents were re-

moved. As soon as it was ascertained by Mr. Robidoux that his store had been burglarized and his money taken, immediate search was instituted by his clerk, Mr. Poulin, and others who volunteered their assistance. Suspecting that the Spence boys knew all about the burglary, as well as the whereabouts of the missing treasure, they went in the direction of their house.

While *en route*, and on crossing Blacksnake Creek, the party discovered a man's shoe which had evidently been worn but once, as it was entirely new. The day before three of the Spence boys had purchased shoes of Mr. Poulin at Robidoux's store. He remembered that the shoes were of different numbers, the smallest pair being sixes, and of cutting an unusual long buckskin shoe-string. The shoe found was a number six, and the buckskin string was "confirmation strong as holy writ" that the Spence boys were of the party of thieves, or were in some manner connected with the burglary. That they had worn the new shoes on the previous night, and that in their flight through the soft clay had lost one, was clear enough.

Being thus encouraged, the party pursued their way to the cabin where the Spences lived, surrounded it, and captured the Spence boys as well as Davis and Scott. Davis and Scott, however, were released. The others were brought before Justice Mills, and upon a preliminary examination were discharged, there not being sufficient proof to hold them for trial.

Sixteen or eighteen citizens, some of whom are still living, confident that the Spence boys and Davis and Scott had committed the crime, met the next day and proceeded in a body on horseback to Davis's and Scott's residence, determined, if they could, to bring the offenders to justice and restore the stolen money. In the meantime, Mr. Robidoux had offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture and conviction of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the funds. Scott and Davis were taken prisoners and compelled to accompany the party of citizens, who, when about half way back to town, separated, the larger portion taking Davis on a hill and leaving Scott in the valley of the One Hundred and Two in charge of Elisha Gladden. They took Davis out of sight of Scott and just far enough away that Scott could hear the firing of a pistol. They then halted and told Davis that he must tell them where Robidoux's money was, or, if he refused, they would hang him. He strenuously denied all knowledge of the affair and told them to "hang and be d—d." They put a rope around his neck and swung him up, only intending to frighten and make him confess to the whereabouts of the money. After he had remained suspended for some minutes they let him down, and asked him to confess the crime. Davis being as bold and defiant as ever, they hung him again, this time almost taking his life. They again asked him to tell where the money was, when he again refused in a fiendish, insolent manner, branding them with a profusion of the lowest epithets. Seeing that Davis would tell nothing, some one of the party shot off a pistol (as previously arranged, if Davis did not

confess), so that Scott could hear it, and at the same time two or three of them rushed down the hill where Scott was guarded, shouting that they had "killed Davis" and were now "going to kill Scott."

One of these men held up his hand which he had accidentally bruised coming down the hill, and which had some spots of blood on it, telling Scott, when Davis was shot, some of his blood had spurted on his hand. Gladden, who was guarding Scott, said, when the concussion of the pistol was heard, "that Scott's face became as pallid as death," he supposing that his accomplice had been killed.

They gave him to understand that they had disposed of Davis, and that if he did not tell them all about the money and the parties implicated in taking it, they would also dispose of him in a very summary manner, but promised that if he would give them this information, they would not only spare his life, but would supply him with money enough to take him out of the country.

Believing what he had heard and seen to be true, and that the condition of things was such as had been represented, Scott asked some one present to give him a pencil and piece of paper. This being done, he wrote the names of all the parties concerned in the burglary (the Spence brothers, Davis and himself), and led the way to where one of the boxes had been buried, near the banks of the One Hundred and Two. So ingenious had been their plan, and so careful had they been to conceal all the traces of their villainy, that while digging a hole, in which to deposit the money, they placed every particle of dirt in a box and emptied it into the stream, excepting enough to refill the hole after the money was put in. Having four thousand dollars, they dug four holes. They then divided a blanket into four pieces, took the money out of the boxes, wrapped each thousand dollars separately, buried it by itself, and then refilled the hole, covering it over with the same sod that they had taken up, and then burned the boxes.

Scott could only show them where the first thousand dollars was. He did not see them when they buried the other three thousand. They, however, found the first thousand. How or where to obtain the balance of the money they did not know. Scott could not tell, and Davis, they supposed, would not. They had tried threats and hanging with him, but without avail.

In the meantime Davis was still in custody. They went to him, told him that Scott had confessed, and it would be better for him to confess, also. That Scott had not only given them the names of the persons who stole the money, but had shown them where the first thousand dollars was buried. He still refused to believe or say anything. To convince him of the truth of what they said, they took him to the spot from which they had taken the money, and showed him the piece of blanket in which it was wrapped. No

longer doubting what he had seen and heard, he called for a drink of whisky, which was given him, and after drinking it told them he would show them where the balance of the money was buried.

To further show that Davis and his pals were accomplished villains, and possessed a cunning ingenuity which would have been creditable to the pirates and freebooters of a past century, and which in some respects is not unlike the narrative of "Arthur Gordon Pym," by the gifted Poe, it is only necessary to mention how he proceeded to show when and how to find the balance of the money stolen.

He stood at the edge of the hole from which the first thousand dollars had been taken, and stepping fifteen paces to the south, pointed to his feet and said: "Here you will find a thousand dollars." He then led the way to a small log, with a single knot on it, and said, "Under that knot, in the ground, you will find another thousand dollars." Going to the bank of the One Hundred and Two, in the sand, 'neath a willow tree, under a broken branch that bent downward, said, "You will find the last thousand dollars here."

It was as he said, and the money was all recovered, excepting twenty-seven dollars, and returned to Mr. Robidoux.

Scott and Davis were held in custody, but during the night Davis escaped, and Scott was finally discharged on the ground of his having made confession, and giving the names of the persons who had committed the burglary. The Spence boys left the country.

ST. JOSEPH LAID OUT.

In June, 1843, Mr. Robidoux laid out the original town, the site of which was covered with a luxuriant growth of hemp. Simeon Kemper acted as surveyor in this important undertaking, and Elisha Gladden as chain-bearer. Two maps of the town were made—one by F. W. Smith, and the other by Simeon Kemper, bearing respectively the names of "Robidoux" and "St. Joseph," in honor of its founder. The map drawn by Mr. Smith was selected by Mr. Robidoux, and the more civilized and felicitous appellation of St. Joseph was substituted for that of Blacksnake Hills.

This map was taken to St. Louis, where Mr. Robidoux acknowledged it in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas (Nathaniel Paschall, who has since been one of the editors of the St. Louis *Republican*, being the clerk at the time), and after having it lithographed, returned to St. Joseph.

His declaration and acknowledgment are as follows:

"DECLARATION OF PROPRIETOR.

"I, Joseph Robidoux, of the county of Buchanan, and the State of Missouri, do hereby declare that I am the proprietor and owner of a certain

town named St. Joseph, located upon the southwest fractional quarter of section eight, township fifty-seven north, range thirty-five west of the fifth principal meridian, and that I have laid off the same into lots and blocks, bounded by streets and alleys, and a levee, or landing on the front, which streets and alleys are of the width set forth upon this plat, and the lots and blocks are of the dimensions and numbers as are indicated upon said plat; and the course of said streets and the extent of said lots, blocks and town are correctly set forth upon this plat of the same, which was made by my authority and under my direction. And I do hereby give, grant, allot and convey, for public uses, all the streets and alleys, by the names and of the extent that are set forth upon said plat. And I do hereby declare this dedication to be made by me, this, the 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, to be binding upon me, my heirs and assigns forever.

"JH. ROBIDOUX [SEAL]."

"CERTIFICATE OF PROPRIETOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

"BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, before me, the undersigned, clerk of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas, within and for said county, came Joseph Robidoux, who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the above plat, as having executed the said plat, and who acknowledged to me that he executed said plat for the purposes therein named.

"In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at office in the city of St. Louis, and State aforesaid, 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

"NATHANIEL PASCHALL,

"Clerk.

"By STEPHEN D. BARLOW,

"Deputy."

BLOCKS AND LOTS DONATED.

The west half of block thirty-one was reserved on the map as a market square; the west half of block fifty was donated for a public church; the northwest quarter of block thirty-eight for a public school, and the south quarter of the same block for a Catholic church.

These lots were immediately put upon the market, even before the title to them was complete. This was perfected in 1844, at which time a United States land-office was located at Plattsburg, Missouri.

The uniform price of corner lots was one hundred and fifty dollars, and inside lots one hundred dollars. As rapidly as sale could be made the money was applied in payment of a mortgage, held by Pierre Chouteau, Jr., of St.

Louis, upon the land embracing the town site, amounting to six thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-seven cents.

The town, as then laid off, included all the territory lying between Robidoux Street on the north and Messanie Street on the south, and between Sixth Street on the east and the Missouri River on the west, and contained sixty-four blocks, twelve of which are fractional. Each whole block is 240 by 300 feet, bisected by an alley and containing twelve lots.

The streets are governed by the cardinal points of the compass; those running back from the river in the "Original Town," extending north and south, are Water, Levee, Main (or First), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth; and those running at right angles, commencing on the parallel of the north line, are Isadore, Robidoux, Faraon, Jules, Francis, Felix, Edmond, Charles, Sylvanie, Angelique, Messanie. These names are derived from members of Mr. Robidoux's family.

Since the laying out of the original town, covering a period of thirty-eight years, there have been added about seventy-two additions.

CHURCHES.

In 1844-5 the first church edifice in the town, a log building, 20x30 feet, was erected, under the direction of Rev. T. S. Reeve, a Presbyterian clergyman. It was located on the lot where the business house of John S. Brittain & Co. now stands.

Soon after this church building was completed and occupied an incident occurred in it which is worth relating:

In the fall of 1845, on a sabbath-day evening, while religious services were being held, a loud, rough knock was heard upon the door. Without waiting for a response, the door was thrust wide open, when in stalked a large, burly-looking individual from Grand River.

With hat on and hand raised, he advanced toward the pulpit and motioned to the minister to stop. The man of God (Rev. T. S. Reeve) being thus rudely and inopportunistly accosted, left off preaching, when the stranger said:

"Is Bob Donnell in this house? I've got a bar'l of honey for him."

Mr. Donnell being present, and taking in the situation at a glance, immediately left his seat and went out of the house with the enterprising and redoubtable honey vender. Whether he purchased the "bar'l" we cannot say. The man, however, who, nothing daunted, had so persistently hunted him up, braving the parson and the astonished gaze of the congregation, certainly deserved some consideration at the hands of Mr. Donnell. We hope, therefore, a bargain was made, and that his Grand River friend returned home a happier, if not a wiser man.

The log church was first permanently occupied in the winter of 1844-5. In the fall of the year 1844 the first Union sabbath-school was organized,

and a committee of ladies sent out for the purpose of making collections for the school. Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the city, made the first donation of ten dollars in money for the school. This was the first time a subscription paper had ever been carried around, and it elicited some practical jokes from its novelty among those who subscribed, and who are now among the oldest citizens.

The log church was also occupied once a month by the Methodist denomination for some time, and twice a month, until their own church was built, in 1846. In August, of that year, trustees were appointed by the First Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Lexington Presbytery, in connection with the "Constitutional General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church." During the same year a building committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of a new house of worship. Money was raised by subscription, and in 1847 was erected the brick building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Francis streets, in dimensions fifty feet front by sixty feet. The first services were held in the church in the winter of 1849-50.

This building was used without interruption till the closing of the church and dispersion of the congregation in 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war. It then passed through various hands, till it finally became, by purchase, the property of the German congregation now occupying it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The citizens of St. Joseph are justly proud of their excellent system of public schools, which not only afford a practical and liberal education for their children at home, but have given the city character and reputation abroad. They have been one of the most important factors in attracting immigration, and have done more than any other institution to add to the population, wealth and general prosperity of the city. They are the schools in which the great masses of the children are educated—the children of the wealthy, of the men of moderate means and of the poor alike—all classes, and frequently many nationalities, being represented in the same school.

Until the year 1860, no attempt at any system of public schools had been made in St. Joseph. Occasionally a free school would be taught for a month or two, or for a sufficient length of time to absorb what was not wasted or lost of the city's share of the public school-fund. But there was no public school-system, and St. Joseph had merely the organization of a country school-district. In that year a few of the most enterprising of her citizens determined to make an effort to establish a system of public schools. They sought and obtained from the legislature of the State a good and liberal charter.

This charter has been twice amended by the legislature, at the request of the board of public schools; once in 1866 and once in 1872. Edward

Everett said: "To read the English language well, to write a neat, legible hand, and to be master of the four rules of arithmetic, I call this a good education." Any pupil completing a course in the St. Joseph schools should have an education far above that standard, and be well prepared to enter upon any of the ordinary business avocations of life. But that the system of public instruction may be as complete and thorough in St. Joseph as in any Eastern city, a high school, with a liberal course of study, was organized in 1866, which has graduated 208 young ladies and gentlemen who are filling useful and honorable positions in society. Of the above number, forty-four are either teaching now or have been teachers in the public schools of St. Joseph.

THE GAZETTE.

The first newspaper, the *Gazette*, a weekly, was established in St. Joseph in 1845, its first issue appearing on Friday, the 25th day of April, of that year. The proprietor was William Ridenbaugh. When commencing the publication of his paper he had extensively circulated throughout Buchanan and the adjoining counties, the following:

"Again, the spirit of internal improvement is abroad, our people are determined not only to improve the transporting facilities now had, but to add others, which will place us on terms more nearly equal with other parts of the world. Then all the advantages we have in soil and climate will become available; then a new impetus will have been given to the industrious farmer; then the call upon the merchant for the necessities and comforts of life will have been vastly increased; then health and prosperity will everywhere greet the eye of the beholder; then ours shall be a town and county in which the wealthy, industrious and educated of the other and older States will love to settle, and the situation of our town and surrounding scenery, which are now surpassingly lovely, will be enhanced by the touch of art, and the citizen or visitor of cultivated or refined taste will love to contemplate their beauty."

The above article was written in the spring of 1847, and is doubtless a faithful and correct representation of St. Joseph and her business prospects at that time. Four years had elapsed from the laying out of the town, and the inferences drawn from the editorial are that notwithstanding many difficulties had heretofore intervened, such as the jealousies of rival towns, imperfect navigation facilities, and other hindrances, the town had continued to prosper.

RAILROADS.

The people of St. Joseph early awoke to a sense of the importance and necessity of railroad communication with the East. About the first reference to this matter we find in the *Gazette*, of Friday, November 6, 1846:

"Our country is destined to suffer much and is now suffering from the

difficulty of navigation and the extremely high rates the boats now charge. Our farmers may calculate that they will get much less for produce and will be compelled to pay much more for their goods than heretofore, and this will certainly always be the case when the Missouri River shall be as low as it now is. The chances are fearfully against having any considerable work bestowed in improving the river, and until it is improved by artificial means the navigation of it to this point must always be dangerous and very uncertain.

"The prospects for this fall and winter are well calculated to make the people look about to see if there is no way to remedy this inconvenience, if there can be any plan suggested whereby our people can be placed more nearly upon terms of equality with the good citizens of other parts of our land.

"We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi, either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy. For ourselves we like the idea of a railroad to one of the latter places suggested, for this course would place us nearer the Eastern cities, and make our road thither a direct one; we like this road, too, because it would so much relieve the intermediate country which is now suffering and must always suffer so much for transporting facilities in the absence of such an enterprise.

"If this be the favorite route we must expect opposition from the southern portion of the State, as well as all the river counties below this. For the present we mean merely to throw out the suggestion, with the view of awakening public opinion, and eliciting a discussion of the subject. In some future number we propose presenting more advantages of such a road, and will likewise propose and enforce by argument the ways and means of accomplishing the object."

The charter for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was secured mainly by the exertions of Robert M. Stewart, afterward governor of the State, and, at the time of its issuance, a member of the State senate, and of General James Craig, and Judge J. B. Gardenhire.

About the spring of 1857 work was begun on the west end, and by March of that year the track extended out from St. Joseph a distance of seven miles. The first fire under the first engine that started out of St. Joseph on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was kindled by M. Jeff. Thompson. This was several years before the arrival of the first through train in February, 1859. (Sometime in the early part of 1857.)

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed February 13, 1859. On Monday, February 14, 1859, the first through passenger train ran out of St. Joseph. Of this train E. Sleppy, now (1881) master mechanic of the St. Joseph and Western Machine Shops, in Elwood, was engineer, and Benjamin H. Colt, conductor.

The first to run a train into St. Joseph was George Thompson, who ran first a construction train and then a freight train.

The first master mechanic of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shops in St. Joseph was C. F. Shivel. These shops were established in 1857. In the following year Mr. Shivel put up the first car ever built in the city.

On the 22d of February, 1859, occurred in St. Joseph the celebration of the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. This was, beyond doubt, the grandest display ever witnessed in the city, up to that period.

Mr. Jeff. Thompson, at that time mayor of the city, presided over the ceremonies and festivities of this brilliant occasion. The city was wild with enthusiasm, and the most profuse and unbounded hospitality prevailed.

A grand banquet was held in the spacious apartments of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which then stood on the corner of Fifth and Felix streets. Not less than six hundred invited guests were feasted here; and it was estimated that several thousand ate during the day at this hospitable board.

Broadbush Thompson, Esq., a brother of General M. Jeff. Thompson, made the grand speech of the occasion, and performed the ceremony of mingling the waters of the two mighty streams thus linked by a double band of iron.

The completion of the road constitutes an era in the history of St. Joseph, and from that period dawned the light of a new prosperity. In the five succeeding years the population of the city was quadrupled, and her name heralded to the remotest East as the rising emporium of the West.

In the summer of 1872 this road commenced the building of a branch southward from St. Joseph, twenty-one miles, to the city of Atchison. This was completed in October of the same year.

The St. Joseph and Western is one of the most valuable roads that leads into St. Joseph, and has been the source of a large trade from the neighboring State of Kansas.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road is not so important, having parallel roads in opposition, and until it came under the control of the C., B. & Q. it lacked comprehensive business views and enlightened management. It is, however, a good, local road, all the way from Sioux City to Kansas City, but as a northern and southern road, with competing lines, will not be of very great value as an investment.

The Missouri Pacific is another road that has run to the city, but found it far from profitable, and are now building from Atchison north, into Nebraska. This road, like the K. C. & C. B., is of great local convenience to the people and St. Joseph.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, as its southeastern route to St. Louis, the St. Joseph and Western, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph, will always be the leading roads. The first mentioned running a branch to St. Joseph, giving them a route to St. Louis over what was called the Kansas City, St. Louis and Northern, now all known as the Wabash system.

The St. Joseph and Des Moines is another new road of local importance, although giving another Chicago route to the city of "pools and corners."

There are now (1881) three lines of street railway in St. Joseph.

The Board of Trade was organized October 19, 1878.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

The rapid increase of the wholesale trade of St. Joseph is simply remarkable. The merchants, in January, looked forward to a greatly increased trade, but they did not think for a moment that it would go so far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Such, however, has been the case, and there is no telling what proportions the trade will assume in 1881. To accommodate this increase of business, many of our merchants are compelled to erect more commodious buildings. The many magnificent wholesale structures that have gone up in the past few months bear ample evidence to the truth of this assertion.

Total sales in 1880 of merchandise.....	\$49,385,000
Add sales of manufactures.....	12,902,115

Grand total of the trade of St. Joseph, 1880.....	\$62,287,115
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GAS WORKS.

In the year 1856 J. B. Ranney and associates proposed to the city authorities that privileges should be granted to a company to be organized of which the city should take one-half the capital stock and himself and associates the remaining half. The proposal was agreed to and the city became a stockholder. The works were erected and met with a steady loss even at the rate of five and six dollars charged per thousand feet of gas to consumers. The city sold out for twenty cents on the dollar. They continued changing hands and losing money until the purchase of the works in 1871, by James Clemens and his associates, of Detroit, Michigan, under the name of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, for the sum of \$50,000. This company greatly enlarged and otherwise improved the works, and secured a contract for lighting the street lamps, which had remained unlighted several years. The trouble was that the people had not progressed far enough to fully appreciate gas in their business houses or private residences, and the cost of introducing was an item of serious contemplation while their residences to a large extent were not built with gas arrangements. The company, however, began to prosper for the first time in the history of gas in St. Joseph when a new company was granted equal facilities with them and proposed to cut down the price of gas and teach the citizens of St. Joseph the beauties of its use.

In 1878 this new company came to the front under the name of the Mutual Gas Light Company, the present owners of the works, and made proposals to the authorities, through their president, C. H. Nash, to supply

present consumers with gas at \$2.50 per thousand feet, and the street lamps at \$25 per annum. The old company had charged \$4 per thousand feet and \$30 for lighting the street lamps per year. They were granted the franchise and awarded the city contract, and this resulted in the sale of the entire works and franchise of the old company to the Mutual Gas Light Association.

The latter company has erected elegant new works on the corner of Lafayette and Sixth streets, capable of supplying a city of 75,000 inhabitants.

The company have now placed in position over twenty miles of main pipe, supplying over eight hundred consumers and nearly five hundred street lamps.

WATER-WORKS.

One of the chief needs of St. Joseph for more than ten years past has been a complete and perfect system of water-works, to be employed both as a safeguard against fire and as a means of averting the possibilities of a deficient supply in seasons of drought.

But it was not until the 10th day of December, 1879, that anything was actually accomplished in that direction, at which date the mayor approved an ordinance passed by the city council authorizing the construction of water-works upon the "gravity system," the supply to be obtained from the Missouri River above the city limits.

On December 23, 1879, the contract was let to the St. Joseph Water Company, under bond to complete the works and furnish a full supply of pure, wholesome water within twelve months from that date. This company commenced work on the 4th day of January, 1880, and upon the 12th day of January, 1881, the works were accepted by the city authorities as perfectly satisfactory.

The great basins are supplied with water by the engines below, the water first being forced into a well west of the elevation, and after that it runs through pipes into the reservoirs, of which there are three. The settling basin is 380 feet long by 85 feet wide, and its capacity is three million gallons. Its depth is twenty feet, and its water level is two feet higher than the reservoir on the south.

The north basin, which is intended for the filtered water, is 150 feet wide and 300 feet long, and has a capacity of six million of gallons.

If at any time it should be required to empty these basins there is certain machinery on hand that can be placed at work immediately and the old water can be replaced by that which is fresh and pure.

Reservoir Hill is 330 feet above high water mark, and it is 122 feet higher than any point in St. Joseph. In the business portion of the city the pressure has been, since the works were in operation, 120 pounds to the square inch.

In testing the capacity of the street hydrants it has been demonstrated

that in the business portion of the city a stream can be thrown through hose, with a proper nozzle attached, to the height of about 110 feet, while at the corner of Nineteenth and Francis streets, one of the highest points within the eastern corporate limits, a distance of sixty-five feet has been shown to be the extreme limit of the elevation.

At the present writing something over twenty miles of main pipe have been laid in place and one hundred and eighty-two hydrants placed at proper locations and in working order.

The works were to cost at first \$300,000, but the company kept adding to the original estimate until the works complete have cost \$700,000 instead of the amount first estimated.

THE UNION DEPOT.

To John B. Carson, general manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, belongs the credit of originating a plan for the construction of a union depot at St. Joseph.

After various conferences of the union depot projectors, the erection of the building was finally determined upon in April, 1880, when the St. Joseph Union Depot Company was organized, with the following companies as incorporators and stockholders: Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Joseph and Western Railroad Company, which is a part of the Union Pacific; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, which is a part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company; St. Joseph and Des Moines Railroad Company.

The ground which was selected and legally condemned for this enterprise is situated on the east side of Sixth Street, near the corner of Mitchell Avenue, that having been found to be the most suitable location for a common point of meeting for the different railroads operating their lines through this city. It embraces a tract of six acres, all of which will be required for its buildings, sheds, platforms, tracks, etc.

The style of the building is Eastlake domestic gothic, and contemplates a building 400 feet in length and fifty feet in width, set back from Sixth Street thirty-six feet, so as to give room for carriage-way between present street line and front of building.

STOCK.

The transactions of the stock-yards for the past three years are as follows:

KIND OF STOCK.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Head of hogs.....	69,710	99,513	102,150
Head of cattle.....	5,992	15,005	20,592
Head of horses and mules.....	1,842	3,179	3,505
Head of sheep.....	3,564	2,293	5,990

The capacity of the yards is limited at present to fifty pens, which will accommodate 2,500 head of cattle and 3,000 head of hogs.

LIVE STOCK.

During the year 1880 nearly 10,000 head of cattle were marketed in St. Joseph, which amounted to the aggregate value of about \$300,000.

There were about 4,000 horses and mules sold in this market in 1880, of a total value of \$350,000. A great portion of this number were shipped out to Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Louisiana and South Carolina.

There were 140,000 head of hogs sold in this city in 1880, of a value of \$2,000,000, making the total sales of live stock \$2,650,000.

PACKING-HOUSES.

There are at present (1881) three packing-houses in the city. The oldest of these was established by the present proprietor, David Pinger, in 1853. It is near the Francis Street depot. About five hands are generally employed. Slaughtering here is principally done for the butchers.

Hax & Brother were established in 1868. Their packing-house and office are on the corner of Fourth and Mary streets. They employ in the winter season between sixty and eighty hands, and also pack to a limited extent in summer.

The packing-house of H. Krug & Co. was established in the winter of 1877-8, H. Krug, president; James McCord, vice-president and treasurer; George C. Hax, secretary. The capital stock of the company is \$72,000. In the winter of 1879-80 this house packed between 60,000 and 65,000 hogs. In the summer about 24,000 head were packed. In August, 1881, they slaughtered 1,800 hogs per week.

Connett Brothers, who packed in 1880 about 6,000 hogs, on their farm in the county, are now (1881) erecting a spacious brick structure south of the city limits, which will cost, when completed, about \$25,000 or \$30,000. Its packing capacity will be from 1,000 to 1,500 per day.

ICE.

The past winter has afforded the best ice harvest ever before known in this city. The following statement shows the number of tons taken from the Missouri River and Lake Contrary and stored for use:

Breweries.....	40,000 tons.
Packing companies.....	25,000 tons.
Ice dealers.....	25,000 tons.
Private use	10,000 tons.
Total	100,000 tons.

The average cost of storing ice last season was less than \$1.00 per ton, while the average cost of imported ice the year previous was \$4.50 per ton.

OPERA HOUSE.

No other city in the entire West can boast of so fine a temple devoted to the dramatic art, nor comparing in size and elegance of appointment, with the Opera House in this city.

The building was erected by Mr. Milton Tootle, in 1873, at a cost of \$150,000. It is regarded by all as the finest theater west of Chicago.

The City Hall cost \$50,000, an imposing building.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trade recently adopted, a committee appointed for that purpose has prepared articles of association for the incorporation of a stock company, to be called the Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to perfect a plan for the erection of a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce building in this city. The organization has been completed, and it is thought that the necessary stock can be placed at once. The location has not yet been determined upon, but it is designed to secure a corner lot, if possible, near to the business center of the city.

The St. Joseph glucose company was formed in June, 1880. The name of the company is The St. Joseph Refining Company. It has all of the latest improved machinery, and a capacity for making up 3,000 bushels of corn daily. The building is situated in South St. Joseph, and covers over an acre of ground.

Situated on South Fourth Street, in the premises formerly occupied by the Evans, Day & Co. Canning Factory, are the Star Preserving Works, owned and operated by Albert Fischer & Co. They have recently enlarged the premises with additional buildings until they cover nearly an entire square.

The capacity of the works are 40,000 cans, or 1,800 bushels of tomatoes per day, or from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of peas. During the preserving season these works have about 250 employes upon their pay-roll.

PRODUCE PACKING.

The packing of butter, eggs, apples, potatoes, and other produce is assuming immense proportions, and as St. Joseph is situated in the heart of the finest agricultural district in the world, this industry must increase with each succeeding year.

The following statistics of this branch of trade were supplied by the principal commission houses here for the year 1880.

No. of bushels potatoes shipped from the city.....	100,000
No. of bushels apples packed and shipped from the city..	216,250
No. dozen eggs packed and shipped from the city.....	400,000
No. pounds butter packed and shipped from the city....	880,000
Total value of the shipments above noted.....	\$450,000

The military force of the city consists of two battalions, composed of five companies of infantry, all superbly equipped and exceedingly well drilled.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE

built to St. Joseph was completed to that point on the day of the inauguration of President Franklin Pierce. The first dispatch to come over the line to St. Joseph was his inaugural address. The name of the telegraph operator who received the message was Peter Lovell. His office was on the southwest corner of Second and Jule streets.

POST-OFFICE AND FINANCES.

Letters received by mail.....	1,043,209
Local letters received and delivered.....	95,061
Postal cards by mail....	294,448
" " local.....	72,988
Newspaper delivery.....	802,190
Total number of pieces sent, 1880.....	4,024,170
Increase over 1879, 12½ per cent.	
Total business money order department, 1880.....	\$ 1,596,237.26
Sales of stamps, envelopes and postal cards.....	54,395.36
Internal revenue for 1880.....	66,161.43
Total debt of the city....	1,750,000.00
" assessed valuation, 1880.....	10,000,000.00
Interest on city indebtedness, 4 per cent.	
Value of property owned by the city.....	250,000.00

St. Joseph is the third city in size in the State, and its population, by the census of 1880, is 32,484. It is gaining moderately, but the spirit of enterprise has never been very highly developed by her people. Her wholesale merchants are opposed to further opposition in their line, and, as a rule, they do little to advertise their business; some of the heaviest never putting a line of advertisements in the papers year in and year out, while many do it grudgingly, as a sort of tax which they are compelled to pay. It is like St. Louis, slow to move, and like the latter city, it has some live, energetic men, but not enough to leaven the mass.

In scope of country tributary to her growth and prosperity St. Joseph has little to complain of, and if an energetic spirit possessed her people she would have a surprising growth the next ten years. As it is, she is likely to retain her present position as the third city in the State. She has a refined and cultivated people, hospitable and generous, but her business interests are carried on to the extreme upon the basis of self. With an increase of population and more extended and broader views St. Joseph's future is one of promise.

LAWS OF MISSOURI.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION LAW.

The homestead exemption law of the State of Missouri has been one of the most enlightened laws passed for the benefit of the people. In the last session of the general assembly of the State, the spring of 1880-81, there was a material change in the law, and it is given here in full. Thus every head of a family can be secure in a home of moderate value, if he will not waive his right to it. There are printed notes now drawn up in which there is a clause printed waiving the right of holding such property under that law. When a man signs such a note, his home stands in the same light as his other property. These notes should never be signed unless by or with the consent of the wife as well as the husband. The law reads, as amended, as follows and is in full force at this time:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-six hundred and eighty-nine (2689) of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, is hereby amended by striking out, "or incorporated towns and villages having a less population," and inserting in lieu thereof, "having a population of ten thousand or less," in twelfth line, and by inserting immediately after "dollars," fifteenth line, the words "and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homesteads shall not include more than five acres of ground or exceed the total value of \$1,500," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 2689. The homestead of every housekeeper or head of a family, consisting of a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and the land in connection therewith, not exceeding the amount and value herein limited, which is or shall be used by such housekeeper, or head of a family as such homestead, shall, together with the rents, issues and products thereof, be exempt from attachment and execution, except as herein provided; such homestead in the country shall not include more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and in cities having a population of forty thousand or more, such homestead shall not include more than eighteen square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of three thousand dollars; and in cities having a population of ten thousand and less than forty thousand, such homestead shall not include more than thirty square rods of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars;

and in cities and incorporated towns and villages having a population less than ten thousand, such homestead shall not include more than five acres of ground, or exceed the total value of fifteen hundred dollars; and any married woman may file her claim to the tract or lot of land occupied by her and her husband, or by her, if abandoned by her husband, as a homestead; said claim shall set forth the tract or lot claimed, that she is the wife of the person in whose name the said tract or lot appears of record, and said claim shall be acknowledged by her before some officer authorized to take proof or acknowledgments of instruments of writing, affecting real estate, and be filed in the recorder's office, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to receive and record the same. After the filing of such claims, duly acknowledged, the husband shall be debarred from, and incapable of selling, mortgaging or alienating the homestead in any manner whatever, and every such sale, mortgage or alienation is hereby declared null and void; and the filing of any such claims, as aforesaid, with the recorder, shall impart notice to all persons of the contents thereof, and all subsequent purchasers and mortgagers shall be deemed, in law and equity, to purchase with notice: *Provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the husband and wife from jointly conveying, mortgaging, alienating or in any other manner disposing of such homestead or any part thereof.

Approved, March 26, 1881.

HUSBAND NOT LIABLE.

AN ACT to exempt the husband from the payment of the debts of the wife contracted before marriage.

SECTION 1. The property owned by a man before his marriage, and that which he may acquire after his marriage by purchase, descent, gift, grant, devise, or in any other manner whatsoever, and the profits thereof, except such as may be acquired from the wife, shall be exempt from all debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by his wife before their marriage.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 25, 1881.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The law passed by the general assembly on the rights and privileges of married women is full and complete, is composed of fourteen sections and too long to be embodied in this work. The law can be found in the "Revised Statutes of Missouri, volume 1, 1879." It is chapter 51, and found on pages 557 to 561.

HEDGES TRIMMED.

It may not be known to all that a law was passed by the last general assembly (1880-1881), that "every person owning a hedge fence, over five

years old, upon the line of any public road or highway in this State, is hereby required to cut down the same, to the height of not more than five feet nor less than four feet, every two years: *Provided*, that hedge fences inclosing orchards, house-yards and stock-yards, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act."

The overseer of roads is to serve the notice and the owner has thirty days to commence, and if he fail to do it the overseer shall have it done and the owner must pay all expenses of the same. It can be collected of him by law, same as revenue for road purposes.

The law passed and took effect March 16, 1881.

CHANGING SCHOOL-HOUSE SITES.

SECTION 1. The voters of any school-district in this State may change the location of a school-house site when the same, for any cause, may be deemed necessary and notice of such contemplated change shall have been given by the directors at least twenty days prior thereto by posting at least three written notices in three of the most public places in the district where such school-house site shall be located: *Provided*, that in every case a majority of the voters of said district shall only be necessary to remove a site nearer the center of a school district, but in all cases to remove a site further from the center of a school-district it shall require two-thirds of the legal voters of such school-district.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1881.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The legislature of 1880-81, passed a marriage license act which makes it necessary for persons before marriage to secure a license. No person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, can legally do so without first seeing the license, and a marriage performed without a license is not legal and a penalty is attached. The intent of the law is to have an official record which will stand in the courts and settle any dispute either of marriage or property which may hereafter arise. The law reads:

SECTION 1. Previous to any marriage in this State a license for that purpose shall be obtained.

SECTION 2. The recorder of the county issues the license and the parties must be, the male 21 years and the female 18 years of age. If younger the parents or guardian must give consent.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations

not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work are described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can not be altered, varied, or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other manner. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

FORMS OF DEEDS, LEASES, MORTGAGES, Etc.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, James Johnson, of the town of Muncie, county of Delaware, and State of Indiana, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner as follows; to-wit.,

First—I give, devise and bequeath to my son James Horace Johnson, \$1,000 in bank stock, of the First National Bank of Boston, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Washington, Shelby county, Missouri, and consisting of eighty acres of land with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging, to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second—I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Ida Louisa Johnson and Annie May Johnson, each \$1,000 in cash, and each one a quarter section of land owned by myself in the township of Jasper, Henry county, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the record of said county, where said land is located; the north 160 acres to go to Ida Louisa, my eldest daughter.

Third—I give, devise and bequeath to my son Thomas Alfred Johnson, ten shares of railroad stock in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and my lot, with the residence thereon, in Dayton, Ohio, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth—I give to my wife Samuella Richardson Johnson, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property about my home not hitherto disposed of, including \$5,000 of bank stock, in the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower to which she is entitled by law, said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth—It is also my will and desire that at the death of my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly—I nominate and appoint as executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, and my eldest son, James Horace Johnson.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Dayton, Ohio, the residue of such money to revert to my wife, Samuella Richardson Johnson, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, James Johnson, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of December, 1876.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed and declared by James Johnson as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

THOMAS DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.

ROCHESTER McQUADE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS, I, James Johnson, did, on the fourth day of December, 1876, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of Providence, my daughter Ida Louisa has deceased, October 10th, 1877; and

WHEREAS, A son has been born to me, which son is now christened John Wesley Johnson, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands, bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Ida Louisa, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of January, 1878.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, James Johnson, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament, and we, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

THOS. DUGAN, Dayton, Ohio.

CHARLES JACKSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into on this — day of — A. D. 188—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Missouri, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Missouri, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises; to-wit.,

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of — from and after the — day of — A. D. 188—, at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows; to-wit.,

[*Here insert terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due or unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, or he may use all or any of the remedies to effect such possession.

And the party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force or inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants and agrees that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purpose whatsoever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purposes whatsoever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under a penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damages by fire and the depredation by animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessor, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that upon the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the occupancy and possession of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, alone excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

— — —

— — —
— — —

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — county, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by —, of — county, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —, the following described premises, situated in the county of —, and State of —; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

and do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of

said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon the condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory notes, for the sum of — dollars,

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the — day of —, A. D. 18—. — —

— —
— —

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — county, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by —, of — county, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —, the following described personal property, now in the possession of —, in the county of —, State of —; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

and do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in the said property being the right of redemption herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of — dollars,

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantor may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expenses of such foreclosure, including \$— attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the — day of —, 18—. — —

— —
— —

QUITCLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of — county, State of —, in consideration of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of — county, and State of —, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quitclaimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quitclaim unto the said ———, and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title and interest, estate, claim and demand, both in law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this — day of —, A. D. 18—

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of — county, and State of —, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of — county, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ———, and to — heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the county of —, State of Missouri; to-wit.,

[Here insert description.]

And — do hereby covenant with the said ——— that — a — lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha— good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend said premises, and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the — day of —, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

All forms of deeds, mortgages, or bond for deed, shall have the following form of acknowledgment:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF———. } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a —— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (deed, mortgage, etc.,) as —— and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and —— seal, the day and year last above written.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1881.

Sixty days after date I promise to pay to John Doe, or order, one hundred dollars, for value received, with interest.

RICHARD ROE.

A note to be payable in anything else but money, needs only the article substituted in the above form. "With interest," means at the legal rate, and any other rate must be mentioned, or if no interest is to be paid until after the maturity of the note it should be so stated.

ORDERS.

Orders should be simply worded:

Mr. D. H. WATERS,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 2, 1881.

Please pay J. Walker twenty-five dollars and charge to account of

J. TURNER.

If it is to be paid in trade it should be so expressed after the word dollars.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should state when received and for what; thus:

\$100.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 1, 1878.

Received of J. W. Hardin one hundred dollars, for services in the harvest field to date, in full.

Or,

Received of J. W. Hardin fifty dollars, for one week's work of self and team, in hauling stone, in full.

R. W. FIELDS.

If only part is paid it should read, "on account," instead of "in full."

BILL OF PURCHASE.

It should state each article and price, as follows:

J. W. SHATTUCK,	ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 1, 1878.
Bought of J. D. ADAMS.	
To 5 Yards Jeans.....@.50.....	\$2.50
“ 20 “ Brown Domestic .08.....	1.60
Received payment,	<u>\$4.10</u>
	J. D. ADAMS.

VALUABLE RULES.

How to find the gross and net weight of a hog, is by the rule that a hog's net weight is one fifth less than his gross weight. For instance, a hog weighing 400 pounds gross, would when dressed weigh 320.

A good rule to find the capacity of a granary or a wagon-bed is multiply by (short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of bushels.

To find the contents of a corn-crib multiply the number of cubic feet by 54 (short method) or by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off one decimal—the result will be the answer in bushels. This rule applies when it is first cribbed and before the corn shrinks.

For the contents of a cistern or tank, multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method) and point off one decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each.

To measure boards multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches), divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

NOTE.—This is the correct measurement for every inch of thickness.

The same in substance is the rule for scantling joists, plank, sills, etc. Multiply the width, thickness and length together (the width and thickness in inches and the length in feet) and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

To find the number of brick required in a building, multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$. The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

A congressional township is thirty-six sections, each a square mile.

A section of land is 640 acres.

A quarter section, 160 acres, is a half a mile square.

Eighty acres is a half mile long and one quarter of a mile wide.

Forty acres is a quarter of a mile square.

The sections of a congressional township are all numbered from one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner of the township.

One hundred and ninety-six pounds is one barrel of flour.

Two hundred pounds is one barrel of pork.

Fifty-six pounds is called a firkin of butter.

A cord of wood is four feet wide, four feet high, and eight feet long.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The lawful weight of the following articles is the following number of pounds per bushel, and so understood when no special contract is made.

Apples, peaches and quinces	48	Rye.....	56
Cherries, grapes, currants or gooseberries	40	Salt.....	50
Strawberries, raspberries or blackberries.	32	Sand.....	130
Osage-orange seed	32	Lime.....	80
Millet seed.....	45	Beans.....	60
Clover seed.....	60	Bran.....	20
Flax seed.....	56	Oats.....	33
Sorghum seed.....	30	Wheat.....	60
Timothy seed.....	45	Barley.....	48
Hemp seed.....	44	Buckwheat.....	52
Broom-corn seed	30	Corn-meal.....	48
Blue-grass seed.....	14	Stone coal.....	80
Hungarian grass seed.....	45	Corn, in the ear	70
Sweet potatoes.....	46	Potatoes.....	60
Castor bean.....	46	Onions.....	57
Dried apples.....	24	Shelled corn.....	56
Dried peaches.....	33		

There is a fine and penalty attached for giving false weights.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES—1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Total population, 1880.	White, 1880.	Colored, 1880.	Chinese, 1880.	Indians, civilized or taxed, 1880.
1	Alabama.....	1,262,794	661,986	600,141	4	213
2	Arizona.....	40,441	35,178	138	1,632	3,493
3	Arkansas.....	802,564	591,611	210,622	134	197
4	California.....	864,686	767,266	6,168	75,122	16,130
5	Colorado.....	194,649	191,452	2,459	610	128
6	Connecticut.....	622,683	610,884	11,422	130	241
7	Dakota.....	135,180	133,177	381	238	1,384
8	Delaware.....	146,654	120,198	26,456	.....	.....
9	District of Columbia.....	177,638	118,236	59,378	18	6
10	Florida.....	267,351	141,249	125,262	18	37
11	Georgia.....	1,539,048	814,218	724,654	17	94
12	Idaho.....	32,611	29,011	58	3,378	164
13	Illinois.....	3,078,769	3,032,174	46,248	214	133
14	Indiana.....	1,978,362	1,939,094	38,988	37	233
15	Iowa.....	1,624,620	1,614,510	9,442	47	464
16	Kansas.....	995,966	952,056	43,096	22	792
17	Kentucky.....	1,648,708	1,377,077	271,462	10	50
18	Louisiana.....	940,103	455,063	483,898	483	819
19	Maine.....	648,945	646,903	1,427	8	607
20	Maryland.....	934,632	724,718	209,897	6	11
21	Massachusetts.....	1,783,012	1,764,082	18,644	256	341
22	Michigan.....	1,636,331	1,614,078	14,986	29	7,238
23	Minnesota.....	780,806	776,940	1,558	54	2,254
24	Mississippi.....	1,131,592	479,371	650,337	52	1,832
25	Missouri.....	2,168,804	2,023,568	145,046	94	96
26	Montana.....	39,157	35,468	202	1,737	1,750
27	Nebraska.....	452,433	449,805	2,376	18	233
28	Nevada.....	62,265	53,574	465	5,423	2,803
29	New Hampshire.....	346,984	346,264	646	14	60
30	New Jersey.....	1,130,983	1,091,856	38,796	182	58
31	New Mexico.....	118,430	107,188	907	55	10,280
32	New York.....	5,083,810	5,017,142	64,943	942	783
33	North Carolina.....	1,400,047	867,467	531,316	1	1,216
34	Ohio.....	3,198,239	3,118,344	79,655	117	113
35	Oregon.....	174,764	163,087	493	9,508	1,679
36	Pennsylvania.....	4,282,786	4,197,106	85,342	170	168
37	Rhode Island.....	276,528	269,993	6,503	27	67
38	South Carolina.....	995,622	391,258	604,325	9	114
39	Tennessee.....	1,542,463	1,139,120	402,992	26	326
40	Texas.....	1,592,574	1,197,493	394,007	142	932
41	Utah.....	143,906	142,381	204	518	804
42	Vermont.....	322,286	331,243	1,032	.....	11
43	Virginia.....	1,512,806	880,739	631,996	6	65
44	Washington.....	75,120	67,349	357	3,227	4,187
45	West Virginia.....	618,443	592,433	25,729	14	17
46	Wisconsin.....	1,315,480	1,309,622	2,724	16	3,118
47	Wyoming.....	20,788	19,436	299	914	139
Total United States.....		50,152,866	43,402,408	6,577,497	105,679	65,880

Per cent of increase from 1870 to 1880:

Total population.....	30.06 per cent.	Chinese population.....	67.07 per cent.
White population.....	28.82 “ “	Indian population (civilized or	
Colored population.....	34.78 “ “	or taxed).....	156.02 “ “

The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory (both unorganized as yet) are not included in the above total. The census of Alaska in 1880 showed: White, 392; Creoles (issue of intermarriage between the whites and natives), 1,683; Aleuts, 1,960; Innuits, 17,488; Indians, 8,655; total, 30,178.

The Indian Territory is estimated to contain 60,000 to 75,000 inhabitants.

The Indians included in the census in each State and Territory are those reckoned as civilized, or outside of tribal organizations. Indians not taxed are by law excluded from the census. Estimates of their numbers vary widely—from 200,000 to 350,000 (the latter as estimated in the census of 1870).

In the Chinese column (for want of space elsewhere) have been reckoned a very few Japanese, East Indians and Sandwich Islanders, not exceeding 250 in all.

MILES OF RAILROAD IN THE UNITED STATES.

1850.....	9,021	1870.....	52,914
1855.....	18,374	1875.....	74,374
1860.....	30,635	1880.....	84,715
1865.....	35,085		

There were in the whole world, January 1, 1881, 192,952 miles of railway.

TELEGRAPH LINES AND WIRES.

In 1866 there were 37,380 miles of telegraph line in the United States and 75,685 miles of wire; in 1870, 54,109 miles of line and 112,191 miles of wire; in 1875, 72,833 miles of line and 179,496 miles of wire; in 1880, 85,645 miles of line and 233,534 miles of wire.

There were 29,216,509 telegraph messages sent in the year 1880.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING SEPT. 1.

YEAR.	BALES.	YEAR.	BALES.	YEAR.	BALES.
1841.....	1,634,945	1854.....	2,930,027	1867.....	2,019,774
1842.....	1,683,574	1855.....	2,847,339	1868.....	2,593,993
1843.....	2,378,875	1856.....	3,527,845	1869.....	2,439,039
1844.....	2,030,409	1857.....	2,939,519	1870.....	3,154,946
1845.....	2,394,503	1858.....	3,113,962	1871.....	4,352,317
1846.....	2,100,537	1859.....	3,851,481	1872.....	2,974,351
1847.....	1,778,651	1860.....	4,669,770	1873.....	3,930,508
1848.....	2,347,634	1861.....	3,656,006	1874.....	4,170,388
1849.....	2,728,596	1862.....	No rec'd	1875.....	3,832,991
1850.....	2,096,706	1863.....	"	1876.....	4,669,288
1851.....	2,355,257	1864.....	"	1877.....	4,485,423
1852.....	3,015,029	1865.....	"	1878.....	4,811,265
1853.....	3,262,822	1866.....	2,193,987	1879.....	5,073,531

The crop for 1880 is given by States, as follows:

STATES.	BALES.	STATES.	BALES.
Mississippi.....	955,808	North Carolina.....	389,516
Georgia.....	813,965	Tennessee.....	380,624
Texas.....	801,090	Florida.....	54,997
Alabama.....	699,576	Missouri.....	19,783
Arkansas.....	606,980	Indian Territory.....	17,000
South Carolina.....	522,548	Virginia.....	11,000
Louisiana.....	506,764	Kentucky.....	1,367

NOTE.—Total, 5,781,018. The average net weight per bale is 440 pounds.

AREA OF THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Area, square miles.	Tons produced in 1869 (U. S. census 1870).	Tons produced 1879. (Saward's estimate).
1	Pennsylvania { Anthracite.....	472	15,664,275	26,142,689
	Bituminous.....	12,302	7,798,518	14,500,000
2	Ohio.....	10,000	2,527,285	5,000,000
3	Illinois.....	36,800	2,624,163	3,500,000
4	Maryland, Bituminous.....	550	1,819,824	1,730,709
5	West Virginia.....	16,000	608,878	1,250,000
6	Iowa.....	18,000	263,487	1,600,000
7	Indiana.....	6,450	437,870	1,000,000
8	Missouri.....	26,887	621,930	900,000
9	Kentucky.....	12,871	150,582	1,000,000
10	Tennessee.....	5,100	133,418	450,000
11	California.....	.....	.....	600,000
12	Colorado.....	.....	4,500	400,000
13	Kansas.....	22,256	32,938	400,000
14	Oregon.....	.....	.....	200,000
15	Alabama.....	5,330	11,000	250,000
16	Washington.....	.....	17,844	170,000
17	Wyoming.....	.....	50,000	175,000
18	Virginia.....	185	61,803	90,000
19	Michigan.....	6,700	28,150	35,000
20	Nebraska.....	3,000	1,425	75,000
21	Utah.....	.....	5,800	225,000
22	Rhode Island.....	500	14,000	15,900
23	Arkansas.....	12,000	.....	.....
24	Texas.....	20,000	.....	.....
25	Georgia.....	.....	.....	100,000
Total.....		32,863,690	59,808,398

PRINCIPAL CEREAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1880.

STATISTICS.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INDIAN CORN.			WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			RYE.			B'K'W'HT.		
	Acreage.	Bushels.		Acreage.	Bushels.		Acreage.	Bushels.		Acreage.	Bushels.		Acreage.	Bushels.		Acreage.	Bushels.	
Alabama.....	2,955,044	25,446,413		264,977	1,529,683		324,681	3,039,374		643	6,430		28,495	1,300		12,404	239,051	
Arizona.....	1,818	36,246		8,926	159,627		33	33		12,404	239,051		181	680		70	70	
Arkansas.....	1,970,015	23,066,067		201,796	1,252,181		164,298	1,857,777		1,229,683	1,229,683		151	680		12,404	239,051	
California.....	2,050,007	1,897,432		2,957,132	49,947		1,355,871	586,045		12,404	239,051		181	680		70	70	
Colorado.....	22,992	455,988		64,639	1,475,559		23,015	640,100		1,229,683	1,229,683		151	680		12,404	239,051	
Connecticut.....	55,736	1,924,794		2,198	38,742		36,691	1,004,706		575	12,404		370	732		137,623	137,623	
Dakota.....	94,815	2,078,089		322,406	3,018,354		89,792	2,831,230		22,902	307,166		35,972	3,256		6,857	6,857	
Delaware.....	292,120	3,892,464		87,534	1,175,182		17,157	378,008		20	307		5,932	5,932		3,704	3,704	
District of Columbia.....	1,032	29,760		284	6,402		267	7,440		21	210		3,070	264		2,439	2,439	
Florida.....	380,294	3,174,234		89	47,864		47,864	468,122		1,501	19,396		101	759		2,439	2,439	
Georgia.....	2,536,995	23,190,472		475,471	3,156,335		612,390	5,544,161		8,291	574,750		4,391	178,964		178,964	178,964	
Idaho.....	569	16,408		22,069	540,564		13,197	462,286		55,278	1,229,683		303	321		88,892	88,892	
Illinois.....	9,011,002	327,796,895		3,218,963	51,136,465		1,959,833	63,206,293		16,437	1,229,683		1,018	307		100,885	100,885	
Indiana.....	3,673,347	17,131,916		2,619,447	47,288,969		693,600	15,000,721		39,865	4,021,473		413	381		14,930	14,930	
Iowa.....	9,177,000	776,034,282		3,043,347	31,977,225		1,907,742	60,012,141		300,738	3,007,378		1,018	307		100,885	100,885	
Kansas.....	3,031,350	73,977,829		1,159,987	11,355,240		403,444	5,582,958		20,126	467,631		676	106		1,305	1,305	
Kentucky.....	740,451	9,878,024		1,604	5,044		26,882	229,550		11,106	242,185		298	368		382,701	382,701	
Louisiana.....	30,997	960,633		43,829	605,714		78,985	2,255,575		239	6,312		288	321		137,513	137,513	
Maryland.....	664,893	16,202,521		569,246	8,004,484		104,127	1,794,872		3,173	80,158		214	684		413,130	413,130	
Massachusetts.....	53,314	1,806,295		968	15,818		20,660	64,169		54,609	1,204,523		295	440		42,245	42,245	
Michigan.....	919,820	31,814,229		1,822,752	35,537,097		536,167	18,190,493		236	3,127		5,288	794		57,934	57,934	
Minnesota.....	437,854	14,979,744		3,046,821	34,625,657		617,427	23,372,762		6,510	123,476		635	458		57,934	57,934	
Mississippi.....	1,570,550	21,340,800		43,624	218,880		198,497	1,959,020		1,323	39,970		430	437		11,766	11,766	
Missouri.....	5,588,337	203,464,620		2,074,314	24,971,727		968,473	20,673,458		116,288	1,744,711		424	693		11,766	11,766	
Montana.....	203	6,794		17,665	43,846,742		250,399	900,915		186,800	1,744,711		198	35		94,127	94,127	
Nebraska.....	1,631,840	65,785,572		1,469,865	13,846,742		250,399	900,915		186,800	1,744,711		198	35		94,127	94,127	
Nevada.....	487	12,891		3,684	70,404		5,937	108,800		34,601	77,877		34	638		94,127	94,127	
New Hampshire.....	36,538	1,398,095		11,245	169,316		29,434	1,018,006		34,601	77,877		34	638		94,127	94,127	
New Jersey.....	844,553	11,247,402		149,700	1,901,739		137,426	3,710,608		246	4,216		945	104		406,414	406,414	
New Mexico.....	784,337	650,464		60,658	1,208,778		9,496	37,137,437		2,635	47,248		280	151		4,490	4,490	
New York.....	2,909,201	27,930,894		636,319	11,586,774		1,961	37,137,437		386,356	7,785,499		283	393		4,490	4,490	
North Carolina.....	3,397,342	119,618,046		2,558,134	46,034,869		910,188	24,664,505		57,485	1,707,165		389	291		280,229	280,229	
Ohio.....	5,650	127,675		444,054	4,484,492		151,365	4,393,593		29,311	920,977		16,550	6,712		3,893,328	3,893,328	
Oregon.....	1,374,241	47,970,987		1,445,384	19,462,405		1,237,593	33,847,439		23,609	438,377		3,663	31		3,893,328	3,893,328	
Pennsylvania.....	11,915	372,907		22	962,390		5,575	159,339		715	17,783		12,967	1,264		1,062	1,062	
Rhode Island.....	1,303,109	170,898		170,898	962,390		261,438	2,715,445		1,236	16,615		26,487	1,062		36,772	36,772	
South Carolina.....	62,833,017	1,196,597		1,196,597	7,331,480		468,638	4,722,938		2,624	30,150		156	446		2,704	2,704	
Tennessee.....	2,495,038	28,846,073		372,291	2,555,632		236,795	4,868,916		5,724	76,842		25,758	2,704		356,618	356,618	
Texas.....	2,453,150	28,846,073		372,291	2,555,632		236,795	4,868,916		11,247	216,535		71,719	448		324,557	324,557	
Utah.....	12,172	164,244		72,524	1,167,268		19,514	417,938		10,518	267,625		71,719	448		139,603	139,603	
Vermont.....	55,202	2,022,015		20,748	7,822,354		563,423	5,833,081		895	14,660		6,516	2,661		383,298	383,298	
Virginia.....	1,789,195	29,102,721		900,782	7,822,354		563,423	5,833,081		1,681,951	14,660		6,516	2,661		383,298	383,298	
Washington Territory.....	2,122	39,906		81,507	1,921,382		37,946	1,681,951		1,681,951	14,660		6,516	2,661		383,298	383,298	
West Virginia.....	565,690	14,233,799		393,053	4,002,017		126,031	1,908,805		503,323	5,043,202		10,131	1,181		2,296,541	2,296,541	
Wisconsin.....	1,013,123	35,991,404		1,948,036	24,864,689		956,276	32,911,400		294,323	5,043,202		10,131	1,181		2,296,541	2,296,541	
Wyoming.....	2	65		247	4,762		822	22,512		6	181		76	76		11,551,738	11,551,738	
Total.....	63,392,962	1,772,909,846		35,487,065	459,501,093		16,150,411	407,970,719		2,005,466	44,149,479		19,863,683	11,551,738		11,551,738	11,551,738	

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1789 TO 1880.

Year.	CANDIDATE.	PARTY.	POPULAR VOTE.	ELECT'L VOTE.	ELECTORAL VOTE 1880.†	
					STATES.	NO.
1789	George Washington	Federal.	From 1789 to 1824 elections chosen by state legis- lature.	All.	Alabama	10
1796	John Adams	Democrat.		71	Arkansas	6
	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat.		69	California	6
	*Thomas Jefferson	Democrat.		73	Colorado	3
1800	Aaron Burr	Democrat.		73	Connecticut	6
	John Adams	Federal.		65	Delaware	3
1804	Thos. Jefferson	Democrat.		148	Florida	4
	C. C. Pinckney	Federal.		28	Georgia	11
1808	James Madison	Democrat.		122	Illinois	21
	C. C. Pinckney	Federal.		47	Indiana	15
1812	James Madison	Democrat.		128	Iowa	11
	DeWitt Clinton	Federal.		89	Kansas	6
1816	James Monroe	Democrat.		180	Kentucky	12
	Rufus King	Federal.		34	Louisiana	8
1820	James Monroe	Democrat.		1 El'l vote in opp'n	Maine	7
	*John Quincy Adams	Federal.		105,321	Maryland	8
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democrat.		155,872	Massachusetts	13
	W. H. Crawford	Democrat.		44,282	Michigan	11
	Henry Clay	Whig.		46,587	Minnesota	5
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat.		646,231	Mississippi	8
	John Q. Adams	Federal.		509,092	Missouri	15
	Andrew Jackson	Democrat.		687,502	Nebraska	3
1832	Henry Clay	Whig.		530,189	Nevada	3
	John Floyd	Whig.			New Hampshire	9
	William Wirt	Whig.			New York	35
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat.		761,549	North Carolina	10
	Wm. H. Harrison <i>et al.</i>	Whig.		736,656	Ohio	22
1840	Wm. H. Harrison	Whig.		1,275,011	Oregon	3
	Martin Van Buren	Democrat.		1,135,761	Pennsylvania	29
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat.		1,337,243	Rhode Island	4
	Henry Clay	Whig.		1,301,382	South Carolina	7
	Zachary Taylor	Whig.		1,360,099	Tennessee	12
1848	Lewis Cass	Democrat.		1,230,554	Texas	8
	Martin Van Buren	Democrat.		291,263	Vermont	5
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat.		1,601,474	Virginia	11
	Winfield Scott <i>et al.</i>	Whig.		1,542,403	West Virginia	5
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat.		1,838,160	Wisconsin	10
	John C. Fremont	Republican.		1,215,768	Total	369
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican		1,866,352		
	J. C. Breckinridge <i>et al.</i>	Democrat.		2,810,501		
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican.		2,215,067		
	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat.		1,808,725		
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican.		3,015,071		
	Horatio Seymour	Democrat.		2,709,613		
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican.		3,597,070		
	Horace Greeley	Democrat.		2,834,079		
1876	R. B. Hayes	Republican.		4,033,950		
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat.		4,284,855		
	Peter Cooper <i>et al.</i>	Greenback.		93,898		
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican.		4,442,950		
	W. S. Hancock	Democrat.		4,442,035		
	James B. Weaver	Greenback.		306,867		

*Elected by House of Representatives.

†Election November 2, 1880.

PRESIDENTS BORN.

Washington, February 22, 1732.
J. Adams, October 30, 1735.
Jefferson, April 2, 1743.
Madison, March 16, 1751.
Monroe, April 28, 1758
J. Q. Adams, June 11, 1767.
Jackson, March 15, 1767.

Van Buren, December 5, 1782.
Harrison, February 9, 1773.
Tyler, March 29, 1790.
Polk, November 2, 1795.
Taylor, November 24, 1784.
Fillmore, January 7, 1800.
Pierce, November 23, 1804.

Buchanan, April 23, 1791.
Lincoln, February 12, 1809.
Johnson, December 29, 1808.
Grant, April 29, 1822.
Hayes, October 4, 1822.
Garfield, November 19, 1831.
Chester A. Arthur, October 5, 1830.

HISTORY OF GRUNDY COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Geological Formation—Surface—Boundaries—Name—Early Inhabitants—The Home of the Indian—Irresistible March of Civilization—When Grundy County Was Settled—The Vanguard of Progress—"The Good Old Times"—Reverence for the Pioneer.

There is, perhaps, no portion of the temperate zone showing a more desirable climate than that which we have in the State of Missouri, or one wherein the demands of an advanced and progressive civilization are so well met. While all portions of the State have their separate or local advantages, we are inclined to think that in such comparison Grundy county and central north Missouri hold their full share. The geology of the State shows that the carboniferous period gave to Missouri much of that magic element of which the soil is composed, and at the age of man, or quaternary age, developed her most valuable resources. The coal of the former period, and the soil, sand, marl, peat, clay and gravel of the latter, formed the groundwork of the State of Missouri for the habitation of man. Much might be given from the geological history of the State that would interest the reader, but in this work it would be of little practical value.

When this continent rose from its waste of waters, it left its rugged surface to be worn by the elements for ages before it became habitable for man; but with that we have little to do.

Missouri in her magnificent proportions and unlimited productive wealth, her mild and salubrious climate, and that part of her municipal corporation bounded by the line forming Grundy county, is what we have at present to record. The present boundary of Grundy county was first made the home of the pale-face in 1833.

That year the first white man gave to civilization a habitation and a name within its border. At that time it was a part of Livingston county, but still the home of the red men—a home which they were loth to part with, and which for years after they continued to visit and occupy as a hunting-ground. God had given them this beautiful valley of the Grand River as their home. It was a migratory field for the restless buffalo; the elk and the bear roamed its wooded hills; the deer and wild turkey made it their

home; the valleys and the uplands were filled with smaller game; fish sported in the cool, placid waters of her rivers and creeks; and in shady nooks and near bubbling springs, the aborigines built their wigwams. It was a paradise for the hunter, and the red man was the lord of all.

Nature had indeed been lavish of her gifts. The tribes of Sacs, Foxes, Pottawattamies and Musquakies who inhabited this magnificent country were indeed loth to leave it, and it is no wonder that many, very many, of these warriors were more willing to join their departed braves, in the happy hunting-grounds of the "Great Spirit," than give to the pale-faces the lands of their fathers. But manifest destiny knew no obstacle. The Saxon and Gallic races had decreed that this should be their home and that of their posterity. They came as the leaves of the forest in number, they pressed forward and the gallant, heroic and vengeful struggle of the Indian for his home is written in letters of blood, in burning cabins and wide-spread desolation, but all gave way before the irresistible march of civilization. The cabin of the hardy pioneer took the place of the wigwams of the savages. The war-whoop and the war-dance gave way to the woodman's ax, the stealthy tread of the Indian hunter, to the sturdy walk of the old pioneer, and civilization and christianity walked arm in arm to the glorious future of to-day. Let us drop a silent tear to the memory of the red man. He had a beautiful home and he was despoiled of it; he had the hunting-ground of his father, it became his burial-place. We can rejoice in the glory of our country, but the fate of the original possessors of the soil is a dark and bloody chapter in the record which gives the history of the onward march of civilization. However, when Grundy county was first settled the struggle for supremacy had ceased, and the Indians had given way to the pale-faces, who had full possession of the country. The remnants of the different tribes found here became the friends of the whites, and they roamed the country at will. There is no record of aught but friendly greeting between the whites and the Indians when this county assumed a place upon the page of history.

The advance-guard of civilization, the heroic and self-sacrificing band of pioneers now took possession of the country. They—whose place is ever to the front of progress—began blazing the way (in the light of burning cabins, and oftentimes the victim of the scalping-knife) which was to guide the grand army of occupation, an army imbued with the spirit of true religion, and a faith which builds and populates a country, and makes it great and prosperous. We hear much of the good old times in the earlier history of our country, but the people of to-day have little knowledge and less realization of the troubles, trials and privations of the early settlers. The men and women of the present generation may feel thankful that they know, by bitter experience, nothing of the lives of those who gave a score or more of years in their struggles to make a home for their children, and their

children's children, free from the cares, the trials and vexations of a pioneer's life. The people of to-day should reverence these people of a past half century, and those who are spared to us at this late day should have all the care that loving hearts can give. Years of devotion is but a small recompense for the heroic sacrifices made by the pioneer in the early settlement of the county.

CHAPTER II.

PIONEERS.

Early Settlers—1833—1834—First Store—Heatherly Gang—1838—1839—New Settlement—Mormon Family—Campaign 1840—Women Pioneers—Wedding Tours—Marriage Record—First Coffin—Cheaper Market—Hard Cider Campaign—Names of Old Settlers—Tetherow and Lomax—The Coming County Seat Struggle—Poem—1841.

THE PIONEERS.

The early settlers are entitled to a high and honored place in the pages of history. Many, many days of toil have been devoted to gathering the facts which shall embalm the memory of this band of civil heroes who gave to Grundy county its first step in the progress of civilization, and who, in all the phases of life, have proven themselves not only true sons of toil but noble men and respected citizens. If the time spent in trying to secure facts and reliable information necessary to make this history complete has been one of incessant toil to the author, it has, also, been no less a work of love on his part, for in the records of the past, and when the light of civilization and progress first dawned upon this section of our common country, and in the early reminiscences which have been secured, he has found much which brought to mind many bright and glowing incidents of early days, and of those who taught him what life was and is, and what might be in the vista of the far off future, but who have now gone to the home beyond.

Memory is oftentimes treacherous, and a confusion of dates has not been the least of the troubles which has fallen in the pathway of the compiler. Reliable dates of the early settlement of the county are all important to those who take an interest in the progress of events, and who desire of its early days a correct and succinct history.

Many of these old settlers have removed to other States and climes; very many have crossed the "dark river" to the impenetrable and mysterious beyond; while those who are left are weak in body, with memory sadly at fault on many facts of deep interest. Nevertheless, they have been willing, so far as health and memory would permit, to impart all the incidents and trials of early years, and with a spirit of cheerfulness that makes it a pleas-

ure to record them. They are to-day, as in olden times, the same self-sacrificing people. It is well that in the sordid, grasping avariciousness which characterizes so many of the present generation, that they should have yet within them, by consanguinity, the leaven which made the grand old pioneer stand out so prominently in unselfish and heroic sacrifices as "God's noblest work."

WHAT MAY HAVE BEEN.

There may have been a few settlers somewhere on the southern line of Grundy county, but when or where they settled, if at all, is not of record earlier than 1835. It has been reported that a few families had made a home there so close to the border of Livingston county that when the Grundy county line was run they found themselves just over the border, for there are no foot-prints of man found on this side of the line, not even an initial spot where the historic cabin might have been erected.

Forty-eight years have passed since the first settler placed his foot upon the soil of Grundy county, and the date was October, 1833. All previous to that date is a blank, unsolved mystery.

1833.

The first white man who came to Grundy county to make it his home was Gen. W. P. Thompson, of Ray county, who came here the last of October, 1833, and was followed in a few days by Jno. Scott and Harvey Meek, who settled on the west side, northeast of Edinburg, on the Thompson River, at that time known as the West Fork of the East Fork of Grand River. Dr. Thompson's was the first cabin in the woods, quickly followed by others, and the Thompson settlement became the pioneer one of the county. They proved an energetic class of citizens, and Gen. Thompson, perhaps better known as Doctor Thompson, for years was the most prominent man in this whole section of country.

1834.

We can find nothing to dispute the point that Moore's settlement contained the first white invaders of the soil of Grundy county, east of Grand River. They occupied the land which is now the flourishing city of Trenton, the metropolis of Grand River Valley, and built cabins thereon in the spring of 1834. The family of Levi Moore was a large one, consisting of a wife and a number of children, besides his four sons-in-law. Their names were Wm. Cochran, John Thraillkill, George Tetherow and Yancy Stokes. The first had a family, and Mr. John Thraillkill had just married. Wm. Thraillkill came at the same time. They came from Randolph and Howard counties, and their cabins were located near the bluffs. Of course this settlement soon began to grow, and not only this part of the county, but other sections began to receive their quota of the hardy and venturesome pioneers.

1835.

Next is found in the early spring of 1835 that the Heatherleys, whose reputations were not of the most savory kind, with the Watsons and Hawk-inses, settling in the southeast corner of the county. Then the Dobbinses and others on the east side, near where Lindley now is. Settlers, however, while dropping in, were not numerous. There were miles of wooded hills and bottom-lands and open prairie between the cabins of the pioneers. It was weeks, and sometimes months, before the lonely occupant of the wilds would see a sign of a human being outside of his own family. These settlers of '34 and '35 became, many of them, of much note in the county. Cochran and Thrailkill held some offices in the early organization of the county, the latter, Mr. Thrailkill, being the first sheriff. But the man of grandest note at that day was Dr. Thompson. He came from Ray county, in the full prime of his manhood, a man of noble mould and a character so self-sacrificing as to win the love of all his neighbors and retain it until the earth covered all that was mortal of his giant frame. He practiced as a physician for many years, and that practice was immense, literally covering hundreds of miles in extent. The west fork of the Grand River was named after him. He died in 1848. Both Harvey Meek and John Scott, who came with Dr. Thompson from Ray county, were hardy, progressive men, who fully met the demands of a pioneer's life. Humphrey Best was another of the early immigrants, and settled here in 1835. It is reported of him that he was the first man to break prairie in the county. Cochran owned most of the site of Trenton. He bought it at government price and sold it to Jas. R. Merrill, for \$400. It is worth something over a half million dollars to-day. That old pioneer, Uncle Levi Moore, outlived nearly all of those who came to the county past middle age. He was of a lively, jovial character, was loved and revered by the young folks, and never more happy than when telling the wonderful stories of pioneer life, or joining in the fun and frolic going on around him. He lived to be one hundred years of age and died in 1875. His farm became known as the Lomax and Jacob land, and among his many descendants are his two sons, Capt. John Moore and James Moore. Among the few other settlers scattered through this section are found the names of George Peery, and his sons William, Archibald and a daughter Louisa, Jewett Harris, Philip Wild, George Bunch, Humphrey Best and others. There were three other Peerys, Evan and his son William N., and a Thomas. The latter was a Methodist minister who preached in the Bain settlement off and on all the winter of '37-38. Mr. George Peery, who settled on the west side of the river in 1835, was held in the highest respect by his neighbors and was for years a leading spirit in advancing the social and material interests of Grundy county. He lived to the good old age of ninety years and died, in the year 1874, leaving a large family, and his death seriously mourned. Jewett Norris finding himself rather cramped

for room, several settlers gathering within a mile or two of him, after living here several years left for a pioneer's life in Minnesota. Before leaving he had become quite a public man. His neighbors believed in him, and he was made a member of the first county court and thrice elected State Senator. He was both merchant and farmer, and is reported as doing well in his new home.

Daniel Devaul came in March, 1835, bringing a wife and eight children. He first settled near the river on the east side, known since as the Old Benson tract, Devaul having sold his claim to Samuel Benson, in 1838. Daniel Devaul was a man of great energy of character, and was of much value as an early settler, for he could turn his hand to almost anything. He believed in pushing things and built, with the assistance of his son, James R. Devaul, the first store-house erected in Grundy county. It was a fine building for those days. Generally the cabins were built of round logs, but in this new store building the logs were all hewn square and fitted nicely, and the plastering was done with real lime mortar. This last was, also, a decided innovation, for up to that time, according to the language of the native poet,

"Our cabins were made of logs of wood,
Put up in squares and corked with mud;
If the cost was light, the roof was good,
For a new country."

It was located on the ground now known as the Ridgeway property, and on that part where the vineyard and nursery now stand, in the southeast corner of the present town-site. On a visit to Richmond, Ray county, in the fall of 1838, Mr. Devaul persuaded James I. Lomax and his brother-in-law, Thomas Jacobs, to bring a stock of goods to the settlement and open a store, agreeing to rent the log palace aforesaid to them for a place of business. They accepted the offer, and Lomax and Jacobs opened the first store in Grundy county. The settlement up to that time had been called Moore's and sometimes the Bluffs, but on the opening of the store was afterwards generally known as Lomax's store. Still, the old familiar name would crop out quite often, when a settler would call out to his neighbor, "I am going down to the 'Bluffs,' can I do any thing for you?" Mr. Devaul continued actively engaged during his stay in the settlement. He had the great misfortune to lose his wife early in February, 1837, but resided here until the gold fever broke out in 1849, then left for California. He remained a while in Nevada prospecting, but eventually went to California, settling near San Jose, where he died in 1871. He left a large family here, among whom James R. Devaul, a resident of Grundy county since 1835, is the oldest; Mrs. Capt. Woods, a daughter, now sixty-one years of age, is a woman of fine presence and remarkable preservation—looks not over fifty—with all the openness and frankness of the "old time" settler. James R.

Devaul is still living, now an honored resident of Trenton, but lived for a number of years in what is now Lincoln township. He was the first justice of the peace in that township, and was elected a second time, but declined to serve. In what was called the Heatherly War, in 1836, James R. Devaul, then a young man of twenty-two years, carried Brigadier-general Thompson's requisition for two companies of militia to Ray county. General Thompson was the Dr. Thompson previously spoken of. Mr. Devaul acted also under orders of the general, in taking charge of the wagons filled with stores and ammunition and their escort, and bringing them to this county, from Livingston, to General Thompson's home. Lomax and Jacobs did business for several years. Mr. Jacobs is dead and Mr. Lomax is now a resident of California. They, however, did not long have a monopoly of the mercantile business of those early days. William Thrailkill & Brother started a store the following year and they were followed by James L. Henshaw. This latter store was located not far from the Lomax store, and on the Ridgeway property. It is said that some of the logs hewn for the Lomax store by Daniel Devaul, are yet doing duty as a part of a residence on Trenton Avenue. Lomax hauled his goods from Richmond with ox wagons. Previous to the opening of the Lomax store, most of the trading was done at Glasgow, on the Missouri River. Some few went to Richmond, and later to Brunswick, but the main trading-point was Glasgow. The farmers loaded their wagons with skins of all kinds, such as deer, coon, mink, muskrat, and with venison and venison hams, honey, etc., and brought back their winter supply of groceries, a little flour and some whisky. The historian will mention right here that the latter article was not used in those days for intoxicating purposes. The Old Pioneer was the advance-guard of civilization, but he left it to a later, and by some called a more cultured, era to introduce whisky as a beverage, and to furnish to this higher type of civilization the "common drunkard." Goods were hauled in those days from Glasgow at sixty cents per one hundred pounds, and the merchant would fill a wagon with skins and produce and bring back goods, thus loading both ways.

THE HEATHERLY GANG.

In 1836 the Heatherlys, who were known to be hard cases, had organized into a regular band of horse-thieves, and, becoming bolder, were making raids wherever they would likely meet with success. In the fall of 1836 a man by the name of Dunbar and a companion were robbed of their horses, and in the defense of their property were both killed and their bodies thrown into the Medicine River. For fear of the consequence of the discovery of this terrible crime which was traced to them, they gave out that the Indians, the Iowas and Sacs, were on the war-path killing and scalping, and their way lighted by the burning cabins of the settlers whom they had murdered. This report caused the wildest excitement, for the

people, having no defenses, were powerless against the supposed army of savages then so near. The settlers at Moore's and Thompson's settlements assembled and those at Moore's hastily cut logs and raised a sort of a block-house for protection. Gen. Thompson ordered out the militia, two companies having been ordered from Ray county and two from Clay, while a number joined from this and Livingston. A reconnoissance in force soon dispelled the fears of the people, but the settlers were determined to investigate the cause of this false alarm, which was traced to the Heatherly gang, who had stated men had been murdered. The bodies of the two men were found in Medicine River and the Heatherlys, a man by the name of Hawkins and a negro were arrested. They had murdered these men, stolen their horses and outfit, stripped them of their valuables and consigned their bodies to the river, and to cover up their crime charged it to a party of Indians, on a hunting expedition, composed of the above named tribes. These facts were gathered from one of the gang, Hawkins, who turned on his companions in crime, as State's evidence. The gang were sent to the penitentiary. The four militia captains who commanded the companies under General Thompson all became men of note in the political history of the State, Captain David R. Atchison, one of the four, becoming a United States Senator in 1844.

Thus ended what was called the Heatherly War, and by which name it is known to this day. The gang was effectually broken up, and they were the only desperadoes that ever had a foothold in Grundy county.

CONTINUING TO ARRIVE.

Immigrants continued to arrive, and the years 1836, '37 and '38 were memorable ones, for they brought to Grundy county some of her best and foremost citizens. They came from all parts of the country, but chiefly from Kentucky, Virginia and Ohio. They most always came in squads of from five to fifteen families each, generally settled in the same neighborhood, forming a company of old time acquaintances, which their new home and widely diffused population cemented more firmly together in bonds of friendship and brotherly love. James Bunch, who has been mentioned as belonging to the Thompson settlement, put up the first horse-mill in the county. It was patronized extensively by the Bain settlement on the east side, and the west side settlers. Mr. Bunch, however, while furnishing the mill did not furnish the motive power—each customer hitched on his own animal and ground away until he was through. The next took his turn and owned the mill for the time being. The toll for the use of the mill was one-eighth. Samuel Benson, and his nephew William Benson, came in the fall of 1837. So, also, did Evans and William N. Peery, who came from Virginia; William McCammon, William Metcalf, Elisha Inman, the Oxfords, Grubbs, Applegates and Winns, who made their homes on the west side of the river, while on the east side came those sturdy pioneers of Lincoln

township, who settled some six miles north of Lomax's store, Jesse and Riason Bain, Samuel Kelso, Henry Foster and William Dille. This was called for a long time the Bain settlement. These all came, as we have said, in the fall of 1837; they represented as noble a band of pioneers as ever walked in the van of the onward march of civilization, and their descendants have proven themselves worthy sons of noble sires. At that time the Bain settlement was the most northerly one in the county. Mr. Samuel Benson, who bought the Devaul property, the present site of the city of Trenton, owned the ferry across Grand River, put up a horse-mill, the second in the county, which was the stand-by of the people for miles around, and by his great hospitality and kindness of heart placed himself among the leaders of men of other days. William Metcalf became county judge and sheriff, Kelso was a leading spirit, and Elder McCammon stands out in the broad expanse of to-day as a beacon-light which has guided many and many of the old settlers to a haven of rest.

1838-1839.

Then came the Merrills, Landys, Houstons, Townsends and George McCready, all of whom were originally from Maryland, adding to the population and wealth of 1838. There came, also, the same year, James Weldon, who settled up the river, and from whom the east fork of the Grand River takes its name, who proved a worthy addition, because of his being a persevering and progressive man. Thomas N. Carnes, the Kirkendalls, Stokes, Moores, Cochrans and Woods moved here in the spring of '38, and also may be added the names of A. C. and Larkin Fields, John and Jethro Sires, Robert Hobbs, Judge John McHargue, John Priest, the Ashbrooks, Schoolers, Collins, Renfroes, Rooks, Holloway, Lydas, Drinkards, Spears, Winters, Andersons, Perkins and Chrismans, who all called Grundy county their home from and including the year 1839, and here add the names of the Warrens, Kilburns and Merrimans, of Wilson township.

A sad and terrible accident happened to Jethro Sire, one of the last named settlers, December 9, 1873, he having been killed by the falling of a tree on him while engaged in felling it. He made a mistake as to the way the tree would fall, and before he could turn, on discovering it, the tree crushed him, breaking his neck and one arm and killing him instantly. He had proven, in a residence of thirty-four years in the county, a kindly neighbor and an upright man.

From the south part of Trenton township, now Jackson, there were few sturdier men than James May, John Henry, John Roberts and Peter Conner, who made their appearance in 1839. They belong to the true pioneer stock. The latter named, Peter Conner, left some years after for California, and never returned, living and dying in that great El Dorado of the West and of the Pacific slope. All of the above named are now dead, but they left the footprints of their energy and progressive spirit in the broken prai-

ries and the clearing of the woodlands. There were many others of that early day of whom we have been unable to gather satisfactory record, but who, like their neighbors, came to make a home in the valley of the Grand River.

The Evanses came in 1842 or '43, William and Thomas, long known as substantial farmers and upright citizens. The principal settlement was between Grand River and Honey Creek. Some good farms were located near Honey Creek.

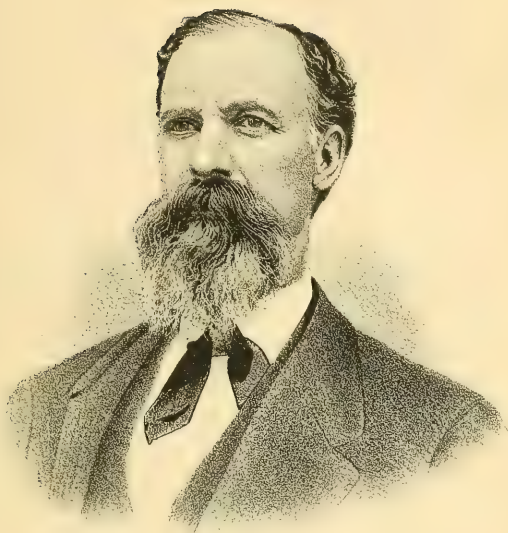
The settlers were sometimes disturbed by the prowling wolves which occasionally made the nights hideous, and warned owners to take care of their stock—more especially at that time hogs or pigs. Mr. John Priest, who came in the year 1839, relates one of his scrapes with the wolves. He had a fine sow and a lot of pigs, eleven in all, taken in one night. John said a pig or two wouldn't have made him mad, but this going the entire hog, pigs thrown in, was too much for his temper. He took a few ponies of corn-bread, blanket and rifle, and tracked the wolves through the snow to their den, some twelve miles distant. There he laid in wait, and within two days and a half he was back home, with the scalps of the two old wolves and eight cubs. Those scalps paid his taxes that year. It wasn't equal to the expected pork crop, but John said he felt satisfied, for besides paying his taxes there was the sweet revenge.

Wm. T. Cornwell settled here in October, 1839, some two miles north of the Bain and Kelso settlements; his son, B. B. Cornwell, is now living on the old homestead. Wm. Cornwell came from Tennessee to Grundy county, but was reared in Virginia. He was born in the year 1800; married in Tennessee, November 21, 1824, to Miss Jane Payne, and died in Grundy county, Lincoln township, March 18, 1874. B. B. Cornwell, of Lincoln township, was twelve years of age when he came here with his father, in 1839. He was born in Smith county, Tennessee. Mrs. Jane Cornwell, the wife of Wm. T., and mother of B. B. Cornwell, died at the latter's residence, on the old place, February 25, 1880, leaving one daughter, two sons, thirty-two grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. Mr. Cornwell was a prominent citizen in his township.

In 1839 the Rev. Thomas Thompson settled on the Weldon River, near where Spickardsville now stands. He was one of the first settlers in Franklin township, the father-in-law of Geo. A. Spickards, an early settler of the same township.

A MORMON FAMILY.

There are pretty strong evidences that a few Mormon families lived for a short time in Franklin township some years previous to its reported first white settler, James Weldon. The arrival of these families dates from the time of the settlement of the Mormon colony which located in Daviess county in the spring of 1836. These were, undoubtedly, an offshoot of that colony, and settled near the river. The families found it too lonesome, and



Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt.
J. W. Shanklin

seemed to have left in the fall. The Indian hunters of that day reported that these families lived on the east side of the river for several moons, and then left for the Grand River. It is believed they joined the main body at their settlement in Daviess county. These families antedate the arrival of Mr. Weldon some two years. The story is given not as the record of actual settlers, but to show that a white family had trod the soil of Franklin township as early as 1836. The object of this work is to give the facts and a faithful record, so far as they can be gleaned from young and old, and from the written records of the past. There is no doubt that the families lived there, for Mr. Weldon found evidences enough to convince him of the fact. What was learned all tended to confirm the belief that they joined their friends in Daviess county.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

In 1839 new arrivals, consisting of several families, settled in Lincoln township, about three miles east of the Bains and Kelsos, and quite a number of other families joined them in the winter of '39 and '40. The county now, 1839, began to be generally settled, with, perhaps the exception of the northwest section. The west part of Washington and the north part of Taylor townships, or what are now known by these names, had very few settlers up to the organization of the county, in 1841, but all other sections improved rapidly and very evenly, excepting the Lomax store, which seemed to be recognized as the central headquarters, and from it radiated the political power which controlled the county. It improved faster than any other colony of settlers in its general welfare, and its population increased more rapidly. The fact is, an embryo Trenton was under way. It was the location. The Grand River, a mile and a half below the junction of the Thompson and Weldon rivers, assumed proportions that made its water-power valuable. The high bluff, with its circular mound in the bend of the river, gave a bold, picturesque site for a town and a healthy residing place for its inhabitants. A strong desire to have the county seat located on the Big Muddy, between three and four miles northeast of its present location, was entertained by the settlers in that neighborhood, claiming it to be nearer the center of the county, which had been decided as being in the northwest corner of section two, township sixty-one, range twenty-four, and the commissioners first located it near where said settlers wanted it, but there was so much dissatisfaction that a new commission by the county changed the decision of the State commissioners and located it on the present site. It is now about three and a half miles southwest of the actual center of the county, and the Grand River is to blame for that.

Harrison and Franklin townships began to gain in population in 1840. Those who came in the year previous were doing well; some splendid land was to be had at government price and a good share of it was preempted in

the first named year. Jake Faulkner, Franklin Woods and Thomas Tucker settled in the first named township, and the following well known persons claimed Washington township as their home: Henry Woods, Robert Hobbs, the Templers, Jennings, John Barr, James Sperry and Andrew Weldon. Thomas Pemberton took possession of Myres township in 1840. He remained monarch of all he surveyed but a short time before he was surrounded by neighbors who began to settle in all parts of the township, not, however, in very large groups.

THEIR RELATIVE POSITION.

The leading townships, up to the organization of the county in 1841, proved to be in the following order, by the names afterward given them: Trenton, Lincoln, Marion, Wilson and Madison. The latter claimed to lead Wilson, but it was, on examination, proven to be a mistake. Then we record the remainder of the townships in this order: Liberty, Jackson, Jefferson, Myres, Franklin, Harrison, Washington and Taylor. The townships are given in this shape to show more particularly how the county was settled, and where the bulk of the population and wealth was to be found in the old townships. Thus we find Trenton, the largest of the old townships, decidedly the greatest in wealth and population, as it included two-thirds of Lincoln and all of Jackson. Marion came next, and it claimed half of Liberty and all of Wilson. Then came Liberty, Madison, Jefferson, Franklin, and Washington. There were several settlements made on the east side of the county. What are now known as Myres, Liberty, Marion and Wilson townships were improving more rapidly than any part of the county excepting Trenton and the part now known as Lincoln. There were no roads laid out in the several townships, but the settlers had made their way through the woods in the direction they wished to go and these had become beaten tracks. The southeastern part of the county was settling quite fast, and along the Medicine River, and following it up to the northeast part, seemed to be a favorite portion of the county. The trading-point for those in Wilson and Marion townships, or what was then Marion, was principally at Brunswick. The northeast settlers came to the Lomax store. This latter place began to be recognized as a trading-point in 1839 and 1840. The cabins in the county were generally miles apart, and, in fact, up to 1850 there were no villages in the county, always excepting the county seat. The Whitfields, Perkinses and Rooks, Lyda, Beckner, William Anderson, John and Jacob Halloway, Michael Chrisman and others were to be found in Marion township and in Liberty. They soon gathered to a point for a village settlement and Lindley proved to be the point. We have spoken heretofore of the Indian hunting parties in the settlement of the Bains and Kelsos. The principal hunting-ground off of the Grand River, where the white settlers first encroached upon them,

was the country lying between Big Muddy Creek and Medicine River, and along the bottoms of No Creek. This country up to 1840 continued to be a wilderness, with the exception of a few settlers, and was a splendid country for game of all kinds.

Coonrod Woltz and Jacob Thraillkill settled in what is now Myres township, in 1840, and helped along the other settlers in improving that section of the country. Myres, which was then a part of Liberty, was a good body of land with a sufficiency of water for stock purposes, but like the northwest township, Washington, it has been slow of settlement. It was a splendid hunting-ground for years after the more southerly portion of the county was settled. The Brassfields, however, went in the southern part and commenced to make an opening in the wilderness. They were a large family and hard workers, clannish to some extent, keeping and being within themselves. They were the leading settlers in that section for several years. D. L. Winters settled in the same township in 1840, and for years took a leading part in the affairs of that section of the country. William Warren of Wilson township, "Uncle Billy" as they called him, was among the first in the settlement of that township and came there in 1839. Wilson township had an energetic population and she still retains it, ranking third up to 1880 in wealth in the county, and probably holds her own yet. After the Heatherly War, peace reigned within her borders, and she has proved conclusively that she had no use for that class of citizens, and that horse-thieves and murderers have not proved indigenous to her soil.

The lower part of Trenton township seemed slow of settlement, yet there is very little land found in Grundy county superior to that found east of the Grand River, in the bottoms and on the ridges that lie along that river and Honey and No creeks. It is really a farmer's and stock-raiser's paradise. Reuben Merriman is one of the early pioneers in that section, and a few others gathered around him, but there were so many strong attractions further north, that the section of the county now known as Trenton and Lincoln townships was more rapidly settled than the lower portion, but it would take a very close observer, so far as the land is concerned, to say why this was so, or where those superior attractions were found. Undoubtedly the county seat location was one of the reasons of its rapid increase and the fighting qualities of the Trentonites and the Lincolnites called forth the greatest activity and a desire for settlers. It is pretty clear that the old pioneers who made the fight in Lincoln, or what is now Lincoln township, had no cause to weep over their failure, nor of their descendants in the fighting qualities of their ancestors. Trenton won as much by what nature had done for her, as by her determined effort to have the county seat. Tetherow made a gallant fight, but Lomax held the fort, planted by nature and man. Those were good old times, and the early settlers had their battles in public life and enjoyed them as much as the men of to-day.

The presidential election of 1840 has had no parallel in the history of the country. The log cabin and hard cider campaign of that memorable year, a year of song and story, was an entirely new element in the political history of the country. It was claimed that the crash of 1837 was due to the administration of Martin Van Buren, and was brought on by his extravagance, and "Old Tippecanoe," Wm. Henry Harrison, was not only a soldier boy but a farmer. One verse of a song which was intended to show the extravagance of Van Buren's administration of office, and which song was sung with a wild enthusiasm in the campaign was as follows, speaking as coming from the president:

"Bring forth, he cries, the glittering plate,
We'll dine to-day in royal state;
He speaks, and on the table soon
They placed the golden fork and spoon.
Around him bends a servile host,
And loud they shout the welcome toast,
Down with Old Tippecanoe!
Down with Old Tippecanoe!!"

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was the leader of the Whig party of those days and he was made the target for Democratic thunder. The songs were not all on one side; but the charge of royalty was the winning card of the Whigs. However, the Democrats got off a good many songs against Clay and his party, and a verse is given to show the tactics of the opposition. Here it is:

"There's Harry Clay, a man of doubt,
Who wires in and wires out;
And you cannot tell when he's on the track
If he's going on or coming back."

This was the kind of work that the Old Pioneers of Grundy took part in, and you will not find a man among them but what claims that campaign to be the "boss." Those were good old times; they had big meetings, barbecues were held and the political days of Jackson, Van Buren and Harrison were the *ne plus ultra* of all presidential campaigns, and there has been nothing like them of late years.

So the old pioneer revels in the times of long ago, and he is not far out of the way. Those days were as full of wrangling and bitterness as those of the present, but it was a square fight for principle only, and the spoils were not considered. Money was not the mighty power which has controlled the elections of the last decade. It did not rule Congress, buy legislatures or elect presidents. It had the will to do it, but its representative power, the old United States Bank, was crushed and tariff and protection was the principal question which divided parties, and, it might also be added, extravagant expenditures. The people of those days believed in economy. In talking with one of the oldest residents of the county he said

that it was generally believed that Van Buren's administration had been extravagant, and so much of the country was new and the old settlers had to struggle so hard to get even corn bread and bacon that the "golden fork and spoon" charges did the business that year for the Democracy.

There were two old settlers located north of Madison who made their homes in what is now called Harrison township. Their names were Charles W. Scott and Alvin Johnson. The former came in the fall of 1834, and probably was nearly the first settler west of the East Fork or Weldon Branch of Grand River. He has proven himself a good farmer and neighbor. Mr. Johnson came a year or two later, lives on section ten about a mile from Mr. Scott. He is hale and hearty, has a good memory, and can relate much of the early history of Grundy county, and also of the State. In Taylor township we find the Grubbs, Woods and others and their descendants who have some of the finest farms in the township.

There was a general settlement all over the county in 1841 at the time of the organization of the county in that year, but Taylor, Washington, Myres, Harrison, Jefferson and Jackson, or the country composing the townships now known by these names, was but thinly settled. Trenton, Lincoln, Madison, Marion and Wilson secured the largest population up to that time, and in fact to this day they seem to hold their own as the leading townships in wealth and population. Such has been in a measure the history of the early pioneers of this beautiful country, and those who are living can look back with interest to the days which tried the nerve, the muscle and the indomitable will of the fathers and mothers who had the infancy of Grundy county in their keeping.

In closing this part of our history, covering but a short period, less than a decade, there has been much given founded more upon traditions than facts. The early pioneers made history, but took no care to preserve it. This is a sad loss to the country. Those years, and the lives and the actions of the heroes and patriots then living, were of the greatest importance. Then it was that the foundation was laid and a noble and enduring superstructure was to be reared, upon which the moral, physical and political future of the county was to rest. There were no stirring events, or remarkable happenings, but it was a time of self-reliance, of persevering toil, of privation, of suffering, that was endured with heroic fortitude, believing in a future reward of successful labor, of the good time coming when the woods and the open prairie would resolve themselves into well-cultivated farms, and their humble cabins into residences befitting their improved financial condition. They had come into the boundless wilderness poor in purse, but rich in faith and powerful in endurance, and their future was before them. All coming poor, their social lives were lives of brotherly love and neighborly feeling, and they worked harmoniously together. If trials and troubles came to some they had the heartfelt sympathy of their neighbors, and that sympathy was

expressed in acts and deeds, as well as in words. If a settler lost his rude cabin by fire his neighbors would at once come together and assist him to erect another, and that, too, with such willing ness and hearty rendering of their services as would cheer the hearts of those who had suffered. This was the way they lived and moved in early times, and not in this county alone, but wherever the track of the pioneer was found, or the ring of the ax heard, there you would find a neighbor and a friend. This spirit prevailing, with unity of action and concentration of purpose, has made Grundy county rich and prosperous. There were laws to protect them, but the civil authorities were too weak to be of much force, and so the spirit of self-preservation to shield them from grievances was the spirit of brotherly love and neighborly affection.

WOMEN PIONEERS.

The pioneer cabins were, perhaps, as worthy of mention as many other matters that have been, or may be given in this work. Rude and primitive were they in style, with, in many cases, the earth for their floor and the roof thatched and held down with weight-poles. Yet, as simple and undorned as they were, they proved to be the best that could be built with the tools at hand. It is to be doubted much if there can be found in the palaces of to-day more happiness, more refinement—that which is bred in the heart, not its outward show—than was found in the cabins of the early pioneers of this western country. That the people of early times were happy in all that constitutes the real wealth of affection is plain enough. The heroes and heroines of those days joined hands to make the wilderness blossom like the rose. There was no waiting until the cage was built to secure the bird, but the latter joined its mate and helped to finish the rugged house, furnished with the smiles of a loving heart, greeting her partner in life with the work of willing hands, and while the one went into the forest to clear the way for bread and a future competency, the other in the homely cabin was keeping her true womanly talents at full play, not only in doing culinary work, but weaving and spinning, making her own garments and those of her husband and children. Many have read in our day of the "Old Pioneer," and his struggle in the early years of his life, heavy trials, misfortune, and ultimately his success, but little has been recorded of his noble companion, the light of his cabin, the one to cheer him in his misfortune, nursing him in sickness, and in health giving her whole strength to labor for their future welfare and happiness. There was little luxury or ease for the pioneer's wife of those early days, but whatever her destiny might be, it was met with a firm faith and a willingness to do her whole duty, living in the love of her husband and children, and trusting in Providence to receive her final reward for the unceasing labor of years, well and nobly performed.

Yes, there was something decidedly primitive in the building and furni-

ture of those cabins of old. Houses were built one-and-a-half stories high, in many cases, that they might have a "loft" to store away things and sometimes to sleep in. A house-raising in those days meant something. It meant the very hardest kind of work in getting the heavy logs in their places, and the settlers for miles around would come, to the number of twenty or thirty, and the cabin would go up with a rush and with cheers. And right in that brush, "just over there," was a jug of good old whisky. It was there to be drank, and it was, but they went home sober. The new-comer had his house, and he and his wife took possession with the hearty congratulations of the neighbors and an earnest wish for their welfare. The cabin had no floor yet, windows had yet to be cut out, if the logs had been all of a length; but they went to housekeeping and were as hopeful and happy as could be over their new home. The windows were covered by a light quilt to keep the wind and rain out, the puncheon floor was to be laid, the stick and mud chimney set up, a table and chair or two, or stools made of a split log, with auger-holes bored to put in the legs. Some shelves made of the same material, holes bored and pins put in, to hang up their clothes or other things, and that pioneer heroine was ready to meet her friends and neighbors, and the world at large, in a roomy and comfortable home. A housekeeping outfit of that style in these days would send a young woman into hysterics, make her declare she would go right home to her pa—and probably for herself and that young man it would be the best place for her. Corn-bread and bacon was the principal food the first year. They generally had a cow, and with this they were content. Often living miles from the mill, they took a bag of corn and went on a horse to have it ground, and if they didn't have a horse of their own would go to a neighbor's and borrow one for the occasion. And the wife often went, because the husband had no time to go, sometimes swimming the horse across the river, as was often the case when Bunch's mill was the only one for miles around, and the cabin was on the wrong side of the stream.

A WEDDING TOUR.

From Mrs. Capt. Jarvis Woods, one of the female pioneers, who came to Grundy county with her father, Daniel Devaul, in 1835, is given a short account of what the wives of the early settlers performed as their part of the work for the regeneration of the wilderness. The old lady is hale and hearty, claims that her early days were as full of happiness as hard work, and she holds in slight contempt the effeminate beauties of the present day, who lack the courage and the will to do—that was the glorious trait the young women of olden times possessed, and what made them the equals of, and fit wives and associates for the men of those days. The wedding tour of Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis Woods was a horseback ride of about six miles, ending in the woods at a temporary log shanty. There the young bride

jumped from her horse and took possession of her home. It was built of slabs or puncheons, placed against a large white oak tree, and they were kept in their places by heavy logs placed against them. And in telling the author of this bridal tour and her new home, Mrs. Woods said she was just as happy as she could be. The floor of her home was of mother earth. Her chief cooking utensil was an iron bake-pan, used in old times to make pones of corn bread and to bake an occasional biscuit. The writer was shown this relic of olden time. It is doing duty now as a lye pot. This young bride also had a skillet, and with a gourd, or a tin cup or two, she had her culinary outfit. It would give a farmer's bride of to-day a chill of absolute despair if she were introduced to such an establishment. Well, that was the bride's home for six short (not long) weeks before their new palace residence was completed. This happened in February, 1838—the couple being married on the 26th of February by Squire Thraillkill, and the road to their home was simply a not over-beaten pathway in the woods. She milked the cow, and cooked, and sewed, wove and spun, and went to mill, thus doing her part and keeping her end of the line taut. They made their bread literally by the sweat of their brows and led happy and contented lives. They were the first couple married in Grundy county. A calico or a gingham dress in those days was a piece of finery good enough to visit in or go to church, but you would oftener see a new homespun dress do duty on the same occasions; then these fine dresses would last a year or two, and it only took eight yards for a dress. Hoop-skirts had not yet put in an appearance and pin-backs were of another day and generation. So with a multiplicity of duties the young wife kept on her way. By and by, when a family had grown up around them, cares began to increase and the wife and mother was often compelled to sit up night after night that the husband's and the children's clothes might be mended, their stockings darned, and the preparations for the coming morning's work made ready. Then it was discovered that a woman's work is never done. The household was asleep. The tired husband and father was resting his weary limbs in dreamland, the children were tossing here and there on their beds as restless children always do. Nature itself had gone to rest and the outer world was wrapped in darkness and gloom, but the nearly exhausted mother still sewed on and on, and the midnight candle was still shedding its pale light over the work or the vigils of the loved and loving mother. And this is the record of the thousands of noble women, the female pioneers, whose daily presence, loving hearts, earnest work and keen judgment, made the work of civilization and progress one of success. And the question has oftentimes been asked, "what would the men of the olden times have done if the women of the olden times had not been with them?" and the reply comes back, "Ah! yes, what would they have done?"

A FEW MORE.

Then there was Mrs. Linney, one of the first who trod the soil of Grundy county. She, too, can tell you of the times when the loving strength of a woman's heart, and the willing hands of the wife and mother, were put to sore tests to meet the trials, vexations and privations of a pioneer's life. She is the mother of Mrs. P. W. Bain, of Lincoln township, and she can give you many a story of the olden time. Then we have Mrs. Mary Jones, who came from Kentucky in 1839, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Devaul, the wife of James R. Devaul. The latter was married March 2d, 1837, but in Daviess county, at the home of the bride's parents—had the ceremony been performed this side of the line it would have been the first wedding in Grundy county. However, James Devaul was the first resident of the county united in the silken bonds of matrimony. Then there was another wedding tour attached to this marriage. Young Devaul had a horse and rode it over to Daviess county; he was accompanied by Robt. Benson, Henry Henderson and Boone Best as his "best men," but he didn't have another to bring back his new made bride. But the next morning a horse was borrowed, the bride's clothes were tied up in two bundles and equally divided between the young couple, and with the blessing of the old folks and the good wishes of kind neighbors they started on a wedding tour of twenty-five miles, and on their return trip the brother of the bride, Marshal Howel, was added to the trio who formed the escort coming over. The old man, Daniel Devaul, promptly met them on the west bank of the Grand River with a canoe, and escorted the young couple over and to their home. They got into the canoe with their bundles, and leading the horses into the river compelled them to swim over, and that was the end of the wedding tour. Mrs. Devaul, Jr., went right to housekeeping. There wasn't any fooling around. The young bride didn't come to be set up into a corner to be looked at, or to simper return congratulations to callers. She came, in the language of even earlier days, "to boss that ranch." Bossing in those days was slightly different from what is known at this time. It meant hard work and constant watchfulness, and it took a powerful sight of the heart's affection and a strong will to make a person willing to become a boss, and that is why the women of those early years should be known in history, as well as men, as "Pioneers."

Daniel Devaul had, some little time before, lost his wife, and the family needed a woman's love and care, and so Miss Sarah Howell, of Daviess county, became Mrs. James R. Devaul of Grundy, and did a mother's part to the half orphaned brothers and sisters of her young husband, and did it well. This history speaks of only a few of the women pioneers of Grundy county. They are those the author has met, and from whom he has gathered the reminiscences of their early life, its trials and its happiness. There

were many others who are now sleeping quietly beneath the sod, who performed their earth's allotted work nobly and well, who carried the crosses of this earthly pilgrimage uncomplainingly to the end, and they have gone to their reward. But the memory of their loving kindness will never be forgotten by those who were with them, and who hope to meet them in the happy beyond. May God bless the women pioneers now living! They one and all, living or dead, deserve a place in the history of our country, and the author of Grundy county's history has contributed these few words to the noble band who made civilization a possibility in this country. It is not much, but it is a pure token of esteem and veneration for the few whom he has met, and a cherished memory for those who have gone before.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

The first marriage of record in Grundy county, reads as follows:

"This is to certify that on the third day of January last, I did join John B. Howard and Rebecca Williams in the marriage covenant. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1841."

"THOMAS THOMPSON, P. G."

The second one recorded reads:

"GRUNDY COUNTY, Jan. 14, 1841.

"I do hereby certify that on the 14th day of January, 1841, I did solemnize the bonds of matrimony between Ansel Brassfield and Susannah Brassfield, both of this county. Witness the undersigned being an ordained minister of the gospel.

"NATHAN WINTERS."

We find that Joseph Thrailkill and Elizabeth W. Harsha were united in marriage, February 25th, 1841, by Henry Blaisdell; and John S. P. Marshall and Nancy Young, both of Grundy county, on the same day, February 25, 1841, by Mahlon H. Harlan, justice of the peace.

Joseph Sullivan, justice of the peace, united John Belew and Cincinnati Dunkerson in marriage, February 26, 1841.

These were the first marriages recorded, the next of record being in April following. One certificate reads as follows, P. G. meaning preacher of the gospel:

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
GRUNDY COUNTY. }

"This is to certify that I did join William and Sarah Jones in the marriage covenant, on the 5th of February, 1846.

"WM. REID, P. G."

The shortest certificates recorded are four, by Jas. G. Benson, J. P. All are alike except the dates and names of the parties. One specimen is here given.

"July 20, 1862, married Selbourne Reed to Sarah Belden.

"JAS. G. BENSON, J. P."

THE COFFINS.

We have spoken of the death of Mrs. Daniel Devaul in a previous chapter. She died early in February, 1837, some two years after the arrival of the family in Grundy county. There were no coffin storerooms in those days, neither were there any cabinet-makers, but such work needed was done with an ax, a broad-ax and a whip-saw. Mrs. Devaul's coffin was made out of a wagon box belonging to Mr. Samuel Benson and furnished by him. It was the only resource for boards to be found in the settlement. Another death occurred soon after in the Thompson settlement, near the river, in Madison township. It was of an old lady by the name of Downey, and her coffin was made of plank cut out by a whip-saw. She died at the residence of Dr. William P. Thompson. These are the earliest deaths of record, but while many more followed in later years, these tell of the sorrows of those days and the best arrangements that could be made for the loved ones in death.

A CHEAPER MARKET.

In one respect the early settler had a few advantages not possessed by the poor mortals of to-day or of those even of a generation back. While they endured the privations with which they were encompassed with heroic fortitude and a patience which exalted them, these old time heroes and heroines could get the necessaries of life at a good deal less cost than their favored children and grandchildren of this day. They did not purchase any silks or satins, in fact a calico or gingham was considered fine enough for church wear, or visiting, and even these would give way to the enduring, durable homespun, when an extra quality of yarn and coloring had been secured for weaving. But it was not of this alone we would speak. There was any quantity of good land lying around loose at government price, \$1.25 per acre, anxious to be tickled with a hoe that it might laugh with a harvest. The financial crash of 1837 had completely demoralized values. Property shrank to such amazing smallness as to put many people in doubt as to whether they possessed anything except their lives and their families. The necessaries of life were cheap, and they who suffered most in those days were of the class called wealthy. The farmer and the mechanic had little to complain of. Their wants were few and the supplies cheap; if corn was at a low figure, tea, coffee, sugar and whisky were also cheap. And right here we will quote, from an article contributed to the *Grundy County Times* by the Hon. George H. Hubbell, the prices which he gave for many purchases, and the market prices of the many necessaries of life as late as 1842. The article was contributed and read at the celebration of the fourth of July in the centennial year, 1876, and published in the issue of the *Times* of July 13. It was a history of Grundy county, in a condensed form, from its

settlement to that date and a production well worthy of record and preservation. The author would here acknowledge many other extracts taken from the same source.

The article says: "The situation as regards general business had up to 1842 been depressed for several years. The monetary crisis of 1837 still hovered over the land. For nearly five years prices of goods and products of every description had ruled very low and the prospect for a raise still seemed far from encouraging, and the time somewhat distant. In 1842 I paid five dollars for the first cow I ever owned, and \$7.50 for a good cow and calf in trade. Horses were also cheap; while the best could be had for \$40, others could be purchased at from \$25 to \$35. Working cattle were down to what they called in those days almost nothing, \$22 buying a good yoke. Hogs, dressed, without much regard to weight, were held at the enormous price of \$1.25 to \$1.50 each—neither were they full of trichina. Garnered wheat only brought from 35 to 40 cents a bushel; corn 50 cents per barrel, delivered, and a good veal calf, 75 cents. You could go out into the woods and cut down a bee-tree, gather the honey and bring it to market, and you got 25 cents a gallon for it; it was thought the bees got well paid for their honey. And such honey, so clear and transparent that even the bee-keeper of to-day with his patent hive and his Italian swarms would have had a look of envy covering his face from ear to ear on beholding it. The wild deer came forward and gave us their hams at 25 cents each, and the settlers generally clinched the bargain by taking the skin also, which, when not cut up into strings or used for patches, brought another quarter, cash or trade, as demanded. It was also a habit in those days for farmers to help each other, and their sons to work in the harvest field or help to do the logging to prepare for a new seeding. This was a source of wealth to the early settler and to his rising family. They raked in 25 to 50 cents a day and board. That was wealth. It was the foundation of their future prosperity. It was the first egg laid to hatch them a farm, and it was guarded with scrupulous care. Economy was often whittled down to a very fine point before they could be induced to take or touch that nest-egg, the incipient acre of the first farm. And then again, a day's work meant something besides getting on the shady side of a tree and three hours for nooning. It meant labor in all its length, and breadth, and thickness, from holding the breaking-plow behind two yoke of oxen, to mauling rails. Right here we will mention that rails were made at 25 cents a hundred. Just think of splitting rails at 25 cents a hundred! It is enough to take the breath away from every effeminate counter-jumper in the State. This covers a good deal of what the old pioneer had or received for labor and farm products."

STORE GOODS.

In some respects the merchants held a better hand in the game of life, and in others they didn't. They wanted from fifteen to twenty-five cents a yard for calico, and from twenty-five to seventy-five cents for gingham, but, as said before, those early settlers were a self-sacrificing people, and they let the merchants not only ask these prices, but allowed them to keep these goods upon their shelves to give their stores the appearance of carrying a large stock. The fact is, the merchants of those days didn't coin money from their calico and gingham departments. Trade and barter were their "best holt." Here is where they got in their best work, growing up and thriving, like a veritable Yankee, by what they called "dicker." Ten pounds of good Rio coffee for a dollar, and from sixteen to twenty pounds of coffee for the same sum of money, were standard prices. When they sold a calico or a gingham dress pattern they threw in their profit by giving a spool of thread (200 yards), hooks and eyes and lining. In the thread business, however, it was only a few years after before thirty and fifty yard spools took the place of the former of 200 yards. Tea could be bought for from twenty to fifty cents a pound; soap was "powerful" cheap, either by the gallon or by the bar; saleratus took the place of baking-powder and was as low as five to eight cents; and whisky, good old whisky, one drink of which would make a man love his neighbor as himself, was eighteen cents a gallon by the barrel, and from twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon retail. It is questionable, to the writer, whether the extravagances and the high prices of the present age, with all its boasted improvements, taken in connection with its varied and high taxes, the increased cost of living, are a fair equivalent for the good old days of hog and hominy, of venison and honey, of jeans and linseys, of low prices, and of peace, plenty and happiness. In those days of log houses and log churches and schools, when puncheon floors, and puncheon stools their softest seat, when a skillet and a kettle with a big fire-place, did duty for a modern \$75 stove, with its new fangled hot water arrangement and extra ovens, and wagons without springs served as carriages, the people were as happy as to-day and far more contented. That these improvements are desirable all will grant. It must be borne in mind that the increased wants and extravagances of the present era, and the accumulated wealth of the country, is what has made these things not only a pleasure but a necessity.

NAMES OF OLD SETTLERS, JANUARY 1, 1841.

In closing the record of the old pioneers the names of those who figured in the history of the county at that early period will be of interest. It was impossible to get all, and if familiar names to some are missing it is because the author failed to find them or hear of them, while many names will be found in other parts of the work that are not recorded in this list:

OLD PIONEERS.

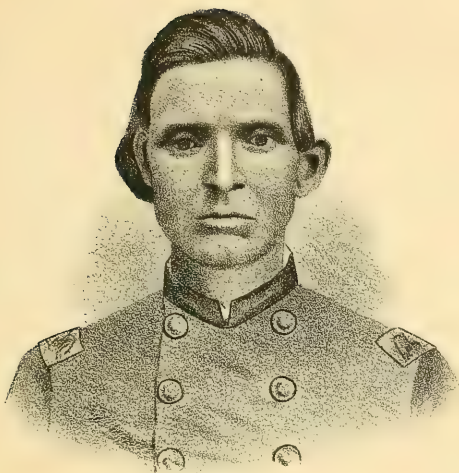
Edmund Furgeson.	Zela Conkling.
Riley Burgess.	John S. Miller.
William Gentry.	William Cole.
Russell Oxford.	Daniel Mickey.
John Burry.	John Henry.
Thomas Cole.	Moses Bennett.
James Lucas.	John S. Miller.
Charles Human.	William Long.
James J. Hobbs.	Noah Benson.
Ezra B. Evens.	Daniel McAtee.
Samuel Howard.	B. A. Ferrell.
Benjamin F. Wood.	Harvey Low.
Henry Wood.	James Phillips.
John Bennett.	Felix Wild.
James E. Darnaby.	Henry Hampton.
Cornelius Darnaby.	Samuel Chesnut.
John S. Darnaby.	Calvin Renfro.
Thomas Clark.	Andrew Weldon.
Gideon Gouck.	David Cole.
Wesley Reynolds.	Richard Bennett.
Mahlon H. Harlan.	Aaron Wilson.
David R. Benson.	Charles Chapple.
Nathaniel M. Landy.	James Slinger.
Henry I. Landy.	Wm. McCammon.
Henry M. Henderson.	Wm. P. Thompson.
Hugh Ogden.	James Bunch.
James Brown.	L. P. Shirley.
William Wyatt.	Isaac Shirley.
Daniel Brock.	James R. Devaul.
Wm. C. McAfee.	Madison B. Moss.
Henry Roger.	Thos. W. Jacobs.
James D. Roberts.	Stephen Forbes.
Martin D. Long.	E. B. Harris.
James Work.	John Scott.
R. T. Nance.	Thos. Hamilton.
Wm. Fruer.	George W. Hamilton.
Sampson Beathand.	John McCammon, Jr.
Duncan R. Standbey.	John McCammon, Sr.
John Stucker.	Norris McCammon.
Jethro Sires.	James Nordyke.
William Cox.	Joseph Applegate.

John Johnson, Jr.
Bazel Tinsley.
Josiah Anderson.
Edward Cox.
James Bennett.
Moses Gee.
Joseph Sherring.
Moses Sherring.
Michael Hornback.
Archibald Chitwood.
John Harsher.
Riason Bain.
Jesse Bain.
Wm. T. Cornwell.
B. B. Cornwell.
Daniel Devaul.
Samuel Kelso.
James Weldon.
John Priest.
Wm. Cochran.
George Tetherow.
Jacob Bain.
John Rockhold.
Benj. Saxton.
Royal Williams.
Chas. W. Scott.
Rev. Thomas Thompson.
Jacob Thrailkill.
Coonrod Woltz.
Chas. W. Prescott.
Wm. Reed.
Allen England.
Wm. C. Benson.
Richard Williams.
Jewett Norris.
Robert Peery.
Benj. F. Woods.
Wilson G. Perkins.
Richard Minchel.
Wm. P. Fitzpatrick.
David Ashbrook.
Abiel Miles.
Geo. Wood.

John Moore.
Hamilton Bennett.
James Harvey.
James D. Nordyke.
David Phillips.
Jacob Applegate.
James Applegate.
J. C. Renfro.
William Willis.
John Charlton.
Arthur Charlton.
Jetson Ray.
China Best.
Sarah Tandy.
Charlotte Merrill.
John Sires.
Robert Hobbs, Jr.
Hiram Marshel.
Evans Peery.
John J. Gibson.
Marcellus Renfro.
Albert G. Pugh.
John G. Woods.
Bryan F. Woods, Jr.
B. A. Fewell.
J. Livingston.
Jesse Harris.
Thos. E. Tootle.
Jas. S. Estes.
Stanley Arbuckle.
James Johnson.
Talton Masters.
Lorenzo D. Thompson.
James R. Blackburn.
John Blackburn.
Edward Smith.
Joseph Davis.
Andrew Davis.
George Tront.
John Varney.
Wm. W. Bond.
Hiram Smith.
John W. Bond.

Harrison Weldon.
Allen Scott.
Wm. Donnellin.
James Morgan.
John Lambert.
Yancy Stokes.
Wm. Hawkins.
P. H. Thompson.
James Chapple.
John Chapple.
Thos. C. Jones.
Wm. Thornbrugh.
Jesse Miller.
Evans F. Grubbe.
W. B. Grubbe.
Jas. Claypole.
Wm. Bennett.
Thos. Kilburn.
Henderson Work.
Philip Wild.
James Wilson.
Belintha Gentry.
W. P. McAfee.
John Gentry.
Jas. F. Hamilton.
Jas. H. Meek.
Jno. C. Hamilton.
Caleb Brooks.
Thos. Hutton.
Robt. B. Moss.
Wm. Metcalf.
John Chaney.
Willis D. R. Elkins.
Samuel Johnson.
John Casteel.
G. W. Dickson.
John A. Hurst.
Levi Merrill.
Wm. Evans.
Jno. M. Nichols.
Alex. Work.
R. D. Manzey.
Larkin Fields.

Hiram Warinner.
Richard Chenoweth.
Wm. Estes.
Wm. Collins.
Walter Bennett.
G. H. Forkner.
A. B. Forkner.
Samuel Forkner.
Geo. Drinkard.
Abram Fields.
Lee Spenser.
Alfred Mordley.
Benj. Mourning.
Erris Casteel.
Matthew Childers.
Elisha Inman.
Levi Moore.
Samuel Benner.
Lemuel Casteel.
Howard B. Best.
Elijah Meddle.
Benj. S. Lomax.
Moses T. Ellis.
Benj. Townsend.
Henry Warmouth
J. C. Boies.
Richard S. Lomax
Harvey Odell.
Jas. R. Merrill.
Wm. Renfro.
Waddy L. Curran.
Carter L. Reynolds.
Wm. Thrailkill.
John L. Turner.
Peter Conner.
Robert H. Benson.
Jas. B. Tilghman.
Samuel Knight.
A. J. Walker.
Wm. Clark.
John Dille.
Jarvis Woods.
Samuel Benson.



Jacob V. Simons

Thos. Ettinger.	James May.
Jas. Blizzard.	Terry Wilson.
Jas. Houston.	Jab Holloway.
Richard Turner.	John McHargue.
Wm. Woldridge.	James May.
Geo. Dockry.	Peter Conner.
Jas. S. Lomax.	Joseph Faulkner.
James Cash.	Franklin Woods.
Daniel Schooler.	Thomas Tucker.
Martin Winn.	Wythe Temple.
G. W. Warmoth.	James Hennings.
A. More.	John Carro.
Thos. Dobbins.	James Sperry.
Humphrey Best.	Thomas Pemberton.
Archibald Peery.	Mrs. Linney.
Thos. Peery.	Mrs. Davis.
Jas. L. Henshaw.	Mrs. Mary Jones.
Henry Foster.	Mrs. Jarvis Wood.
Geo. McCready.	Mrs. Jas. R. Devaul.
Thos. N. Carnes.	George Nocks.
Moses Kirkendall.	Benj. V. Casteline.
Carter B. Whitfield.	Jarvis C. Boies.
John Sires.	Francis F. Petty.
Henry W. Lyda.	Benj. A. Fewell.
Jacob Spears.	Norris Metcalf.
Michael Chrisman.	Alvin Johnson.
Samuel Rooks.	E. L. Winters.
James Rooks.	Chas. W. Scott.
John Holloway.	

OLD SETTLERS' POEM.

'Tis almost half a hundred years,
 Since you and I, old pioneer,
 With aspirations free
 A home within this region sought;
 But who of us then dreamed or thought
 To see the many changes wrought,
 That we have lived to see?

From different counties then we came;
 Our object and our aim the same—
 A home in this far West.
 A cabin here and there was found,
 Perhaps a little spot of ground
 Inclosed and cleared, while all around
 In nature's garb was dressed.

Here then we saw the groves of green
Where woodman's ax had never been—
The spreading prairies, too.
Within these groves so dense and dark
Was heard the squirrel's saucy bark;
The bounding stag was but the mark
To prove the rifle true.

But all is changed and cabin's gone;
The clap-board roof with weight-poles on,
The rough-hewn puncheon floor;
The chimneys made of stick and clay
Are seen no more—gone to decay—
The men who built them, where are they?
I need not ask you more.

They're gone, but they're remembered yet,
Those cabin homes we can't forget
Although we're growing old:
Fond memory still the spot reveres,
The cabin homes of youthful years
Where with compatriot pioneers
We pleasure had untold.

The dense and tangled woodland, too,
The groves we often wandered through
No longer now are there;
The prairie with its sward of green
With flowerets wild no more are seen,
But farms with dusty lanes between
Are seen where once they were.

Large towns and villages arise
And steeples point toward the skies,
Where all was desert then;
And nature's scenes have given place
To those of art; the hunter's chase
Has yielded to the exciting race
Of speculative men.

Ah! what a change the pioneer
In forty years has witnessed here;
The country changing still;
How many changes it's passed through—
And we, old friends, are changing, too—
There's been a change in me and you
And still that change goes on.

And when we think upon the past,
Those friends whose lots with us were cast
On this once wild frontier,
And pass them all in our review,
As oftentimes in thought we do—
Alas! how very few
Are there remaining here.

A few more years will come and go,
As other years have done, you know;
And then—ah! yes, what then?
The world will still be moving on;
But we, whose cheeks are growing wan,
Will not be here! We'll all be gone
From out the ranks of men.

Our places will be vacant here,
And of the last old pioneer
The land will be bereft.
The places which we here have filled,
The fields which we have cleared and tilled,
Our barn, though empty or though filled,
To others will be left.

Let us go back—in memory, go
Back to the scenes of long ago,
When we were blithe and young,
When hope and expectation bright
Were buoyant, and our hearts were light;
And fancy, that delusive sprite,
Her siren sonnets sung.

'Tis natural that we should think,
While standing on the river brink,
How wide the stream had grown.
We saw it when 'twas but a rill,
Just bursting from the sunny hill,
And now its surging waters fill
A channel broad, unknown.

'Tis natural and proper, too,
That we compare the old and new—
The present and the past—
And speak of those old-fogy ways
In which we passed our younger days,
Then of the many new displays
That crowd upon us fast.

We little knew of railroads then,
Nor dreamed of that near period when
We'd drive the iron horse;
And 'twould have made the gravest laugh
Had he been told only one-half
The wonders of the telegraph—
Then in the brain of Morse.

We did not have machinery then,
To sow and reap and thresh the grain,
But all was done by hand;
And those old-fashioned implements
Have long ago been banished hence,
Or rusting, lie inside the fence—
No longer in demand.

Yes, there are grown up men, I know,
Who never saw a bull-tongue plow,
A flail or reaping-hook;
And who could not describe, you know,
A swingling-board or knife, although
Their grandmas used them long ago,
And lessons on them took.

The young man now would be amused
To see some things his grandsire used,
Some things he ne'er had seen.
The way in which we cleaned our wheat,
When two strong men with blanket-sheet
Would winnow out the chaff and cheat,
And twice, or thrice the thing repeat,
Until the grain was clean.

The single-shovel plow and hoe,
To clean out weeds was all the show—
We knew no better ways;
And now our sons would laugh to scorn
Such poky ways of making corn,
And bless their stars that they were born
In more enlightened days.

They say the world has wiser grown,
They've got the speaking telephone—
Talk hundred miles or more.
And preachers now may preach and pray
To congregations miles away;
And thousand other things they say
We never had before.

And yet I do not know but what
The pioneer enjoyed his lot,
And lived as much at ease,
As men in these enlightened days
With all the strange new-fangled ways
The world of fashion now displays
The mind of man to please.

'Tis true we did not live so fast,
But socially our time was passed,
Although our homes were mean.
Our neighbors then were neighbors true,
And every man his neighbor knew.
Although those neighbors might be few
And sometimes far between.

Ah! yes! old pioneers, I trow
The world was brighter then than now
To us gray-headed ones.
Hope pointed us beyond the vale,
And whispered us a fairy tale
Of coming pleasures ne'er to fail
Through all the shining suns.

Ambition, too, with smile so soft,
Was pointing us to seats aloft,
 Where fame and honor last.
We had not learned what now we know—
The higher up the mount we go
The storms of life still fiercer blow,
 And colder is the blast.

That though we reach the mountain top;
Fruition find of every hope,
 Or wear the victor's crown;
Though far above the clouds we tread,
Other clouds there are still o'erhead,
And on the mind there is the dread,
 The dread of coming down.

Ah! yes! Old Settlers, one and all,
Whatever may us yet befall,
 We will not, can't forget,
The simple, old-fashioned plan,
The routes in which our fathers ran
Before the age of steam began
 To run the world in debt.

And while we talk upon the past,
Of friends who are dropping off so fast,
 And those already gone,
It may not be, my friends, amiss
For each of us to think of this—
The curtain of forgetfulness
 Will soon be o'er us drawn.

The mind goes back through all the years—
We call to mind the pioneers,
 Those bold and hardy men;
We pass them in the mind's review,
The many dead, the living few.
Those unpretending settlers who
 Were our compatriots then.

Men who of toil were not afraid,
Men who the early history made
 Of this now famous land;
The men who ere the Mormons came,
This heritage so fair to claim,
Were here, prepared through flood and flame
 Those claimants to withstand.

But time would fail to speak of all
Those changes that our minds recall;
 The world is shifting strange,
And soon its shifting scenes will bear
The last old pioneer to where
His lost and loved companions are,
 Low in the silent grave.

But ere, my friends, we hence embark,
We fain would place some lasting mark.

Upon this mountain shore,
A mark the traveler may see
In coming years and know that we
Have lived and passed the road that he
May then be passing o'er.

When death's dark curtain shall be drawn
And we old pioneers are gone,

Let truthful history tell
To far posterity the tale,
As down the stream of time they sail,
How we with motto "never fail"
Came here and what befell.

Let history then impartial state
The incidents of every date,
And that it so may do,
Let pioneers of every age
In this important work engage,
And each of them produce his page,
His page of history true.

The incidents of early years,
Known only to the pioneers,
With them will soon be lost,
Unless, before they hither go,
Those incidents are stated so
Posterity the facts may know,
When they the stream have crossed.

CHAPTER III.

GRUNDY COUNTY ORGANIZED, 1841 TO 1849.

Metes and Bounds—First Elections—First Road—School Lands—First School Organization—Township Boundaries—County Organization—Hon. Felix Grundy—First Sheriff—County Justices—First Circuit Court—County Seat Imbroglia—Writ of Error—Election County Officers—New Court-house—First Deed—Stray Notices—Original Townships—Mexican War—Freeman of Color—Naturalization—In Court.

"Lift we the twilight curtains of the past
And, turning from familiar sight and sound,
Sad and full of reverence let us cast
A glance upon Tradition's shadowy ground
Led by the few pale lights which, glimmering round
That dim, strange land of Eld, seem dying fast."

FIRST METES AND BOUNDS.

As it is well known that Grundy county was formerly a part of Livings-

ton county, and that this latter county included not only the present territory of Grundy, but of Mercer also, running to the Iowa State line, it is necessary to go back to 1837 to find what Grundy county was supposed to represent at the time Livingston county itself was organized and her boundaries defined, which was in 1837, and the territory now Grundy and Mercer counties was included in her civil jurisdiction until 1841, when the legislature passed a bill organizing Grundy county and placing the territory now known as Mercer county under the civil jurisdiction of Grundy.

On the organization of Livingston county in 1837, the county court of that county divided all the territory north of her north line between two townships. The order of the county court which was held April 7, 1837, reads as follows:

"By the order of court all the territory north of Livingston county is to be divided into two townships. All east of the East Fork be known by the name of Muddy Creek township, all west of the East Fork be known as Sugar Creek township."

These townships took in all the territory of Grundy and Mercer counties as now defined north of the forks of the Grand River.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

The county court of Livingston at the same session, April term, 1837, ordered elections to be held in both townships on May 27, 1837, for justices of the peace. The election in Muddy Creek township was to be held at the house of Daniel Devaul, and the election in Sugar Creek township was held at the house of Wm. Peery. The judges appointed to hold the election in Muddy Creek township were John Thrailkill, Daniel Devaul and Wm. Cochran, and in Sugar Creek township W. P. Thompson, George Bunch and Philip Wild. The house of Daniel Devaul was designated as the election precinct for Muddy Creek township, and the dwelling-house of Philip Wild as the voting precinct for Sugar Creek township. Another election was held in August, 1837, of which John Thrailkill, Samuel Benson and Wm. Cochran were the judges. This was about all that transpired in that year, but in 1838 there is recorded that James S. Lomax secured a license as retailer of merchandise and liquors at the June term of the Livingston county court, which license was dated June 25, 1838.

FIRST ROAD.

The first road known by any man in this whole section of country at that day was called the Iowa trace, and many of the petitions afterward presented to the county court of Livingston county from this section was worded to start from, run to, or intersect the Iowa trace, sometimes called Iowa trail. The first petition for a road in Grundy county, or territory of Livingston, was made by George Tetherow and others at the August term, 1838, for a road leading from Chillicothe by the nearest and best route to section thirty-

five, township sixty-two, range twenty-four, which was granted by the court, and James Conner, William Evans and Francis Preston were appointed reviewers. The next road located was from Chillicothe to the house of Wm. P. Thompson in Sugar Creek township which was ordered at the February term of the county court, 1839.

Up to this time Wm. Martin had been the presiding justice of the Livingston county court, but at this, the February term, February 4, 1839, Wm. P. Thompson of Sugar Creek township was one of the three justices elected, composing the county court of Livingston county, and on meeting of the court was, by motion of David H. Dunkerson, one of his associate justices, made presiding justice, which position he held up to and including the February term, 1841, of the Livingston county court. Grundy county then having been organized and his residence being in this county he vacated his seat.

SCHOOL-LANDS.

An examination of the county court records of Livingston county, show the following sections of Grundy county school-lands were ordered sold by that court. The first sixteenth section sold was in township sixty-one, range twenty-four, and this was at the August term, 1838. The next was the sixteenth section of township sixty-three, range twenty-four, which was ordered sold at the May term, 1839. At the February term, 1840, the sixteenth section of township sixty-one, range twenty-five, was ordered to be sold, while the last sold by order of the Livingston county court prior to the organization of Grundy county, was at the November term, 1840, and was the sixteenth section of township sixty, range twenty-five.

THE FIRST SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

within the limits of Grundy county, and also within the township of Trenton, was by order of the Livingston county court, and was congressional section sixty-one, range twenty-four. It was organized by appointing Jas. R. Merrill commissioner, and Martin Winn and Samuel Benson school-inspectors. The first meeting was at the house of Jas. S. Lomax.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

The original order making two townships out of the territory composing the present counties of Grundy and Mercer was afterward changed and these townships cut up into several others and the names Sugar Creek and Muddy Creek townships were known no more. There are no records to be found of Scott, Clark and Monticello townships, in the minutes of the Livingston county court, and as Grundy county records of the first five years are lost and destroyed, the only supposition is that these townships were formed by the first county court held in Grundy county, after it was organized, as the records of the election of the justices of the peace for these town-

ships gives the fact that elections were ordered by the county judges in regular session. There is no mention of Liberty township either in the Livingston or Grundy county records, until 1846, and in what year the seven townships which composed the civil districts of Grundy county up to 1872 were organized, cannot be determined prior to 1846. It is easily to be believed that the townships named, formed the civil districts of the territory yet under the jurisdiction of Grundy county, until it was organized as Mercer county. By the action of the Livingston county court, the following orders are of record defining the metes and bounds of the townships hereinafter named, and which are, more or less of them, within the prescribed limits of the present boundary of Grundy county.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1839.

Ordered, That a township be made in the territory of Livingston, called Washington township, to commence at the mouth of the Weldon River, running with same to the State line; thence west with the stated boundary line to where the same crosses Grand River, thence down said river to the beginning.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1839.

Ordered, That a township be made in the county of Livingston, commencing where townships sixty and sixty-one cross Grand River; thence west to the intersection of said line with Daviess county; thence south with said line to the road leading from Jerry Bannon's to Robert McGaw's; thence with said road to Black Mills. Said township to be called Jefferson township, running from McGaw's so as to include James Black in Jefferson township; thence to N. R. Hobbs, so as to include Hobbs in Jefferson township; thence running with Bear Creek to the mouth; thence with the river to beginning.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1839.

Ordered, That the name of Sugar Creek township, be changed to Madison township in honor of James Madison, former President of the United States.

MAY TERM, May 6, 1839.

Ordered, That a township be laid off as follows; to-wit, Beginning at the southeast corner of township fifty-nine, range twenty-four; thence north with the said line dividing sections twelve and thirteen in township sixty-three; thence west with said line, to where said line crosses the east fork of Grand River to the township line, dividing of townships fifty-nine and sixty; thence east with the said line to the beginning. And the name of the said township to be called Franklin. Changed from Muddy, in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

MAY TERM, 1839.

Ordered, That a township be laid off as follows; to-wit, Commencing on range line between twenty-four and twenty-three, said line to where (lead) at the section line between twelve and eighteen, township sixty-three; thence west to the east fork of Grand River; thence up said east fork to the township line between townships sixty-three and sixty-four; thence west with said line to the main river, and all that portion of territory between said range line twenty-three and twenty-four and the main river, and north to township sixty-three, and the said township be the bounds thereof. Be called Morgan township.

MAY TERM, 1839.

Ordered, That a township be made as follows; to-wit, Beginning at the east corner of township fifty-nine, range twenty-four; thence north with the said range line to the State boundary; thence east with said boundary to where the Linn county line intersects the same; thence south with the said Linn county line to township fifty-nine; thence with the said township line to the beginning. Said township to be called Marion township.

JUNE TERM, June 15, 1840.

Ordered, That Morgan township be so divided, that the west side of Weldon Fork of Grand River be known and designated as Lafayette township.

In 1836-37, the United States government surveyed this portion of the State, and Grundy county was a part of that survey. In 1839 the government opened a land-office at Lexington, Lafayette county, on the Missouri River, and the lands of the survey were thrown open to entry. At this time the country began to attract considerable attention for its splendid agricultural resources, and settled rapidly. Upon the opening of the land-office for entry of lands, the settlers lost no time in entering the claims which they had located, but it went hard with many, for they were unable to pay for their lands. There was also a heavy rush by speculators who took up large tracts of land. Speculation was rife, and the lands in the beautiful valley of the Grand River, were sought for with avidity. This, however, did not last long, and those who had purchased on speculation met with a serious drawback in the opening to entry of the celebrated "Platt Purchase," a body of land east of the Missouri River, which went by that name, which was a part of the old Indian Territory and which had, in 1836, been annexed by Congress to the State of Missouri. In 1837 the Indians were removed farther west, and the famous "Platt Purchase" became the agricultural El Dorado of a vast throng of settlers and speculators. This at once checked immigration, and settlement of this valley that had just begun to hold out an early promise of rich fruit. It proved a serious drawback for several years, the country settling slowly. The principal trading done by the early settlers was at Glasgow on the Missouri River, nearly one hundred miles distant, and also at Richmond, in Ray county. The farmers would load up their wagons with the currency of the country, such as skins, furs, venison, bees-wax, honey, etc., with an occasional small mixture of silver and bank bills. The silver was generally hoarded to enter lands. Those who had and could spare it, who did not wish to enter more land, could loan it at a big rate of interest to those who wanted to preempt a claim.

ITS ORGANIZATION.

In the year 1839 the legislature passed a bill defining the limits of Grundy county. The name given it was in honor of the distinguished statesman and U. S. Senator from Tennessee, the Hon. Felix Grundy. The bill passed November 12, 1839, but for all civil and judicial purposes it was to remain attached to Livingston county until its organization into a county proper.

HON. FELIX GRUNDY.

The county of Grundy was named after the Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, and it is meet and proper that a short biographical sketch of the man should be given. Felix Grundy was born in Virginia in 1777. In growing to manhood he had evinced studious habits and social qualities

which made him popular both for his learning and that charm of manner so befitting the young as well as the old-school gentleman of the earlier times. He was originally educated for a physician, but his mind running to law he gave up medicine and entered into a thorough course of law reading and study, and was soon admitted to practice. He was a member of the constitutional convention, a member of the legislature, and judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of Virginia. In the year 1807, when in his thirty-first year, he was made chief justice of Kentucky, but resigned soon after and made his home in Nashville, Tennessee. His law practice soon became extensive. His popularity gained on acquaintance, and he was twice elected to Congress from the Nashville district. In 1829 he became United States Senator from Tennessee, took high rank among the statesmen of that day, and was an active as well as an able supporter of President Andrew Jackson. In 1838 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States, succeeding Benj. F. Butler, July 5th. He held the position until his death early in January, 1840, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a peer among the intellectual giants of that day, and his loss was sincerely mourned by the whole country. In naming Grundy county after such a man, while doing justice and perpetuating the name and fame of a statesman, she glorified herself while honoring his memory.

MOVING FORWARD.

But years were being added to the settlements, and as the time passed the population had increased, and Grundy county began to assume the importance and independence of a distinct and distinctive municipal corporation. The government had finished the survey of the land, and the legislature had defined the boundaries. The population, though not great, was steadily gaining, and Chillicothe seemed too far distant to transact its civil business. It thus became apparent that a county organization was becoming a necessity and steps were accordingly taken to accomplish it. The legislature of the winter of 1840-41 was applied to carry into effect a county organization. A bill was brought in that session to organize counties, and among the number was that of Grundy county. The act referring to Grundy county reads as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF GRUNDY COUNTY.

"AN ACT to organize counties therein named, and to define the boundaries thereof. Approved January 29, 1841.

"SECTION 13. All that portion of territory north of Livingston, and included within the following described limits; viz., Beginning at the north-east corner of Livingston county; thence north, with the section line, twenty-one miles, or to the corner of sections nine, ten, fifteen and sixteen, township sixty-three north, of range twenty-two west of the fifth principal meridian; thence west; thence along the section line dividing

sections nine and sixteen, continuing said section line west to range line dividing ranges twenty-five and twenty-six; thence south with said line to the northwest corner of Livingston county; thence east with said county line to the place of beginning, is hereby created a separate distinct county, to be called and known by the name of *Grundy*.

"SEC. 14. The circuit and county court of said county shall be held at the dwelling-house of Jas. S. Lomax, in said county, until the permanent seat of justice for said county is established, or *the county court shall otherwise direct*.

"SEC. 15. John Minnis, of Linn county; Jeremiah S. Stockart and John Wolfscale, of Livingston county, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county."

The bill was brought before the legislature early in January, but it was not approved until January 29, 1841. Thus, while the sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, making Grundy a county, were passed by the legislature January 2, 1841, the bill was not completed for several days after and did not become a law until approved January 29, 1841. From that day, and not the 2d of January, was Grundy an organized county, nor was there any county business transacted prior to its approval. From the latter date, however, Grundy became a county in fact as well as in name, and assumed all the rights and prerogatives of a free and independent municipal corporation. Governor Reynolds on the same day he approved the act, commissioned Wm. Thrailkill, the first sheriff of Grundy county. His commission read as follows:

"COMMISSION OF WM. THRAILKILL, SHERIFF OF GRUNDY COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI.

"To all who shall see these presents, greeting: Whereas, that reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of William Thrailkill, I, Thomas Reynolds, Governor of the State of Missouri, in behalf and in the name thereof, do hereby commission him sheriff within and for the county of Grundy, of the State of Missouri and do authorize him to discharge according to law the duties of said office, and to hold and enjoy the same, together with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto appertaining until the legal termination thereof.

"In testimony I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at the city of Jefferson, this 29th day of January in the year of our Lord 1841, of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth, and of this State the twenty-first.

"(Signed) THOS. REYNOLDS.

[SEAL.]

"By the governor:

"JAS. L. MINOR, *Secretary of State*.

"Filed for record the 22d day of February, 1841.

THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk*.

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this 22d day of February, 1841, before me, the undersigned, as clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the county of Grundy, personally came William Thrailkill, who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Missouri and to demean himself faithfully in office as sheriff of said county.

In testimony whereof, I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of said Circuit Court, hath hereunto affixed my private seal, there being no public seal yet provided, this day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

"THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*"

The boundary proper of Grundy county, as defined by the act of the legislature gives nearly a perfect square. The exact distances being, north and south twenty and a half ($20\frac{1}{2}$) miles, and east and west twenty-one (21) miles. There was no map of the county giving the original townships, as some of them, as will be seen by the orders of the Livingston county court, reached to the Iowa State line, which included the present county of Mercer. Grundy county, with the above dimensions contains $427\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and in acres 273,357.39.

LOST OR DESTROYED.

The most important record of the county, that of the county court, the author is compelled to state, in Grundy was lost or destroyed, up to August, 1846. It seems from the best information to be obtained that the economy and the want of information as to the value of these records by the citizens, was, in a great measure, the cause of that loss. The records of the sessions of the county court were kept upon cap paper and at the end of each session rolled up and tied with a string. When finally done with they were tossed into a box or into some corner, and their value supposed to be what old paper was worth a pound. This loss would not have been severely felt if this history had been written some fifteen or twenty years ago, but as it is, the loss is to be deeply regretted by all who have, or take an interest in the early affairs of the county. It is impossible to give but a fragmentary compendium of the history of Grundy county for the first five years. The search for the records has been close and careful, and days have been given to the work of gathering from the old settlers, from all parts of the county, their reminiscences of early days, and all this and more is given. By close comparison, and with persistent effort, we have been able to gather much history of the county in those blank years not of record, and if it were not here mentioned, perhaps few would have found or recognized the missing link. What the county court did those years, is only found in the progress the county made in its material advancement and the political history as gathered from a few of the sages, who are yet a living reality on the world's.

stage. History, it is said, repeats itself, but the record of pioneer life, and of the dead past, is not likely to again loom up in the history of Grundy county, and whenever it may repeat itself, to this people it will be a barren result.

COUNTY JUSTICES.

The first justices were Jewett Norris, Robert Peery, Isaac J. Harvey, and Benj. F. Woods. Jewett Norris was president of the justice court and so signed himself. The first elections for justices of the peace were held on the 20th day of March, 1841. They were held in several townships on that day. On June 19th other townships held elections for two or three, each, as the law required, and the curiosity of these elections was that while eleven municipal townships were defined by the election of these justices, their metes and bounds are not of record in any book or writing yet discovered. A list is given of the justices elected during the year 1841, and from their respective townships also is published a verbatim copy from the records of the election of one and his oath of office:

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

"The State of Missouri, to all whom it may concern: Know ye that at an election held at the house of Nathaniel Winters in Marion Township county and state aforesaid on Saturday the twentyeth day of March 1841 for the purpose of Electing two Justices of the peace for said Township that we the Justices of the County Court of said County of Grundy do certify that we did find upon A full Examination and Comparison of the Poll Book of said Election that Alexander Work was duly Elected for the office of Justice of the peace for said Township for the period of four years In witness hereof we have hereunto caused the Clerk's private seal to be affixed there to being no official Seal provided this 17th day may 1841.

[SEAL.]

"JEWETT NORRIS,

President Justice Court.

"Attest: T. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

"This day personally appeared before the undersigned a justice of the peace within and for said county aforesaid Alexander Work and made oath that he would support the constitution of the united States and of the State of Missouri and faithfully demean himself in office as Justice of the Peace of marion Township and County aforesaid sworn to and subscribed to before me this 17th day of May 1841.

"BENJ'N F. WOOD,

"Justice of the Peace.

"T. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*

"filed for Record the 17th may 1841."

Wilson G. Perkins was the other justice elected from this township.

In Washington township, March 20th, 1841, an election for justices of the peace was held at the house of Benj. F. Wood, and Wm. Reed and Wesley Reynolds were elected.

In Jefferson township, same date, an election was held at the house of Jos. Sherring. Jas. Nordyke and Zela Conkling tied, each receiving twenty-two votes and the justices appointed Jas. Nordyke. Mr. James Johnson was elected at the same time.

Monticello township elected two justices of the peace June 19, 1841, the election being held at the house of George Tetherow.

Jewett Norris and Richard Minchel were elected. Those elections were certified to June 21, and they took the oath of office June 30, 1841. On the 2d day of August, James R. Merrill was also elected a justice of the peace in this, Monticello, township.

Wm. Schooler and Wm. P. Fitzpatrick were elected justices of the peace for Franklin township, the election being held June 19, 1841, at the house of David Ashbrook.

Lafayette township elected Abel Miles and Wm. Miller June 19, 1841. The election was at the house of Jno. Hartz.

Clark township election was held August 2, 1841, at the house of Wm. Clark, and Mr. John Rockhold was elected a justice of the peace.

Scott township elected Geo. Wood and Harrison Weldon as justices of the peace. Election August 2, 1841, and at the house of Allen Scott. The latter removed in February, 1842, and the county court appointed John Dunkerson in his place.

Madison township elected Wm. Renfro March 20, 1841. He resigned, but was appointed August 10, 1841, and seems to have served. The election was held at the house of Isaac J. Harvey. Evans Peery was elected at the same time.

Dr. Wm. P. Thompson was one of the original justices of the peace. No record can be found of the election of the following justices, but all were serving at that time, April, 1841: Dr. Wm. P. Thompson, Jewett Norris, Robert Peery and Isaac J. Harvey. William Donnellin was also elected from Monticello, June 19, 1841.

The election for justice of the peace in Morgan township was held at the grocery store of James Morgan, August 2, 1841, and John Lambert was elected.

A large number of justices were also elected in 1842, some to fill vacancies by death or resignation and others for new terms. James Nordyke, of Jefferson township, died and his successor, Michael Hornback, was appointed June 21, 1842. Andrew J. Walker, of Trenton township, resigned and the county court, May 4, 1842, appointed John C. Griffin to fill the vacancy. Walker had been appointed to fill the vacancy of Richard Minchel, resigned.

COUNTY AND CIRCUIT CLERK.

An impression prevails among the few old settlers now living that Dr. W. P. Thompson, the untiring physician and true-hearted man, was the first clerk and acted as such at the first and second sessions of the county court, but of this it is impossible at this day to find a record, or an old settler who can distinctly call the matter to mind. There had been a session of the county court, on or about the first of March, ordering an election of justices of the peace in several townships on the 20th of March, 1841. On that day Thomas W. Jacobs signs himself as clerk, and is so recognized by the first circuit court held in Grundy county, April 4, 1841. Mr. Jacobs was a brother-in-law of James S. Lomax and came with Mr. Lomax from Ray county. He held the position of circuit and county clerk about five years. He proved an efficient clerk and stood high among his fellow citizens. The records of 1845 of the book in which commissions were recorded are, also, among the missing, and the next clerk mentioned is the Hon. Geo. H. Hubbell, to this day a leading and honored citizen of the county.

It will be seen from the records that at the organization of Grundy county eleven townships completed her municipal division, that justices of the peace were elected from each and that this division continued as late as January, 1845, if not until 1846. The townships were named as follows: Monticello, Trenton, Scott, Franklin, Lafayette, Morgan, Marion, Clark, Jefferson, Madison and Washington.

The first book of record of the county court is Book A, and its first entry for records is August 6, and it is in that year (1846) that the seven townships are first mentioned, and it was upon the ordering of an election to vote for congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Sterling Price, of Chariton county. His successor was Wm. McDaniel, of Marion county. The next important feature was the first session of the Circuit Court.

GRUNDY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

It was a little over three months after the organization of the county before the first session of a circuit court was held in Grundy county. It is found of record, as follows:

CIRCUIT COURT.

Be it remembered that at a Circuit Court begun and held at the storehouse of James S. Lomax (the temporary seat of justice for Grundy county, in the State of Missouri), on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1841: *Present*—The Hon. James A. Clark, judge; Wm. Thrailkill, sheriff; Thomas W. Jacobs, clerk.

This being the first court held, the business of the same, as well as of the county court, was all transacted in a log building built by the settlers and

called the Baptist Church. It was near the old grave-yard and did duty as a court-house for a number of years. The town of Trenton at that time was known as "Lomax Store," and went by that name, as will be seen by the record above, and was also known as "Bluff Grove." The Hon. James A. Clark produced here the following commission as judge of this, the eleventh judicial circuit and of this court, which was ordered to be recorded; to-wit.,

NOTE—Here a space was left blank for the recording of the commission but it was never recorded.

Following this came the circuit attorney's record; to-wit,

Benjamin F. Stringfellow, Esq., produced in court here the following commission as circuit attorney for this, the eleventh judicial circuit, which is ordered to be recorded; to-wit,

NOTE—This blank was left like that of the judge but the commission was not of record.

The records then show the following:

The following named gentlemen having procured their licenses, were ordered to be enrolled as attorneys of record of the court; to-wit, Amos Rees, Wm. G. Slack, Robert Ewing, B. F. Farr, James H. Savage, Philip L. Edwards and James Conner. Many of these gentlemen were long members of the bar in this judicial district.

The sheriff returned into court here the State *venire facias*, as executed, and the following gentlemen were chosen as grand jurors; to-wit,

NOTE.—The names were not entered but the space left blank as in that of the judge's and circuit attorney's commissions.

Who being sworn, and having received a charge, retired to consider of their presentment. They returned seventeen indictments, recorded as follows:

State v. Richard Lomax, card-playing; *State v. Waddy L. Curran*, betting; *State v. Abraham Cavault*, betting; *State v. same*, card-playing on Sunday; *State v. Andrew I. Walker*, betting; *State v. same*, playing at cards; *State v. Jacob Applegate*, card-playing on Sunday; *State v. Waddy L. Curran*, card-playing on Sunday; *State v. John Tatman*, card-playing on Sunday; *State v. Benj. Townsend*, card-playing; *State v. Joseph Applegate*, betting; *State v. same*, card-playing on Sunday; *State v. Sam'l Knight*, card-playing; *State v. John Tatman*, ———; *State v. Waddy L. Curran*, betting; *State v. John Harris*, perjury.

Andrew I. Walker pleaded guilty on both counts and threw himself on the mercy of the court, and was fined eight dollars, four dollars on each charge.

Richard Lomax pleaded guilty also, and got off with a five dollar fine.

Abraham Cavault didn't scare worth a cent, and stood his trial on a plea of "not guilty." The judge and attorney both acknowledged that the evidence was against them, and the attorney announced to the court that he

wouldn't any longer prosecute the said indictment, and Mr. Cavault waltzed out a free man.

Mr. Jno. Harris's case for perjury was carried over to the next term of the court by agreement. His bail was fixed at \$1,000, and he was recommended to the common jail of the county.

The court in those days seemed to have but little general legal business, not enough to pay expenses of the court, so the grand jury was called on to fill up the gap by criminal indictments, and they went to work with a will. It is proven by the Circuit Court records that card-playing was one of the leading amusements of that day, as was also betting at cards and on the elections. The same record will show that the grand jury made it their business to indict every man who played cards. They indicted about all the county officers, the merchants, lawyers, doctors, etc., in one grand swoop. The indicted ones would go up to the court, plead guilty, ask mercy of the court and walk off after paying from five to ten dollars fine, each. Then the players would get together and lay for that grand jury.

The fact is, "they all did it," and when court adjourned, the "boys" went to work to play with the late members of that august body, and by the time the next session of court came round, some three months later, they had the entire grand jury. When the new grand jury was installed, the "boys" then stepped forward like little men, and had the previous grand jury indicted to a man, for playing cards or allowing card-playing in houses in their possession. It didn't take a great many years to convince the grand juries that card-playing wasn't so much of a criminal affair as was at first supposed. But by that time civil and criminal suits had become numerous enough to make expenses without calling on innocent and fun-loving gentlemen to contribute their mite to support the law and its worthy officers. There was a good deal of this kind of fun going on in those good old days, and many a diamond cut diamond affair is hidden away in the forgotten record of the past.

The first suit entered upon the record as the first after Grundy county was organized, is that of *Leroy Templeman vs. Joseph Applegate*. The plaintiff asked leave to amend his declaration by filing two additional counts, and the suit was then postponed and the defendant had leave to plead to the said plaintiff's declaration at the next term of the court.

The suit was in assumpsit.

The next was

PETER HART	} <i>Petition in debt.</i>
vs.	
WM. M. HART.	

A motion to quash the writ of summons was overruled by the court, and the defendant was mulct in the full sum claimed by plaintiff, \$168.75, damages \$27.40 and the court also kindly consented to said defendant paying the costs.

These are the first cases of record. Harris for perjury was subsequently discharged, being declared not guilty. As the record shows no grand juror's names for the first jury, the following names have been gathered as a part of that jury: Jas. R. Devaul, Wm. Metcalf, Jas. H. Cash, Jasper Boyce, Archibald Peery, Joseph Collier and Jesse Miller; Judge Devaul and Dr. Peery being the only survivors.

The second grand jury was called August 5th, 1842, at the second term of the Circuit Court, and the following named compose the full jury for that term: Evans Peery, foreman; Wm. Collier, Robt. B. Moss, Thos. Hamilton, James Nordyke, Jethro Sires, Abram Fields, Benj. F. Woods, George Henson, Moses Kirkendall, James Winn, Martin Winn, Wm. Donnellin, Rich. Minchel, Jas. Simpson, Alfred Caldwell, Jno. L. P. Marshall and Thos. Ogle. This session proved of but little importance, except in one instance. It was made up of but few indictments by the grand jury, and the docket cases were principally civil suits, with the exception of John Harris who was on trial for perjury, on which charge he was declared not guilty, as heretofore mentioned.

COUNTY SEAT IMBROGLIO.

The importance of this, the second session of the Circuit Court, was the opening of the county seat fight in dead earnest. Trenton, or rather the citizens of Bluff Grove, or Lomax Store, looked upon the county seat as belonging to them by the right of possession, by the right of old age, and the known fact that it was nearer the center of the county than any other village or settlement the county could boast of. The river was here, the water-power was of value, mills, both flour and saw-mills could be put up, and in fact nature had designated this Bluff as the seat of a thriving town which would loom up into metropolitan proportions. All this was more than satisfactory to the citizens of Lomax Store, or Bluff Grove, and, as it seemed afterward, on a test of the question, satisfactory to the people of the county. But Lincoln township could not see anything in these statements worth a rush. The people of that township had already made history and proposed to make more. They wanted that county seat as near the geographical center of the county as the nature of the country would admit, and they went to work to get it; to make history and to kick up a row, declaring that that part of sections thirty-four and three of congressional townships sixty-one and sixty-two, range twenty-four should become the proud metropolis of Grundy county with the waters of the Big Muddy to baptize the infant "future great." This location was within a mile of the geographical center of the county. At the time of the organization the metes and bounds of the county had been defined by the legislature, the latter, also, appointed three commissioners to locate the county seat. It seems that they decided the question early in May, and it proved an ominous blow at the prosperity

of Bluff Grove, which then had really some pretension to being a village while the site located was yet in its primeval state, or in other words, it was in the woods and a few stakes driven here and there marked its boundaries. Lincoln was happy; that is, the Bain-Kelso settlement and all around them felt in a good humor, for they had won. But as there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, this proved no exception, and Bluff Grove, headed by James S. Lomax and eighty acres of land at his back free to the county, led the troops located on the banks of Grand River, while George Tetherow led the forces marshaled in the bottoms of the Big Muddy. From this time on we will let the records show the progress of events and the final defeat of George Tetherow and his forces, who kept the field just as long as the law would let him. It must be understood that the commissioners while deciding this question in May, were to report to the Circuit Court at the August term, and that since the county had been organized in the previous January, the county business had been transacted at Bluff Grove or Lomax Store. Now for the record. The first one is the report of the commissioners appointed by the State, who handed it to Thos. W. Jacobs, circuit clerk, to file and present to the court at its coming session in August. These gentlemen were from adjoining counties and were, as they claimed to be, unbiased as to their decision, and their action was undoubtedly under the belief that a central location would please all.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

"At a circuit court for Grundy county, in the State of Missouri, begun and held at Lomax Store, the temporary seat of justice for said county, on Thursday, the 5th day of August, 1841, amongst others were the following proceedings; to-wit,

"Be it remembered that on this day came John W. Minnis, John Wolf-scale and Jeremiah J. Lockhart, commissioners appointed by the legislature of the State of Missouri to locate the permanent seat of justice for Grundy county, and filed in court their report, as follows:

*To the Honorable, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county of Grundy, State of Missouri:—*We, the commissioners, appointed at the last session of the legislature of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of locating a permanent seat of justice for the county of Grundy, beg leave to offer the following as the result of their proceedings: Having met in pursuance of law, we proceeded to examine the face of the country, and have selected a part of sections 34 and 3 in townships 61 and 62, range 24, as exhibited in the inclosed deeds and papers.

'JOHN W. MINNIS,

'JNO. WOLFSCALE,

'JEREMIAH J. LOCKHART,

Commissioners.'

'ATHENS, May 24, 1841.

"Which report having been read and heard by the court here, and the title of the land in said report mentioned having been examined by the court, and the court being satisfied that the same is perfect and sufficient, it is ordered by the court that the county court of Grundy county aforesaid be certified of the same.

"I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of said Circuit Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record and order made in the above cause, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1841.

"THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*"

The knowledge of the true purport of the above document put Bluff Grove on her mettle, and the location in the woods was not to be thought of. Petitions were at once drawn up and sent out to every section of the county, and the bearers of these petitions bore the strange device, "Excelsior." Bluff Grove was going forward and higher. These petitions, some ten in number, read as follows:

*"To the Honorable, the County Court of Grundy county, Missouri:—*Your petitioners would respectfully represent to your honors that the seat of justice of Grundy county, Missouri, has been located, and not agreeable to our wishes, therefore we, your petitioners, would, and do prefer the seat of justice at the store of James S. Lomax, in said county, and would, therefore, pray your honorable body to appoint five commissioners to locate the seat of justice according to law, and your petitioners will ever pray."

The names followed. Indorsed on the back of each one of these petitions, in a bold, manly hand, and a regular John Hancock signature, of revolutionary memory, was the following:

"For which I, James S. Lomax, bind myself to donate to the county eighty acres of land, at Bluff Grove, for the location of said seat of justice.

"May 18, 1841.

JAMES S. LOMAX."

Lively work brought in two hundred and sixty names, which was in excess of the number needed, three-fifths of the last vote polled in the county being all that was necessary. They counted a less number than here given, but the petitions show 260 names, and they came from every quarter of the county. While the minutes of the county are not to be found, the report of the five commissioners to the circuit, by the order of the Grundy county court, shows that on the return of the petitions with the names thereon, that a session of the county court was convened and five commissioners, as prayed for by the petitioners, were appointed. These commissioners, like those appointed by the State, were from adjoining counties, but not like the State appointees, their work was all cut out and their principal business was to stake out Mr. James S. Lomax's eighty acres of land, get the deed and make their report. They did so in the words following:

"*To the Honorable Judge of the Grundy Circuit Court:*—In compliance with the order of the Grundy county court to us directed as commissioners appointed by said court for the purpose of locating the permanent county seat of said county, respectfully report that we met on the ground selected by the petitioners of said county on the 5th day of August, 1841, and after being duly qualified, proceeded to the discharge of our duties, and after examining the ground within the boundary prescribed by law, have selected the following described premises for the permanent county seat of said county; to-wit,

"Beginning at the half-mile corner stake, being the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section number twenty, of township number sixty-one, range twenty-four, running south 125 poles to a stake; thence east ninety poles to a stake; thence north twenty-eight poles to a stake; thence east seventeen poles and four links to a stake; thence north ninety-seven poles to a stake; thence west 115 poles to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres, donated by James S. Lomax for the use of said county for the county seat, to which premises we, the commissioners, have received a deed for the use and behalf of said county, and which deed is herewith attached.

"All of which is respectfully reported to the honorable judge of the Grundy Circuit Court this 6th day of August, 1841.

"TH. R. BRYAN.

"THOMAS JENNINGS.

"JOHN AUSTIN.

"SAMUEL FERNANDIS.

"JAMES H. WILSON.

TO HON. JAMES A. CLARK, *Judge.*

The foregoing document was indorsed on the back as having been "filed for record this 6th day of August, 1841. (Signed) THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*"

The legal proceeding instituted by George Tetherow now comes in, and from his legal papers on file, the reader gets something of the proceedings of the County Court to which he refers; also of their action in this county seat contest. As the August term of the court had overruled his motion not to vacate the county site from the banks of the Big Muddy, and did relocate it at "Lomax Store," Tetherow commenced his legal fight through Wm. Y. Slack, his attorney, on the County Court. His first legal document reads:

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"GRUNDY COUNTY, } *County Court, Special Term, Sept. 13, 1841.*

"George Tetherow, a resident householder of Grundy county, Missouri, by his attorney, Wm. Y. Slack, moves the court here: First, to rescind the order made by the court on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1841, at a special term thereof, receiving the petition of James Livingston and others for the

removal of the county seat of Grundy county, Missouri, and ordering the same to be filed, and also appointing Thos. R. Bryan, Thos. Jennings, Samuel Fernandis and others commissioners to locate the county seat of the said Grundy county, Missouri. And, second, to rescind all further orders and proceedings made and had in this said court relative to or concerning the removal of said county seat of Grundy county.

"Filed of record this 13th day of September, 1841.

"THOS. W. JACOBS,

"*Clerk.*"

"WM. Y. SLACK,

"*Attorney for Plaintiff.*"

The County Court took the foregoing paper and overruled it in the following order of the court:

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } *County Court, Special Term, Sept. 13, 1841.*

"Be it remembered, that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1841, at a special term of County Court of Grundy county, Missouri, George Tetherow, by his attorney, moved the said court to rescind an order made at a special term of said court, held in June, A. D. 1841, receiving a petition of James Livingston and others, for the removal of the county seat of said county, and appointing commissioners to relocate the same, etc., and also to rescind all further orders made in reference to said removal of said county seat. Which said motion said court overruled and to which said opinion of the court the said George Tetherow excepts, and prays that this, his bill of exceptions, may be signed and sealed by the court here, and made a part of the record in said proceedings, which is accordingly done.

"Filed for record this 13th day of September, 1841.

"JEWETT NORRIS,

"TH. W. JACOBS,

"*Presiding Justice of Grundy County.*"

"*Clerk.*"

The attorney for George Tetherow now demanded a full and complete copy of all the papers in the case up to date, which was October 28, 1841, of the County Court, and the clerk proceeded to do so, in which we gather some further actions of the County Court in the case. The papers start out with the proceedings of the June term. These papers were indorsed:

"GEORGE TETHEROW }
vs. } *Error. Writ of Error to County Court.*
"COUNTY COURT. }

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON. } *Writ of Error. County Court, June Term (Special), 1841.*

"Be it remembered, that at a county court began and held at the store

house of James S. Lomax, the temporary place of holding court for Grundy county, State of Missouri, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1841.

“PRESENT.

“Jewett Norris and Isaac J. Harvey, justices, and Wm. Thrailkill, sheriff, and Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk. Among others, were the following proceedings:

“James Livingston and others presented their petition; the body of said petition is in words and figures as follows; to-wit,

NOTE.—Here follows a copy of the petition, which is given on a previous page, with Mr. Lomax's indorsement, promising to give eighty acres of land.

“Upon said conditions being filed, the court made the following order as follows; to-wit,

“*Ordered*, That the petition of Jas. Livingston and others, for to remove the county seat of Grundy county, Missouri, is ordered to be filed, which is done accordingly, and after an examination of the tax-book of the taxable inhabitants of the county of Grundy, it is found that there appears on said tax-books to be 312 taxable inhabitants found to be on said tax-books, and it is found after an examination of said petition to be 238 petitioners of the said taxable inhabitants, which is over three-fifths (3-5) of the taxable inhabitants of said county as ascertained by the last tax-list made and returned. And it is further ordered that Thomas R. Bryan, Thomas Jennings, Samuel Fernandis and John Austin, of Livingston county, and Jas. H. Willson, of Daviess county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate said county seat of Grundy county, Missouri, according to said petition, to meet at the dwelling-house of Thos. W. Jacobs, in said county, on the 5th day of August next, to locate said county seat agreeable to said petition and law.

“JEWETT NORRIS, *President*.”

“Be it remembered that a county court began and held at the store house of Jas. S. Lomax, in said county of Grundy, on Monday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1841, present, justices of the county court Jewett Norris, Isaac J. Harvey and Robert Peery, and James Boies, dept. sheriff of said county, and Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk. Amongst others was the following proceedings; to-wit, At this day came Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the Circuit Court of Grundy county, and presented to the court here a copy of the orders and proceedings of said Circuit Court approving the title to the lands selected by John Wolfscale and other commissioners appointed by the legislature of the State of Missouri, to locate the permanent seat of justice for Grundy county, together with the report of said commissioners as made to said Circuit Court, which orders and report were as follows; viz.,

NOTE.—Here follows the report of the commissioners, Minnis, Wolfscale and Lockhart, already given.

“Which said orders and report are ordered by the court here to be filed in the office of the clerk of this court.

“At this day came Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the Circuit Court of Grundy county, and presented to the court here a copy of the order and pro-

ceedings of said Circuit Court approving the titles to the lands selected by Thos. R. Bryan, John Austin, Sam'l Fernandis, Thos. Jennings and James H. Willson, commissioners appointed by the county court of Grundy county and State of Missouri, to locate the permanent seat of justice for Grundy county, together with the report of said commissioners as made to said Circuit Court, which orders and report are as follows; to-wit,

“At a Circuit Court began and held for Grundy county, in the State of Missouri, at Lomax Store, the temporary seat of justice for said county, on Thursday, the 5th day of August. Amongst others were the following proceedings: On Saturday, August 7th, 1841, court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, same as yesterday. Be it remembered that on this day came Thos. R. Bryan, Thos. Jennings, John Austin, Samuel Fernandis, and Jas. H. Willson, commissioners as appointed by the county court of the county of Grundy, in State of Missouri, to locate the permanent seat of justice for said county, and filed in court here their report as follows; viz.,

NOTE.—Here followed their report, which has previously been given.

“Which report being heard and read here, and the title to the land therein mentioned having been examined by the court here and adjudged to be perfect and sufficient, it is ordered by the court here that the county court of Grundy county, aforesaid, be certified of the same.

“I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the said Circuit Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record and proceedings of said orders in said cause.

“Given under my hand this 9th day of August, A. D. 1841.

“THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk*.

“Which said orders and report are directed by the County Court here to be filed in the office of the clerk of this court, which is done accordingly.

“JEWETT NORRIS, *President*.”

“Be it remembered that at a county court began and held at the store of Jas. S. Lomax, in said county of Grundy, on the 13th day of September, 1841, present, justices of the County Court, Jewett Norris and Robert Peery, Wm. Thrailkill, sheriff, and Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk. Among others were the following proceedings:

“Now at this day came George Tetherow, a resident householder of said county of Grundy, by his attorney, and filed his motion, to rescind an order made at a special term of this court held in June, 1841, which motion is in the words and figures; to-wit,

NOTE.—Here followed Att'y Slack's motion to vacate order as above, which will be found a few pages back.

“Which said motion being heard, is overruled by the court here, whereupon the said George Tetherow, by his attorney, excepts and files here in

court his bill of exceptions, and prays that it may be made a part of the record in this proceeding, which is accordingly done, which said bill of exceptions is in the words and figures as follows; to-wit,

NOTE.—Here follows the order of Justice Norris overruling the motion which has been here tofore given.

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
“COUNTY OF GRUNDY. {

“I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the County Court of Grundy county, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and perfect transcript of all the entries, records and proceedings, had and made by the County Court of Grundy county, Missouri, relative to the removal of the county seat of Grundy county, Missouri.

“In witness whereof, I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the County Court of said county, have hereunto set my hand and private seal affixed (there being no official seal provided by said court), at my office, this 28th day of October, A. D. 1841.

[SEAL.]

“THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*”

The following order of the Circuit Court to produce the foregoing record from the County Court, is below:

“STATE OF MISSOURI, }
“GRUNDY COUNTY. { *Circuit Court, December Term, 1841.*

“*To the County Court of Grundy county, greeting:* Whereas, It has been suggested to us that in the orders and proceedings, had once made by you, in and about the removal of the county seat of said Grundy county, there is manifest error, and these are therefore to command you, that you transmit to our Grundy Circuit Court, and at least thirty days before the first day of the next December term thereof, a true and perfect transcript of all the record and proceedings had and made relative to the removal of the county seat of said Grundy county, in your said court, so that the same may be in our said Circuit Court now fully adjusted.

“Witness, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of said Circuit Court, with his hand and private seal affixed (there being as yet no official seal provided), at office this 27th day of October, A. D. 1841.

[SEAL.]

“THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*”

On the back of the above was indorsed the following as county clerk:

“I executed the within by making out a true and perfect transcript of all the records and proceedings had and made by the County Court of said Grundy county, Missouri, relative to the removal of said county seat of Grundy county, this 28th day of October, A. D. 1841.

“Attest.

“THOS. W. JACOBS,

“*Clerk of the County Court, Grundy County, Missouri.*

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 "COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } *Circuit Court, December Term, 1841.*

"GEORGE TETHEROW }
vs. } *Writ of error to the County Court of Grundy county.*
 "COUNTY COURT. }

"Wm. Y. Slack, attorney for the plaintiff, will in the argument in this case rely upon the following points; to-wit.,

"*First*—That at the time James Livingston and others filed their petition praying the removal of the county seat of Grundy county, and said county seat was not established, and that there was no county seat established in said county of Grundy at that time.

"*Second*—That the acts and proceedings of said County Court, had and made relation to the removal of the county seat of said Grundy county that were premature, and are null and void.

"Authorities relied upon: statutes of Missouri, of 1837, page 39, statutes of 1835, pages 144 and 145.

"WM. Y. SLACK,
"Attorney for plaintiff."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 "COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } *Circuit Court, December Term, 1841.*

"GEORGE TETHEROW, }
vs. } *Error to County Court.*
 "COUNTY COURT. }

"And the said plaintiff by his attorney, Slack, with the leave of the court here, had asked and obtained assigns as error committed by the County Court of said Grundy county, relative to the removal of the county seat of the said county of Grundy.

"*First*—That said County Court erred in overruling said plaintiff's motion filed in said court, moving said court to set aside and rescind an order made by said court, receiving the petition of James Livingston and others, and appointing commissioners to relocate said county seat of said Grundy county. And that said County Court erred in every act, order and proceeding had and made relative to the removal of said county seat of said Grundy county.

"For which said errors the said plaintiff asks the court here to reverse the judgment of said county court therein made, etc.

"WM. Y. SLACK,
"Attorney for plaintiff."

"And the said defendant in error comes and joins in the assignment of errors in this case and says there is no error in the record or proceeding of the County Court of Grundy county in the case of *George Tetherow vs. The County of Grundy* as in the within assignment alleged.

"Ross, *Attorney for defendants."*

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 "COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } *Circuit Court, December Term, 1841.*

"GEORGE TETHEROW
 vs. }
 "COUNTY COURT OF SAID COUNTY. } *Error.*

"The said Tetherow, by his attorney, moves the court here to set aside the judgment rendered in this cause, affirming the judgment of the county court in this cause.

"*First*—Because said court here affirmed the proceedings of the said county court contrary to law.

"*Second*—Because said court here ought to have retained the proceedings of said county court and

"*Third*—Because said court here erred in affirming said proceedings of said county courts.

"WM. Y. SLACK,
 "For Tetherow."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 "COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } *Circuit Court, December Term, 1841.*

"GEORGE TETHEROW
 vs. }
 "COUNTY COURT OF SAID COUNTY. } *Error.*

"Be it remembered that on the first day of said term, the said Tetherow, by his attorney, appeared and filed the following:

(Here insert the assignment in error.)

"And the said County Court appeared on same day by attorney and filed the following:

(Here insert the joinder in error.)

"And on said day said Tetherow filed the following:

(Here insert plaintiff's brief.)

"And the said County Court by attorney filed the following on same day:

(Here insert defendant's brief.)

"And be it remembered that on the third day of said term, the said cause was called up for hearing: Whereupon the court affirmed the proceedings of the County Court of said county, to which opinion of the court in affirming the same, the said Tetherow, by his attorney, excepts, and prays the court here to allow the same and to sign and seal this, his bill of exceptions and make it a part of the record in this cause, which is accordingly done.

[SEAL.]

"JAMES A. CLARK."

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } *Circuit Court, December Term, 1841.*

"GEORGE TETHEROW
vs.
"COUNTY COURT OF SAID COUNTY. } *Error.*

"Be it remembered that on the third day of said term of said court, the said Tetherow filed the following motion:

(Here insert the motion.)

"Which said motion the court here overrules, to which opinion of the court here, the said Tetherow excepts and prays that the same may be allowed by the court here, and that this his bill of exceptions may be signed and sealed by the court here and made a part of the record in this cause, which is accordingly done.

[SEAL.]

JAMES A. CLARK."

As the Circuit Court overruled every motion made by the plaintiff, through his attorney, it seemed at last to Tetherow that he was making a hopeless fight and that Lomax Store was destined to be the "Future Great" of Grundy county. Mr. Tetherow failed to appear, and Wm. Y. Slack, his attorney, slacked up in his legal efforts to squelch the rising importance of Lomax Store aforesaid. That is, it is thus given to appear by the following short but pithy order of the court, which reads:

"George Tetherow, petition. Not being present, it is ordered that the same be stricken from the docket."

That was all, and there is no further record of the great county seat fight in the proceedings of the court. The non-appearance of George Tetherow in the latter part of the December term of the Circuit Court of 1841, and the summary removal of the county seat case from the docket ended the struggle, and the next move was to have the eighty acres, donated by Jas. S. Lomax, surveyed and mapped. This was done. F. W. Poage, of Galatin, and Mr. Jonas Boyce, the first county surveyor, and Mahlon H. Harlan, commissioner of county seat, laid out the town and subdivided it into blocks and lots, and the town moved slowly along from that time. In fact, the progress of Grundy county in population and wealth was very much after the rest of the State, slow. Immigration though steady was not great, yet Grundy received her share of those who settled north of the Missouri River.

ELECTION FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first election for county officers took place on the first and second day of August, 1842, but, as previously mentioned, no record of these elections can be found, with the exception of that of William Thraikill for sheriff, and the justices of the peace for the several townships, whose commissions we find on record.

The following is a true copy of the oath of office and the original bond given by Sheriff Thraillkill on taking possession of the office of sheriff and collector. He succeeded himself, having, as recorded, been appointed by the governor. The record:

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

"I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the County Court, do hereby certify that Wm. Thraillkill was duly elected sheriff of the county of Grundy, on the first and second days of August, 1842.

"In witness whereof, I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the County Court of said county, have hereunto set my hand, and private seal affixed (there being as yet no official seal provided for said court), at my office this 8th day of August, A. D. 1842.

[SEAL.]

"THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

"Personally appeared before me, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the County Court, within and for said county, William Thraillkill, and took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that of Missouri, and to faithfully demean himself in office as sheriff of said county, for the term of two years.

"In witness whereof, I, Thos. W. Jacobs, clerk of the County Court of said county, have hereunto set my hand, and private seal affixed (there being as yet no official seal provided for said court), at my office, this 20th day of August, 1842.

[SEAL.]

"THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*

"The foregoing certificate of election was filed in my office for record on the 20th day of August, 1842.

"THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*

SHERIFF'S BOND.

"*Know all men by these presents:* That we, William Thraillkill, John Shinn, Willis G. Atkinson, Sam'l Knight, George Brawner, William Este, Moses Sheam and Asa Boyce, are held and firmly bound to the State of Missouri in the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars, to the payment of which well and truly to be paid, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. The condition of above obligation is such that whereas the said Wm. Thraillkill was, at the August election, in the year A. D. 1842, duly elected sheriff of the county of Grundy, by virtue of said office is collector, *ex officio*, for the said county of Grundy, for the year 1842. Now if the said William Thraillkill

will faithfully perform all of the duties of such office, then the above obligation will be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

"Given under our hands and seals this 23d day of August, 1842.

"WILLIAM TREAILKILL.

"JOHN SHINN.

"WILLIS G. ATKINSON.

"SAMUEL KNIGHT.

"GEORGE BRAWNER.

"WILLIAM ESTE.

"MOSES SHEAM.

"ASA BOYCE.

Attest: "THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk*.

"Approved Nov. Sth. 1842.

"JEWETT NORRIS, *President*.

"The above bond was filed in my office for record on the 25th day of Nov., 1842.

"THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk*."

NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The same year, 1842, a contract was made to build a new court-house. The old log Baptist church had been doing duty for a year or more, and Jas. S. Lomax's office, and the woods to which the jury generally went to carry on their deliberations and bring in a large batch of indictments for selling liquor without a license and for card-playing, some of the indicted ones declaring that quite a number of the aforesaid grand jurors being engaged in a quiet game while the others brought in the indictments. This would be good history if the stories thus reported could have some authentic backing by way of corroboration outside of the spirit of retaliation in which they seemed to be made. That the grand jury took to the timber for deliberations, and that they brought in generally a large number of indictments, is true, but what else they did is not of record, though the charges are not altogether improbable. The contract was taken by Wm. Collier, Larkin Richardson and Joseph Thompson, all of Howard county, in March, 1842, and the building stands to-day a monument to the work of honest contractors and their faithfulness to their contract. They did their work honestly and well. The cost was to be, by the original contract, six thousand dollars. The superintendent of public buildings for Grundy county was Andrew J. Walker, and following we give verbatim copy of the contract as entered into by the high contracting parties, merely mentioning that Wm. Collier became an honored citizen of Trenton, and Grundy county:

THE CONTRACT.

" Article of agreement made and fully agreed upon the eighth day of March, in the year of our lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, between Andrew J. Walker, superintendent of publick building in the county of Grundy and State of Missouri, on the one part; and William Collier, Larkin Richardson and Joseph Thompson as principal, and John B. Clark, Samuel C. Major, David Kemble, Nathaniel Ford, A. Patterson and Robert Lynch, their security, of the county of Howard and State of Missouri, of the other part, witnesseth: The said William Collier, Larkin Richardson and Joseph Thompson shall and will on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-four, in good and workman-like manner well and substantially erect, set up and finish one brick house, for a court-house, in the Town of Trenton, in the county of Grundy and State aforesaid, on block number two, thirty feet from Water street and thirty feet from Trenton Avaneu, after the plot of said town of the following dimensions: Forty-five feet long and forty feet wide. The length of said house fronting Water street. The foundation dug below the surface of the ground at the lowest part two feet deep and two feet and one-half wide, brought to a level with the surface of the ground at the lowest part of the ground with small stones pounded in. A wall thereon of stone dressed, eighteen inches high from the highest part of the ground from the surface. Coast work best hamered, with a wash cut three inches wide and one-half inch bevel, and two feet wide, all the stone wall to be grouted. The balance of the wall to be brick laid in flemish bond. Eighteen inches thick the first story, and thirteen inches thick the second story. The highth of the brick wall twenty-six feet, the first story fourteen feet high and the second story twelve feet high. Two doors, one fronting Water street and the other fronting Trenton Avaneu, each outside door venition transum overhead, Jam pannell each, one pannell plain, pilasters out and inside door, shutters each four pannels, painted outside a rock colour, twenty-one windows arranged after the plan of said plot hereto attached, twenty-four lites, each ten by twelve glass, sash of wallnut timber. Frames to be made of three inch stuff, window sells and caps of stone, the caps five feet, two inches long, cut with blocks and fillet sells, suitable length and thickness. The frames of the windows to be worked with a round Gothick joist, all to be twelve inches wide, three inches thick. Four girders, twelve inches squar each to be the full length of the house, solid timber. Cornish to be project twenty inches over the wall, to be a box cornish. Gothick cupelo, to be twenty-one feet high to the top of the dome, the base thirteen feet squar, four feet high, the base to be plain sealed up, the boards to run up and down with a heavy top of ten inches. From the top of the base to the eve of the dome eleven feet, the base to be Eight Squar, finished with venition blines; rod to be eleven feet high. The top of



Very Respectfully
W. B. Rogers

the dome covered with thick tin suitable for such work. Bar, or lower floor, to be nineteen feet by forty, to be raised seven inches above the brick or loby floor. Judge's seat to be raised three feet above the floor, front to be pannelled two feet six inches above the floor of the seat. Steps or stars from the seat banistered and hand railed. Juran's seat to be raised two feet above the floor, the backs to be panelled, front to be banistered and hand railed all round, to be six feet squar. Attorney's tables to be seven feet long and two feet wide. Wash boards to be twelve inches wide, plain, only worked with a rabbit worked on two inches wide, one-half inch deep. Cheer boards in the lower story rabbit the same as the wash boards. The pilasters to be seven inches wide.

"Window and door casing to be finished with plain pilasters, plain blocks in the corners. The lower story to have one fire place, with plain heavy mantle piece with a top two inches thick, nine inches wide, columns, plaits and blocks in proportion. Upper story, wash boards nine inches wide; cheer boards five inches wide. Four fire places, chimney pieces same as below, with a flew seperate from the flew of the upper chimneys from the lower story to receive the pipe of two stove pipes, one on each side of the bar. Entry, nine feet wide in the upper story, to be divided into four rooms; a door to enter each from the entry, six pannels each. Sash and venition blines all to be one and one-half inches thick. Four colums in the lower story turned twelve by fourteen inches in diameter, for the support of the girders. One lightning rod, three-fourths of an inch bar iron to extend two feet above the rod of ball and dart; to be pointed with steel (magnetted); to have three prongs; the rod of ball and dart to have one ball two and one-half feet in diameter, and a dart, both to be gold leafed. The loby to be floored with brick, to be filled up level with the door sills with pounded in. The brick to be laid in sand; the floor of the upper story and bar of good oak plank, five inches wide and one and one-quarter of an inch thick. The wall to be plastered with three coats, the ceiling above, one; below and petition walls to be lathed, and plastered with three coats each. Inside of the house to be painted a led colour; door and window frames to be painted, outside, white; cupelo, white; all three coats; the top of the dome two coats painted. The top of the house covered with wallnut shingls to ayrage four inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick at the but; (gaged); nailed on with four penny nails; nailed to oak sheeting plank; nailed on with eight penny nails. The sheeting plank to be squar edged, laid clost together. The rafters all to be sawed timbers; the roof to be four squar and painted a Spanish brown. The cornish painted white. The rod of ball and dart, up to the first ball, to be not less than two inches in diameter, the balance of the rod one and one-half inches in diameter. In consideration whereof the said Andrew J. Walker doth, for himself or his successor in office, covenant and promise, to and with the said William Collier,

Larkin Richardson and Joseph Thompson, their executors and assignees, well and truly draw a warrant on the treasurer of the county of Grundy, for the sum of six thousand Dollars, to be paid in two installments; (to-wit.), the sum of two thousand Dollars on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the sum of four thousand dollars when the aforesaid house is finished: Conditioned, if the house is compleeted before the first day of November, 1843, the payment is not due until that time. And if not compleeted before the first day of July, 1844, the last payment is not due untile the compleetion of the work.

"It is further agreed that aforesaid Wm. Collier, Larkin Richardson and Joseph Thompson, their heirs, executors, administrators or assignees, shall and will at their own expence find and provide all the stone, brick, timber and other materials necessary for making and building the said house. It is further agreed and understood that all things not stated in the above described house, that is left out, to make it complete after the plot of said house, hereto attached, after the manner of such buildings, shall be furnished and finished in a workman-like manner by the undertakers, and shall be as binding as if specified above, and for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreement aforesaid, bind themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators unto the county of Grundy, in the penal sum of twelve thousand dollars, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals, this the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. Signed, sealed and acknowledged,

"ANDREW J. WALKER [SEAL].

"WILLIAM COLLIER [SEAL].

"L. RICHARDSON [SEAL].

"JOSEPH THOMPSON [SEAL].

"JOHN B. CLARK [SEAL].

"SAMUEL C. MAJOR [SEAL].

"DAVID KEMBLE [SEAL].

"A. PATTERSON [SEAL].

"ROBT. LYNCH [SEAL].

"In the presents of

"[Signatures blank.—*Author*]."

The above agreement was written in an easy, flowing hand, still plainly legible, though the paper is yellow and worn with age. With the exception of the punctuation, the document is given *verbatim*, and is quite a curiosity, compared with similar papers of to-day. Below is given the first deed recorded in Grundy county. It is, also, remarkable for its quaint wording and peculiar style of spelling. It is printed *verbatim*:

FIRST DEED OF RECORD.

"GEO. PEERY & WIFE, }
 TO }
 "MILTON L. MOORE. } *Deed.*

" This indenture made the 18th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-one, between George Peery and Jane his wife, of the one part, and Milton L. Moore of the other part, of the County of Grundy and State of Mo. Witnesseth that the said George Peery and Jane his wife, for and in conciduation of the sum of one hundred dollars to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged, hath Granted, bargained, sold, confirm and conveyed, by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, confirm and convey unto the said Milton L. Moore and his heirs and assigns forever, all of the two following discribed tracts of land, being and being in the county of Grundy and State of Missouri, in all containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, to be particularly known by the following numbers, (viz:) one piece containing forty acres, being the north half of north west half of the north west quarter of section no. thirteen in Township no. Sixty-one of range no. twenty-five north of the base line and west of the fifth principal Meridian: one other piece containing forty acres, being the north half of the north east half of the north west quarter of section no. thirteen in Township no. sixty-one of range no. twenty-five north of the base line and west of the fifth principal Meridian: To have and to hold all of the above discribed tracts of land together with all and singular the hereditaments and appertanances ther belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all the estates, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of him, the said George Peery and Jane his wife, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above discribed tracts of land and all and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said Milton L. Moore, his heirs and assigns forever against the lawfull let, claim or demand of them, the said George Peery and Jane his wife, or their heirs or assigns and ali and every person or persons whatsoever, shall, will and by these presents do warrant and forever defend. In testimony thereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year above written in the presents of Wm. Renfro.

" GEORGE PEERY [SEAL].

" JANE PEERY [SEAL].

" STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 " COUNTY OF GRUNDY. }

" Be it remembered that on this 18th day of March A. D. 1841, before me a justice of the peace within and for the county aforesaid personally came George Peery and Jane his wife, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of

writing as having executed the same and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purpose therein mentioned, and she the said Jane Peery Being by me first made acquainted with the Contents thereof and examined separate and apart from her husband whether she executed the said deed and relinquishes her dower to the said lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or under influence of her said husband, acknowledged and declared that she executed the said deed and relinquishes her dower to said lands and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or under influence of her said husband. Taken and certified the day and year first above written

“ WILLIAM RENFRO,

“ *Justice of the peace.*”

Following will be found several documents taken from the county records, which are published in full, and each is the first one of the several kinds on file in the county. They are especially interesting as specimens of how such things were done in “ye olden time.” Some of the old pioneers may recognize the descriptions, and claim the stock:

STRAY NOTICES.

“ We the undersigned, persons appointed and duly sworn to appraise without partiality, favor or affection a certain mare taken up by Robert Peery, as a stray, and taken before Evans Peery, a justice of the peace for Madison township, in Grundy county, do certify that we have viewed the said stray, and find her to be a bright bay mare, with black legs, mane and tail, with a white mark on her forehead about two inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, which we judge to be four years old fourteen and one-half hands high, no brand, and do appraise said stray to the value of thirty dollars. Certified under our hands, this 23d day of July, 1841.

“ JOHN SCOTT,

“ ARCHIBALD PEERY.

“ This is to certify that the above is a true copy, and filed for record this 27th July, 1841.

“ THOS. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*”

Stock, it seems, sometimes strayed away in those old times, their out-doors in early days, covering a good deal of country, and their cattle and hogs ranged over a wide field, its extent being only bounded by the amount they wished to travel. The stock was generally branded or marked, so that it could be told by its owner.

HOG MARK.

While cattle were generally branded, hogs had their ears marked in some peculiar style which each farmer selected for himself, and placed it upon the records of the county, giving him a preëmption to that mark, which he

put on to all his hogs which ran loose, and in those days about all did, for most every fall the woods were full of mast. The following are a couple of marks placed on record by the parties named.

STOCK MARK.

"Thos. Kilburn records his stock mark with a smooth crop off of each ear, and an underbit out of the right ear. Filed for record Dec. 1, 1841.

"December 31, 1841, Aboils Miles records his stock mark thus, a swaller fork in the left ear, and an underbit out of the right."

The settlement on the east side continued to grow in 1842 and '43. The arrivals of the Winters, Brassfields, and others spoken of, seemed to put new life in that part of the county. Still the settlers were few and the distances between cabins uncomfortable for friendly and neighborly courtesies. The hunting, however, continued good as the game was still abundant.

In 1844 was the year of the great flood of the western waters. The Mississippi laid claim that year, and spread that claim over an immense number of acres of low land, that it was the "Father of Waters." Yet those who lived upon the banks of the mighty Missouri, if they allowed the claim and the name gave to the "Big Muddy," the title of the "Mother of Waters," and a "right smart chance" of people believed that the old woman was considerably the larger of the two. What happened to these great water-courses also fell to the share of lesser streams, and Grand River took the lead in Grundy county, to show what she could do in the way of spreading herself in a rainy season. Much damage to stock and farm improvement resulted from the high waters. Small steamboats plied up the Grand River quite a number of miles during the high water, and flat-boats were in successful operation for about nine months. That year two flat-boats were built at Trenton and William Peery loaded them with wheat and corn and took them to St. Louis. The principal mailing facilities were carried on on horse-back, and the high water was a slight drawback to even the semi-occasional mail which was received at that time. During the time of the highest water no mail was received for a period of six weeks. The onward march of civilization in the shape of railroads and telegraph had not yet reached the State of Missouri, and postage was twenty five cents on a letter, and other news traveled slowly. Newspapers were not numerous, and in lieu thereof Madame Gossip did the heavy work while people gathered together to hear what "Mrs. Grundy" had to say. In the meantime a stranger who came within the gates was interviewed, if not after the most approved modern style, sufficiently persevering to find out about all he knew or ever expected to know. It was not until late in the fall that mail facilities became at all regular. The winter of 1844-45 proved to be not a very severe one, and many new settlers came during the fall and winter months. In February, 1845, the county of Mercer was organized into a separate

county and the civil jurisdiction of Grundy ceased over the territory of Mercer. The county began to assume something of civilization. Roads were being laid out and worked. The Indians had ceased to make it a portion of their hunting-ground, and the condition of civil affairs by the cutting off of Mercer county caused a reorganization of boundary lines, and the townships of Monticello, Clarke, Morgan, Lafayette and Scott wholly disappear, and the seven townships which formed the municipal division of Grundy for so many years, came into sight. The ordering of an election by the County Court in August, 1846, to be held October 31, 1846, for the election of a successor to Sterling Price, resigned, was the first record found of these seven townships. The patriotism of the people in those days is prominently shown in the names of the seven townships; it shows that the revolutionary patriots and the statesmen in the early history of our great republic were held in high esteem and veneration by the old pioneer. Such patriots as Washington, Franklin and Marion, etc., were remembered, and their names revered. In marking the boundary lines of these municipal corporations, the Grand River, and Thompson and Weldon Forks were utilized as township lines as far as possible, which gave distinct divisions to the western and middle townships.

First in the list in the northwest is Washington township, which included all the land between Thompson's Fork and Weldon, or East Fork, to the Mercer county line. The inhabitants in the forks of the two rivers had to swim out generally, when they wanted to come to the county seat, as there were no bridges in those days.

Franklin township occupied all of its present territory, with its southern boundary line extending two miles south, being, in fact, a congressional township six miles square and taking that much off of the north part of what is now known as Lincoln township. Franklin was bounded on the west by Weldon River; north by Mercer county; east by Liberty township and south by Trenton. Liberty township at that day was all of Myres township as now known, and the north half of its present boundary. Mercer county was on the north, Sullivan on the east, Marion township on the south, with a corner of Trenton and all of Franklin on the west. Marion township extended to the south line of Grundy county, having Sullivan and Linn counties on the east, Livingston on the south, Trenton township on the west and Liberty township on the north, containing at that time all within her present boundary, and, also, half of Liberty as now formed, and all of Wilson. The Heatherly gang gave this township some early notoriety of rather an unsavory kind. History did not exactly repeat itself, but the "men of Marion" township did their part toward extirpating the band of cut-throats and murderers that had, for a short space of time, an abiding place within her borders. If it were not the "Swamp Fox," the gallant Marion and his men, it was the spirit of this hero of revolutionary

memory which led them on, and who in years agoe was famous in song and story, whose deeds of daring are recorded among the bravest of brave men in the annals of our country's history, and whose heroic, self-sacrificing life will ever adorn the pages of that immortal record which flashed to the world a nation born and liberty triumphant.

Trenton township was composed of all the territory south of Franklin to the Livingston county line, and east of Grand and Weldon rivers to the Marion township line. West of Grand River and in southwest corner of the county was Jefferson township, its metes and bounds being Livingston county on the south, Daviess on the west, Madison township on the north and Grand River on the east, her north line extending from Grand River to the Daviess county line, being one mile above her present boundary. Madison township, its south line being Jefferson, was all the country lying west of Grand and Thompson rivers, to the county lines of Daviess and Harrison.

The seven townships whose metes and bounds are thus described, composed the municipal divisions of the county, and their township officers were justices of the peace and constables, who looked after the local affairs.

MEXICAN WAR.

The next few years were uneventful ones so far as local affairs were concerned. The Mexican War which began in 1846 sent a thrill of excitement through the hearts of the people. The regular army was not able to cope with the Mexican forces, on account of superiority of number of the latter, and a call for volunteers was made. The Southern States being nearest the scene of conflict rushed their volunteers to the front, but it was not long before it was shown by the people of the country that the treasonable and cold-blooded utterance of an Ohio member in the halls of Congress had no resting place in the hearts of the people: "That Mexico should welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves." General Taylor opened the fight at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, but it was done at the loss of the brave and gallant Ringgold, who met his fate at Palo Alto, and a host of others, who gave their lives to their country's glory. And it will do no harm to mention here the initial steps in the science of war taken by a number of gallant officers who proved themselves heroes upon more than one battle-field of the Mexican War, who on broader and more extensive fields, attracted, by their skill and daring, the attention of the world. These young heroes of the Mexican War were Grant, McClellan, Lee, Beauregard, Hill, Jackson, Sherman, Hooker, Longstreet, Buell, Johnston, Lyon, Anderson, Kearney, Thomas, Ewell and Davis. And of thirty officers mentioned by General Scott, for their skill and daring, sixteen were generals in the Union army, and fourteen were generals in that of the Confederacy. It was not until 1847, when a second call for troops was made, that

Grundy county responded to the call. Sterling Price, then a member of Congress, resigned, and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of Missouri mounted volunteers which had been called for. Hon. John C. Griffin was appointed by the governor to raise a company and was requested to be at Independence, Mo., within ten days. Volunteers responded promptly and the company was formed and an election of officers took place here, August 28th, 1847 and reported at Independence, September 3, 1847. The following were the officers elected, and the privates as far as we have been able to secure their names.

Officers—Captain, Jno. C. Griffin; first lieutenant, Oliver Bain; second lieutenant, Ashley Gulley; third lieutenant, Ira Benson, all of Grundy county.

Privates—J. H. Shanklin, N. A. Winters, James Winters, Thos. Aubrey, William Winters, Milton Aubrey, James Williams, Robt. Williams, Elisha Vanderpool, Dock Vanderpool, Jacob T. Tindall, David Arbogath, James Tindall, Simon Adamson, John Reyburn, Lyman Odle, Overly Clark, J. Puck, John Booher, Sol. Spear, Wm. Hughes, Ezekial Long, Sol. Cole, Alf. Turner, Jno. W. Moore, Geo. Inman, Caleb Knight, John Swopes, Geo. Swopes, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Steers, Jos. Moore, Tillery Pruit, John R. Clark, Sam'l Clark, Gouverneur Fisher, Milton Moore, John Moore, Jr., John Moore, Sr., Grundy county; Jno. McCroskey, — Mansfield, Livingston county; Webb joined at Independence, Mo.; Jas. Preston, Livingston county; Basil Barrett, Miles Wasson, Mercer county; Jacob Bain, — Vandyke, John Munn, Jos. Kennedy, John Burns, Jos. Applegate, Wash Duskins (deserted), John Boils, Lafayette Warmouth, Grundy county. The company numbered 112 men. At Independence they voted for Wm. Gilpin for lieutenant-colonel, and then marched to Leavenworth where Alex. W. Doniphan was chosen colonel, C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel and Wm. Gilpin, major, and were mustered in and proved to be the only company from north Missouri. They were soon on the march for Mexico. When they reached the Cimaron River they were not long in finding an enemy. They were on the border of New Mexico which was then a part of Mexico proper. Their orders were to keep open and guard the Santa Fé trail. The Comanche Indians, the allies of the Mexicans, and a number of the latter, six hundred strong, attempted to capture them, there being only ninety-eight officers and men in the command. In the engagement they whipped the Indians after a pretty severe fight, having quite a number wounded, but thanks to Providence, none killed.

“Then louder than the bolts of heaven,
Far flashed the red artillery.”

Their volleys of grape and canister saved them, it prevented the Indians from coming to close quarters. On the defeat of the enemy they resumed their march to Fort Masey, to which point they had been ordered. This Fort was some fifty miles north of Santa Fé, and from that as a base of

operations they were to guard and protect the Santa Fé trail and keep it open. The company under Capt. Griffin continued in service until August, 1848, when the war being over they were recalled. The order, however, did not reach them until three weeks after the war had closed. They returned and were mustered out at Independence, Mo., Sept. 28, 1848, being nearly or quite thirteen months in the service without the loss of a man. Simon Adamson was taken sick and received his discharge and Wash. Duskins deserted.

Maj. Gilpin's battalion, five companies, wintered on the Arkansas River in the winter of 1847-48. This ended the Mexican War so far as Grundy county was concerned, and it is a record to be proud of. Only one company from north Missouri, and nine-tenths of that company came from Grundy county. That record will do to go down in history, and an example to be followed by the sons and grandsons of these heroes of Grundy county.

SLAVERY.

The first reference we find to the institution of slavery is the following order of the County Court at its February term, 1847, and it was to divide the slaves of Henry Lyda and make report to the County Court.

The two next, and all that is to be found of record, is given below, and will close the subject of slavery as the war of 1861-65 closed its practical working as an institution of involuntary servitude within the limits of this country. The following is a verbatim order for a free colored man to live in Grundy county:

"Jefferson Waterford, *alias* Thompson, a free man of color, files a certificate of good character, and applies for a license to live within the State of Missouri, and it is ordered that he give bonds for his good behavior. 'Said J. Waterford files a bond for his good behavior with Wm. Metcalf and John R. Scott as his securities, which is approved,' this December 16, 1851." And the following: "Randall Darnaby, a free man of color, having been emancipated by C. Darnaby, his former master, applies for a license to remain in this State, and having produced satisfactory evidence of good moral character, it is ordered by the court that said Randall, now about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, dark brown color, and 150 pounds weight, and scar under the right ear, be and he is hereby licensed to remain in the State of Missouri, having given bond as is required by law." This was granted at the May term of the County Court, 1856.

NATURALIZATION.

The first naturalization papers issued by the court of Grundy county was to Judge Valentine Briegel, of Lincoln township, who has proven to be one of Grundy's most progressive citizens. These papers were issued April 10, 1848. Mr. Briegel's energy of character and worth as a citizen have been

acknowledged by the people of Grundy county by his election as county judge and as the presiding justice of said court for a number of years. Henry Wild, of Yorkshire, England, was the second person naturalized in this county, and his papers are dated in June; he having been declared a citizen of the United States at the June term of the Circuit Court for the year 1848.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

The County Court at its July session, 1849, "ordered that a poll be opened in the respective precincts of Grundy county on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1849, for the purpose of voting for or against a probate court and for one probate judge, for one day."

The County Court at its August term, the 7th day of August, 1849, "ordered that Wm. Renfro receive certificate of election as judge of probate for Grundy county, he having received a majority of the votes cast at the August election." And so Wm. Renfro became the first probate judge of the county. Those who succeeded him will be found recorded in the chapter of county officers.

IN COURT.

Once in awhile in those early times in the county's history they would have a row in court just like they occasionally have in these enlightened days. Lawyers in those days seem to have been at times possessed of evil ways and would wake up an ugly customer to break the monotony of court proceedings. Henry W. Lyda succeeded in making a very angry man of Mr. Ezekiel Rouse, and while in that state of rage Ezekiel made a violent assault on Lyda in open court. Things looked lively. Ezekiel was trying to wipe up the floor with the body of the unfortunate Lyda when a sufficiency of help came to the assistance of the sheriff, and Ezekiel was hustled up before the court, of which he was in contempt, and the judge fined him fifty dollars on the spot for his outrageous conduct. In the language of the small boy, this took the "mad" all out of Mr. Ezekiel Rouse, and a more humble man never bowed in sorrow before his Honor, the Judge. Mr. Rouse didn't carry around with him fifty dollars all in hard cash, or the currency of the times, and he was permitted to go free, but came up before the next meeting of the court and settled his little bill for contempt. Being an honest man and a pretty fair talker when, what was called in those times, big money was at stake, Ezekiel came promptly to time and made the "greatest effort of his life." The court appreciated his eloquence and allowed him just thirty-five dollars for it, and Mr. Rouse was required to pass over fifteen dollars and call the contempt square. This was done and he was free. This ended the "great contempt" case of this county.

CHAPTER IV.

THE GOLD FEVER.

New El Dorado—A Deficiency—Contest of 1861—Union and Confederate Meetings—The Twenty-Third Missouri—Pittsburg Landing—Field of Shiloh—Death of Tindall—Tribute to his Memory—Eulogy of Woolfolk—Roll of Company B—Confederates—Grundy County Battalion—The Forty-Fourth—Peace—The Blue and The Gray—The Dark Days of the Civil War, 1862-5.

“Let dust-begrim’d worm carrion clay
On our rich vitals feast and prey;
And dig and delve with hungry greed
For faintest trace of ‘golden lead.’”

The roar of cannons through the mountain gorges and cañons of Mexico, the angry shouts of the combatants, and the glad shout of victory which rang with a glorious sound from one end of our country to another had scarcely died away before the air was freighted with rumors of a land where gold literally covered the earth. These stories, as they first came to hand, were vague, but Aladdin’s lamps shone not more brightly on the wonders of ancient days than these tales assured of when the reality was reached, that gold had been found on that distant shore where the waves of the mighty Pacific lashed in fury when in its wrath, or kissed its pebbled beach when the storm-cloud had passed, and he who ruled the storm had spoken, “peace, be still.” Then, indeed, was the whole country excited. The excitement became intense as more definite news came continually to hand, and a perfect stampede took possession of those who were borne away by the wild and wonderful stories of that far-off land. The rush was terrible in the number who left all behind them to gain a fortune in the El Dorado of the West, and still more terrible in the sufferings and death of thousands who never reached the Pacific coast and whose bones, with those of thousands of cattle and horses, whitened the plains which lie between the home they had left and that golden shore. Men started out on foot, on horseback, with oxen and horses to wagons, some well provided, others not; covered wagons whitened our State, for Independence and St. Joseph were favorite fitting-out places for those who had the money, while the great Santa Fé trail led from the former place. But nearly all who went overland made the soil of Missouri the route to their distant destination and her western border as the starting point, where civilization ended, and the wild country beyond was the great unknown land whose dark and gloomy portals had to be passed before the light of a golden day would again greet their eyes. The plunge was made, and the discovery of California, that far-away treasure-trove, has left its footprints upon the pages of history in the trials and sufferings of a mighty host, and the death of thousands of brave hearts who suffered all and endured all for their loved ones at home.

Grundy county had her gold-seekers, and scores of the bravest and best left in the wild hegira for the land of gold. All who had horses or cattle to sell got a good price for them for they were in demand. Trade seemed to take a new start, but all that was gained failed to compensate for the sturdy men and their outfit which left the country. Some of those who left died on the way, others reached the haven of their hopes, and after years of toil concluded to make it their home. Others returned, some with fortunes and some with none; some in rugged health and others broken and dying, only anxious to reach their homes and loved ones once more before they closed their eyes in death. Not all had their wishes gratified. Those who returned well provided with the "root of all evil" were not slow in letting it be known that they had "made their pile," but just what was the size of the "pile" was one of those things "no fellow" ever could find out. Still, things took a livelier turn; farms were purchased, stock bought and an era of prosperity began to dawn more auspiciously than ever.

At this time a full settlement was made with Wm. Thrailkill, ex-sheriff, who was short in his collection for 1843 some ninety dollars. The County Court at their August term ordered suit for its recovery and his sureties paid it. It seems not to have been considered a wrong so much as an error. There were other discrepancies found for small amounts for different years, and all seemed to have been settled by him or his sureties. In November, 1848, the County Court took a notion to economize, a habit which had become chronic, and concluded not to advertise any more in newspapers but stick up written notices at cross-roads and other public places, and it was so ordered. They granted, at the same term of the court, on November 13, 1848, a ferry license to Samuel Benson, across Grand River, and it went by the name of Benson's Ferry, until after the bridge was built. In 1849, at the May term, the tax collector had been enabled to collect some back taxes as far back as 1845, and he returned the following sums as evidence of his success:

"Samuel Chesnut, delinquent 1845, State tax, 39 cents; county tax, 78 cents; total, \$1.17, paid."

"Edward Williams, delinquent 1845, State tax, 25 cents; county tax, 50 cents; total, 75 cents, paid."

That May term was further noted for cutting all bills against the county down to where it met the bottom point of economy as entertained by the court.

In 1850 three dollars were allowed for taking the census, but there was nothing that could give a clue to just what the census consisted of. Whether this extravagantly paid official just took the enumeration of the population, or included, also, cereals and live stock is not known by any one of this day and generation and must therefore ever remain unknown to history. There was a proposition entertained at the August term, 1850, to sell the old clerk's

office and the sheriff was ordered to sell, but he proved either too slow or else purchasers had become painfully scarce, for the sale had not been effected when the court met again and the order was promptly countermanded. A new order of the court caused the same to be repaired as follows: "Brick work repaired, new roof, window, sash and glass, under floor repaired, doors and windows painted with two coats of white lead, shingles to be made of good oak or walnut timber, clear of sap, and to show but five inches to the weather, made full eighteen inches long and five-eighths of an inch thick; plastering, two coats overhead and whitewashed; walls, one coat and whitewashed; also windows, shutters and fastenings, new door, lock, frame, etc." And thus the old clerk's office was made new and it stood until a fire a few years later consigned it to ashes with most of its contents, and with all the records of the probate court to that date. In 1850 it was decided to close the grand jury room and bar all secret societies from its use, and all the benches, tables, etc., taken to be returned at once under penalty of the law. This order seemed to have had the desired effect for nothing more was heard of the matter.

The Circuit Court turned out a batch of indictments at the April term, 1850, and among the number was one against John Forkner, for assault with intent to kill, but the charge not being sustained, the attorney entered a *nol. pros.*

It was in November, 1850, that grand jurors got tired of serving at fifty cents a day and petitioned to have the salary raised to one dollar per day, but the petition was rejected. No such extravagant salaries would be paid; not, in the language of the day, if the court knew herself, and the unfortunate foreman of the grand jury retired, abashed, while the court expressed itself astonished at his presumption. And so a grand jurymen was compelled to grind out indictments and board himself at fifty cents a day. It will be admitted by the most unprejudiced reader that the bankruptcy of Grundy county was not imminent on the score of high salaries. Still, the grand jury did its work and in the following spring ground out eight indictments for playing and betting on cards, and in the fall turned out twelve more, seven who had sinned against the law of God and man by betting at cards, three more for not attending to their duties as road overseers and failing to repair roads, and two for assault with intent to kill. This work was all at the usual rate of fifty cents per day and find yourself.

Mr. Jeremiah Snyder of the County Court resigned at this November term, 1852, and Mr. Giles Songer was appointed county judge in his place. The old county road to the upper ferry, from the west limits of Trenton, was vacated, being seldom used. It took fifty days to take the census of Grundy county in 1853, seventy-five dollars was allowed for the job, and it was paid to W. C. Harvey. That same year Mr. J. T. Tindall was appointed to investigate and to settle the county affairs between Mercer

and Grundy counties, there being due some moneys from Grundy on account of taxes, etc. This was satisfactorily accomplished within a reasonable time. There was nothing further of special interest occurred in the county. Matters had become quiet, the returned Californians would now and then report, and many would leave for that far-off land every year.

At the April term of the County Court, 1853, the following order was made in reference to swamp lands:

Ordered by the Court. That John C. Griffin, of Grundy county, Missouri, be allowed as full compensation for his services as selecting agent the sum of four cents per acre for each acre selected, designated and reported by him as overflowed land granted to the State of Missouri by an act of Congress, entitled "an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands within their limits,'" approved, September 28, 1850, for all such lands situated in the county of Grundy, which may be confirmed to the State and made subject to the management of the County Court of said Grundy county, as provided by an act of the legislature, approved March 3, 1851, to be paid out of the first proceeds of the sales of such lands: *provided*, he shall not receive pay for more than 35,000 acres.

In April, 1854, the county purchased the "field notes" and "plats" of lands lying in Grundy county of B. F. Thomas and allowed him eighty-five dollars for the same. That year was the first that a temperance move was inaugurated, by petition, and then John H. Shanklin presented a petition signed by a majority of the tax-payers against granting licenses to dram shops for a year. The petition was approved and no licenses were granted. That year Judge Gamble of the Supreme Court resigned and an election was ordered in Grundy county to come off in January, 1855, to vote for a successor. An order had been made by the County Court against the occupation of the court-house by the different lodges in Trenton as their place of meeting. It seems they had taken possession and had not given a *quid pro quo* and the court put a stop to it. The lodges felt the loss of their free room, and so lodge No. 111 of Freemasons rented the use of the grand jury room, when not used as such, as their lodge room at an annual rental of twenty-five dollars.

In February, 1856, Jas. Austin resigned the position of county treasurer and Geo. M. Cooper was appointed, and John C. Griffin was appointed county attorney in place of J. T. Tindall, resigned, in March, 1854.

John M. McDonald resigned the probate judgeship and Stephen Peery was appointed his successor. A court of appeals was held August 17. Both of these incidents transpiring in 1857.

The attempt in July, 1858, to divide Liberty and Marion townships into three townships failed.

J. H. Cooper, Thos. J. Proctor and Wm. Collier were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the county jail and were also given the power to select the spot on the public square where it should be placed.

Under an arrangement for the assessment of the county it was, in January, 1858, divided into four districts, and the following describes their boundaries as fixed:

It is ordered by the Court, That Grundy county be divided into four districts for the purpose of assessments; to-wit. District No. 1 commencing at the northeast corner of Grundy county, thence west to the range line dividing ranges 23 and 24, thence south to the northeast corner of township 61, range 24, on said range line, thence east on the township line dividing township 62, range 23, and township 62, range 22, from township 61, range 23, and township 61, range 22, thence north to the line of beginning.

The court-house square was ordered enclosed with a paling fence in the fall of 1859, and an oak plank walk ordered laid down. The purchase of two large box stoves was decided upon and they cost the sum of \$45.82. This closed the extra expenses for that year.

The year 1860 was a fruitful one as regards the crops. Cereals and fruit gave abundant returns, and at no period of our country's history was it more prosperous. But in the fall and winter of 1860-61 came the first muttering of a storm which was to deluge our land with blood, and to bring grief to the homes and firesides of our glorious and prosperous land.

THE CONTEST OF 1861.

The year 1861 will go down in history as the opening year in the dark drama where American freemen, instead of uniting to build up a fraternal brotherhood of States, caused the land to become a battle-field of contending hosts, and our favored and prosperous country to be drenched with the life blood of her people. The angel of peace had taken her flight and the demon of hate held high carnival over the death struggles of brave men. Once more was the "Land of the Free" to seal her devotion to liberty in the blood of her martyred sons. The brave and heroic deeds of the sons of freedom were given an additional luster, but at enormous cost, while the wails of agony went up from the hearts of millions of people, and the lives of thousands were given freely, a sacrifice upon the altar of their country. The people of to-day can look more leniently upon the action and motives of those who, in the madness of the hour brought dire distress and sorrow to the land, yet no blush of shame mantles the cheek, for right or wrong, they fought as only brave men fight, and so far as in that fierce conflict man met man in hostile array, it was no crime. The crimes committed lay at the door of those at home, who, while brave men were defending the very portals of liberty, engendered hatred and malice, preached the gospel of hate, and committed those crimes of which history has but imperfect record, and whose appalling atrocities are branded deep in the hearts and memories of the families and friends of the victims.

Grundy county, at the outset of the war, was pretty evenly divided in sentiment, but as time passed, the ringing cry of the "Union forever" soon placed the Federal power in a majority, and when the news came that Sumter had fallen, the time had also come for the upholders of the Union to express more openly their sentiments and determination. Among the rising men of the day, there came to the front one of those men of which

heroes are made. Prompt in action, strong of will, with the spirit of a patriot to draw others to his belief, he promptly took the lead. This man was J. T. Tindall. Then others at once rallied to his standard, and the cause of the Union took new life. Jewett Norris, Geo. H. Hubbell, J. T. Tindall, J. H. Shanklin, R. A. DeBolt and Andrew Shanklin took the stump and traveling over the surrounding counties they addressed the people, defending the Union with burning words and with matchless eloquence, calling on them to stand by it and prevent its severance.

THE DIVISION.

In May, 1861, two meetings were called, one to be addressed by those favoring the Confederate cause, the other for the Union. The latter showed by far the largest assembly, and from that day the Union advocates took courage. The formation of a regiment was at once determined upon, and the recruiting went briskly on and continued during the last of July and in August, 1861. On August 25th seven companies had been raised and were in Trenton on that day, as was, also, a company of Merrill's Horse from Daviess and Harrison counties. An election of officers took place and Jacob T. Tindall, of Trenton, Grundy county, was elected colonel. Jacob Smith, of Linn county, was elected lieutenant-colonel, but was not commissioned as he was appointed judge of this judicial circuit, and Quin Morton was selected in his place. John McCullough, of Sullivan county, who proved a brave man and an able officer, was elected major. R. A. DeBolt acting as recruiting officer. In the formation of company B, raised in Grundy county, and numbering ninety-six men and officers, R. A. DeBolt was elected captain; Stephen Peery, first lieutenant, who resigned on being promoted to adjutant; Sammel Rooks, second lieutenant, but promoted to first lieutenant, taking the post vacated by the promotion of Peery. Benj. F. Harding became second lieutenant, and this is the way the company stood at the battle of Shiloh, which so nearly destroyed it. Captain DeBolt, First Lieut. Rooks and Second Lieut. Harding all resigned after being exchanged. June 7th, 1862, at the reorganization of the Twenty-third, Wm. P. Robinson, of Harrison county, became colonel; J. M. Nash, captain of company B, with Orville Moberly first lieutenant and Robt. A. Collier second lieutenant. August 26, 1861, these troops arrived at Chillicothe, where the election as above stated took place and the regiment named THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY of Missouri. From there they went into camp near Brookfield until ordered to St. Louis, where they received their arms and accouterments and were mustered into service September 1st, 1861. They left St. Louis for Macon City October 15th, and remained in the latter city until November 1st, and then were ordered to winter at Chillicothe. Recruiting continued, and in January, 1862, their full complement of ten companies and 1,000 men was secured and the

officers received their commissions. In February, 1862, delegates were elected to the State convention to be held the following June, and Colonel Tindall was the choice of the people of Grundy county to represent them, but it was a position he was never destined to fill. In March Colonel Tindall received orders to report with his regiment at St. Louis, and he arrived there and reported to the commanding officer and took quarters at Benton Barracks. The men were re-clothed and new arms given them, and on April 1st, being in fine condition, they were ordered to Pittsburg Landing and reported to General Grant, who ordered them to the brigade of Gen'l B. M. Prentiss, to whom Col. Tindall reported. They had reached PITTSBURG LANDING on the 4th of April, unloaded and prepared to join Prentiss's brigade on the 5th. On the morning of the 6th they were ready for duty and met the enemy on the FIELD OF SHILOH, one of the bloodiest of the war. The scene of carnage was fearful; the demon of war was in his glory, and when the sun set that day it cast its fitful rays of light through the trees upon the body of as brave a man and as noble heart as ever beat in the cause of the Union. Between four and five o'clock the gallant colonel of the Twenty-third Missouri, who had been in the heat of the struggle all day, his regiment still fairly surrounded by his foes and sadly decimated, the dead and wounded lying around him, like a stag at bay, was still making a heroic stand. Begrimed by the smoke of battle, he made one more desperate attempt to fight his way out, and cheering his men on, who stood unflinchingly by their lion-hearted colonel, he led the last charge and fell, pierced by the messenger of death upon the battle-field, and the going down of the sun on the evening of the 6th of April, 1862, upon the field of Shiloh, set while the death-rattle sounded, and the noble spirit ceased its fluttering and was borne across the dark waters to a brighter and more glorious day. And thus went out the life of Grundy's noblest son.

"Rest on! embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

The gallant Twenty-third had made a glorious record upon that gory field, and when night came on, little was left to tell the tale of its dire destruction. Of company B, what few who were not killed upon the field of battle were prisoners in Confederate hands, and the Twenty-third was known no more until late in the fall of 1862, when it was reorganized. It went into the battle fully 1,000 strong on the morning of the 6th of April. It was attached to Prentiss's brigade, which stood the first shock of battle, the

terrible onset of the Confederates, and when night came not three hundred men could be found to answer roll-call.

A TRIBUTE.

The State convention which was held at Jefferson City, commencing June 2, 1862, paid a glowing and manly tribute to the memory of the gallant Tindall, who was a member-elect of that body. Col. J. H. Shanklin, elected to take his place as a member of the convention, after his death with the gifted and eloquent Woolfolk, Breckinridge and Stewart, all spoke of him, who knowing his duty performed it so nobly and well. Below is given the resolutions passed by the convention, and the beautiful, glowing, but just tribute of the impassioned Woolfolk to the memory of the lamented dead.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

On the 3d day of June, 1862, at the afternoon session of the Missouri State convention, Mr. Woolfolk, of Livingston county, presented the following resolutions in reference to the death of Col. Tindall:

WHEREAS, The calamities of war have deprived this convention and the country of the services on this floor of Col. Jacob T. Tindall, who fell at the head of his regiment on Sunday, the 6th day of April, 1862, on the battlefield of Shiloh; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Col. Tindall this convention has lost a valued member, whose intellect and energy, patriotism and conservative views rendered him an able and efficient member of this body. That by his untimely fall the nation has lost a devoted patriot in the hour of her peril, the army a prudent commander, the society in which he moved an ornament, and his family an affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That in testimony of our appreciation of the deceased and from due regard to his memory, this convention will now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning during the present session.

Resolved, That we tender the condolence of the members of this body to the family and immediate friends of Colonel Tindall in their sad bereavement; that these resolutions be spread upon the journal of this convention, and that a copy thereof be prepared by the secretary and forwarded to Mrs. Emeline Tindall, the wife of the deceased.

MR. WOOLFOLK'S REMARKS.

"*Mr. President*—It has become my sad and unexpected duty to present these resolutions upon this floor. I deem them only a proper tribute to the memory of one of this body who has gone from our midst—who has fallen in the discharge of his duty as a patriot and soldier.

"The deceased united in himself many of those qualities which win our admiration and love. He was sincere, honest and generous, and full of that noble modesty which, united to a proper self-respect, lends such a charm to

merit. Born in Kentucky, in 1825, his parents removed to Howard county, Missouri, during his early youth, and afterward removed to Grundy county when he reached the age of eighteen years. As a youth he was much loved in the county in which he lived. He was quiet, unassuming and diligent in the prosecution of his studies.

"When the Mexican War broke out he at once enlisted and served with honor in the position of sergeant-major and acting adjutant of his regiment. When the war was over he commenced the practice of law in his own county of Grundy, and soon won for himself a proud name in his own and adjoining counties. His integrity, his close application to business, and his fine, discriminating intellect made him one of the most successful advocates in the Grand River Valley. The masses possessed entire confidence in his honesty, and this fact gave him a power before juries which few others possessed. He had for several years prior to our national difficulties stood at the head of his profession in the Grand River Valley. At the very commencement of this revolution he took a bold stand in favor of the Union, and when the convention was called he was elected by an overwhelming majority to this body. When Sumter fell and the American nation was called to arms, he was among the first to rally at the call of his country. I well remember an evening passed with him about this period. It was just after the Camp Jackson affair. The military bill had been passed and Union men were falling away by hundreds. Everywhere in the State confusion was reigning. False reports as to the policy of the government were flying over the country. No Union man felt secure. The iron hand of rebellion was upon us; and a rebel government had been erected in our midst. I was gloomy—almost despondent. In my own city of Chillicothe two-thirds of the citizens had suddenly become avowed secessionists, and the remaining one-third, with but few exceptions, occupied ambiguous positions. Tindall came to our city just at this period, on his way to St. Joseph. He came to my office and announced that the time had come when we must fight on one side or the other. The Union men must abandon their principles and enlist under the military bill as passed by the legislature, or they must organize to resist it. Brigadier-general Slack had just offered him the position of brigade inspector, with the proviso that if he did not like the place he should have any other he desired. But Tindall, true to his principles, unhesitatingly refused his offers. 'I have made up my mind,' said he to me, 'to resist this military bill and battle on the side of my government, but I dislike to be alone in my opposition. I am going to St. Joseph for the purpose of seeing if the Union men there and elsewhere will act with me in my resistance to treason.' I admired his bold, decisive conduct. I felt that nature had destined him for a leader, and I unhesitatingly pledged him my support, even if I should stand alone.

"After raising his regiment, he was for several months stationed in the

city of Chillicothe, and his conservative course had a great influence toward restoring peace to that distracted section. The ultras who desired to use the strong arm of military power for the purpose of gratifying revengeful passions, found in him no friend, and he pursued unwaveringly the path of conservatism, regardless of the clamor of men who called for acts of violence and wrong. The ultras endeavored for a time to weaken his influence by charges that he was courting favor with the secessionists, and I shall never forget his noble reply when he heard these charges. 'They may call me what they please, but they shall not induce me to do what I believe to be wrong.' He was loved by all good men, regardless of party; all felt secure under his authority as long as they respected the constitution and the laws. And when his bleeding remains were borne from the battle-field of Shiloh, good men of all parties followed him weeping to the grave. He was one of those noble men whom we often meet during these struggles, and whom I always admire. Born in the South, he was not a Union man from any hostility to slavery, or from any sympathy with Northern States in opposition to Southern States. He was a Union man from principle and patriotism. He abandoned his section for the sake of his country; but by his country he meant his whole country—not the northern half of it—and he loved it all, from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf.

"He has given the noblest proof of his patriotism, for he has made the last only sacrifice a patriot can make for his country. He led his gallant regiment upon the bloody field of Shiloh, and belonging to Prentiss' brigade, they stood the first shock of battle. During the entire day of the 6th of April, the gallant men of the Twenty-third Missouri were in the thickest of the fight and nobly stood their ground against superior numbers. About 4 o'clock in the evening Tindall fell, at the head of his regiment. I mourn his loss but I could not ask for him a nobler fate.

'Dulce et decorum, pro patria mori.'

"If there was a spot upon the green earth where the patriot should desire to breathe out his spirit, that spot should be the battle-field of Shiloh. It will live in history as one of those fields

'Where life is lost, or freedom won';

and around it will cluster those imperishable memories that gather about such names as Bunker Hill, Thermopylæ and Marathon. Life is nothing; it is the manner we spend that life. The patriot never dies too soon who falls in the defense of his country; but lives too long, if he survive to wander amid its ruins. No: I could ask no nobler fate for the lamented dead! He knew no feeble sunset; no slow wasting away of life; no emaciated form; no dismal chamber of disease; but he fell at once in the pride of his strength, like some green oak shivered by the lightning's touch. He sank upon the tented field, with the blue sky above him and the starry banner for his

winding sheet; and his gallant spirit mounted aloft from a death-bed of fame, as the free mountain bird soars to its eyrie. He has gone, but gone in glory. With us remains the dirge—with him has ascended the pæan of triumph. He fell in the vigor of life, in the noon of his fame just as he saw the star of his destiny dawning brightly from the sky of fate. His last words that were heard ringing along the burning lines of battle, were words cheering on his men to the conflict, He fell as a patriot and a hero would desire to fall—at the head of his regiment, with the mighty hosts of freedom battling around him, and the wild thunders of battle ringing upon his dying ear.

“The remains of the lamented Tindall have been removed to his home near Trenton, in Grundy county, Missouri, and there he reposes amid the scenes of his early labors and triumphs. He sleeps in the quiet village churchyard, away from the busy hum of life—far away from the thunder of conflict, and no clarion note will ever more disturb his slumbers or call him forth to battle. Let us hope that, “after life’s fitful fever, he sleeps well.” No proud mausoleum marks his resting place, and he needs none. His noblest monument has already been erected in the hearts of his fellow citizens. His lonely grave will long be treasured in their memories, and will be a sacred shrine to which votaries will often wander. Peace to his ashes. May the undying laurel of glory grow green over his grave.

“When I remember, sir, all the gallant dead that have fallen in this war, I feel that this government should be preserved in justice to their sacrifices if from no other motive. We cannot abandon this struggle—we cannot submit to a division of the Union without a wrong, a deep and burning wrong, to the noble men who have sacrificed their lives to preserve the integrity of this government. Shall they fall in vain? No, sir: it must not be! Let us swear by our gallant dead that we will preserve this temple of liberty as our fathers made it; or, if all is vain, that we will clasp its crumbling columns and perish amid the wreck.

“Mr. President, the traveler through the Grand River Valley is struck with its desolate appearance. The country looks dreary and deserted. The farm-houses are often empty; the villages are destitute of their teeming population, and that once beautiful and populous region is almost as lonely as the grave. Where, sir, have the gallant men of that region gone? Go to your armies of the Union and you will find them there. When Tindall raised his regiment, the gallant men of Grundy, Harrison, Linn, Sullivan, Putnam, Mercer, Daviess and Livingston, rallied at once to his standard. They flocked to the banner of their country, abandoning their farms in secession neighborhoods, and leaving their property at the mercy of jay-hawkers. When the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth regiments were raised, the same counties poured out their loyal hundreds and soon filled them to the maximum. When the State militia were called for, the young men of

these counties were almost all in the field, but true to their patriotic impulses, the old men turned out and at once filled the First and Third regiments of Missouri cavalry.

"Sir, the gallant men of this section need no eulogy from me. The bones of their heroic dead are bleaching upon every battle-field of the West. Tindall, one of their colonels, sleeps in the village churchyard in Grundy county, Missouri. Peabody, the colonel of the Twenty-fifth regiment, reposes amid the green hills of his New England home. The colonel of the Eighteenth regiment, and McCullough, the gallant major of the Twenty-third, together with many of their brave officers and men, are now incarcerated in Southern prisons, because too fearless to turn their backs upon the foe when deserted by other regiments who should have stood with them in the hour of danger. But many, very many of these gallant men have left their bones to bleach upon the plains of Shiloh. While other States have recorded the valor of their slain, these noble men have gone down to the grave without an epitaph. No marble monuments are over them—no trump of fame breathed its elegiac tones over their graves, but they sleep amid the wild scenery of Tennessee, far from their loved ones, and in a foe-man's land, with no kindly hand to scatter the flowers of affection upon their tombs, and with only the whistling winds and the chirping wild birds to chant their mournful requiem. But let them sleep on. They could find no nobler bed than the field of their fame, for it will be hallowed by a nation's gratitude and a nation's tears."

COMPANY B.

Company B, from Grundy county was badly cut up—quite a number were killed and a larger number wounded. Below are the names of the gallant men who composed company B, and who shed such luster not only upon Grundy county, but to the noble regiment in which they served:

THE ROLL AT SHILOH.

R. A. DeBolt, captain.	A. Reynolds.
Samuel Rooks, first lieutenant.	Ed. Gray.
Stephen Peery, second lieutenant.	J. W. Babb.
Rich. Smith, orderly sergeant.	Wm. Rooks.
Benj. C. Eddy.	Jos. Rooks.
F. W. Lowen.	Silas Parres.
Martin Eagan.	Jos. Moore.
Benj. House.	Sidney Moore.
Thomas Torpey.	Clay McCord.
R. A. Collier.	T. L. Baulser.
W. T. Wisdom.	B. F. Harding.
	Orville Moberly.

John Phillips.	——— McCamman.
Harvey Brazier.	——— McCamman.
W. B. Scott.	Harvey Braiser.
Bose Nichols.	Geo. Leslie.
Benj. Nichols.	Benj. Leslie.
Chas. Brown.	Labor Rickets.
Jonathan Knightly.	John Pratt.
John Channie.	Seth Hathaway.
W. C. Kirk.	Michael Crisman.
Thos. Kirk.	Hans Crisman.
Press Kirk.	Wm. Long.
Samuel Kirk.	Thos. Long.
Francis Kirk.	Solomon Johnson.
Rich. Fleshman.	Daniel Lomax.
Wm. Parr.	Jno. W. Lomax.
Owen Smith.	Ed. Henderson.
Marion Sprout.	Alfred Gardener.
W. T. Sprout.	James Scott.
Marion Jones.	Hiram Johnson.
Henry Jones.	Hiram Morris.
Jos. Jones.	Samuel Crisman.
A. F. Slocum.	Jas. Tobbert.
Edgar Funk.	Sol. Skagg.
Carl Leach.	W. C. Vorris.
Rich. T. Blew.	George Blew.
Marvin Scott.	Hiram Scott.
H. H. Shelton.	Benj. Scott.
Columbus Thompson.	Chas. Cash.
Thos. Farrell.	Calvin Bridges.
Allen Smith.	James Petree.
Samuel Smith.	Wm. Petree.
Levi Rinker.	James Davis.
Frank Rook.	John Davis.
Ped McThaney.	Calvin Slover.
John Fleshman.	Jas. Wheeler.
Samuel Fleshman.	Wm. Flesher.
David Bravenstot.	

The first man wounded in the company was W. I. Sprout, and the first killed was Owen Smith.

The history of the Twenty-third regiment on its reorganization is connected with that of the Fourteenth army corps. It participates in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the Atlanta campaigns and was with Sherman in his march to the sea.

CONFEDERATES.

There were no companies formed in this county for the Confederate service and no record kept of those who joined the South. Capt. Coleman recruited a few men here in 1861, and with the best information, after the most searching inquiry, there seems to have been about two hundred men from this county to join the Confederate cause. They were not recruited, except those who joined Capt. Coleman's company, but generally left in small squads, from five to twenty, and made their way to the South.

Capt. Jacob Bain, of Lincoln township, raised a company in Mercer county and came down to Lincoln, his old home, and recruited others from among his old acquaintances until his company numbered 183 men. They camped awhile at Edinburgh and then went to Chillicothe, where they were mustered in Col. Clark's regiment.

GRUNDY COUNTY BATTALION.

The above battalion were six months' militia, and were mustered into service in October, 1861. They remained at their several camps, with an occasional drill, until November, 1861, when they were organized and found service in breaking up sundry secession encampments, and acting as scouts and skirmishers for the various regiments encamped in the neighborhood. They were sent to Chillicothe, where they remained until they were mustered out. They numbered 269 men, rank and file. There were in all five companies, and officered as follows:

Walter King, lieutenant-colonel; ———, major; James Cooper, surgeon; W. W. Hubbell, adjutant; Jewett Morris, quartermaster.

The companies were not lettered but had the following officers. There was no roll of the men:

First company—Captain, Jas. H. Creighton; first lieutenant, Franklin Froman; second lieutenant, Perry Froman.

Second company—Captain, Sam'l M. Haycroft; first lieutenant, Henry V. Stutt; second lieutenant, Wm. Dunlap.

Third company—Captain, E. L. Winters; first lieutenant, Wm. Rucker; second lieutenant, Sam'l J. Warner.

Fourth company—Captain, Martin B. Garvin; first lieutenant, P. H. Yakey; second lieutenant, W. W. Hubbell.

Fifth company—Captain, E. A. Morton; first lieutenant, George Longhead; second lieutenant, James Martin.

The Forty-fourth regiment of State militia was organized and enrolled for service in October, 1862, and W. B. Rogers was commanding colonel of the same November 5th, his commission dating from October 24, 1862. The regiment numbered 516 men, 46 officers, and was in service 25 days.

It was not until August, 1862, that the members of the Twenty-third Missouri regiment were gotten together for reorganization. Those who were

prisoners, and others that came back, in all about 250, were again placed in rank and the regiment recruited up to a fair number and went at once into active service. There were but a few Grundy county men in the new organization outside of company B. The regiment was a fighting regiment from its first organization. Wm. and R. A. Collier, Moberly, Torpey, in fact all of the original company not killed or wounded were in the regiment, excepting those who resigned. The regiment did duty in different parts of the State as provost-guard until July 3d, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, but as that post fell July 4th they did not go, but went to Rolla to guard and cut out timber for a fort. In November they were ordered to report to General Rosseau and became a part of his brigade in the fight around Nashville, and from there took part in the siege of Atlanta, where the regiment was badly cut up. Previous to the Atlanta siege the regiment had been transferred to General Turchin's command, a part of the Fourteenth army corps. They were in North Alabama a while at Galeville, and marched from thence to Rome, Ga., on to Kingston, some fifty odd miles north of west of Atlanta. They remained there until Sherman was ready to start on his memorable march to the sea and became a part of that army. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1865. Besides this regiment there were quite a number of Grundy county men connected with the Eighteenth and the Thirty-fifth regiments of volunteer infantry, and also the Seventh Missouri State militia.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-fourth regiment was organized in August, 1864, and it was the expectation they were to remain in Missouri and become a sort of home-guard to protect the State from the raids of jayhawkers and organized bands of thieves, but they counted badly, for they were immediately ordered to the front. Even before fully recruited they were ordered to Rolla. In November the regiment was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, where they arrived on the 16th, with nearly one-third of its members sick and unfit for duty. Those who were able were sent out to meet rebel cavalry. From Paducah they went to Columbia, Tenn., and were placed under General Schofield in the Twenty-third army corps. They took part in the battle at Franklin, where they suffered heavy loss and fell back on Nashville, at which place they arrived Dec. 1st, 1864. They were joined to General A. J. Smith's corps from Sept. 3d until mustered out at St. Louis, August 15th, 1865. They had been in several engagements in Mississippi and Alabama, and had been down the river to New Orleans and from there to Montgomery, Alabama. From Tuskegee they were ordered to St. Louis. There is no roll of the Grundy county men who composed a part of this regiment. Two of Trenton's prominent citizens were in it, Rezin A. DeBolt as major; W. B. Rogers, then of Princeton, Mercer county, captain of company D.

and M. A. Winters, captain company K; Jas. Overman, first lieutenant, and Sam'l Warner, who was killed at the battle near Columbia, Tenn., November 29, 1864.

There was an enrollment of all able-bodied men subject to military duty in January, 1865, and the following named persons were appointed as enrolling officers. The number found was not reported, or if so the record has not been kept. They started on their duty January 4th:

"W. Dillon, T. J. Clawson and W. B. Dillon, Marion township; E. L. Winters, John Rolls and Wm. Tolle, Liberty township; C. H. Cornwell, Wm. Wyatt and W. V. Denslow, Franklin township; C. Burgess, G. A. Spickard and John McHarque, Washington township; W. B. Grubb, W. W. Metcalf and A. R. Tate, Madison township; Joseph Lucas, W. H. Turner and L. Chenowith, Jefferson township; A. Y. Shanklin, J. S. Estes and J. B. Thomas, Trenton township."

Such is the record of Grundy county in the late civil war, and is a concise history of all that can be found in reference thereto, and is carefully confined to the facts. Many personal incidents might be recorded, but would not be of general interest and are therefore left out. The record altogether is one to be proud of and Grundy county upon the battle-field for the preservation of the Union acted a noble part.

PEACE.

The war cloud had passed, but it had left a trail red with the blood of the sons of freedom; yet had peace come, and the land so lately rended by strife and raging hosts of armed men, now lay quiet, bathing in the soft sunlight of a spring day, and hope, the white winged messenger of despairing hearts, came in silent gladness to the people once more. The Blue and the Gray had met in mortal strife; they now meet as brothers. The country has suffered and passed through a trying ordeal, but liberty remains unscathed. Let us hope that the future of our country may never again be in the throes of a fratricidal strife, and that peace and brotherly love may be upon the banner of those who shall now and in all future time guide the destinies of this great republic. Strong, solid and as enduring as the rock of ages, its principles founded upon the rights of the people for self-government, holding out its hands in welcome to the oppressed of all nations, the "Blue and Gray" unite once more in bonds of fraternal union, and standing side by side will ever guard the portals of liberty from all foes. And thus standing side by side as brothers, there is nothing more appropriate to close the record of the past than the beautiful tribute of Francis Miles Finch, at Arlington:

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron had fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

Those in the robing of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the rose, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall;
With a touch impatiently tender,
On the blossoms bloming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Brodered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So when the Summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth,
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with rain, the Blue,
Wet with rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of years now fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.

FROM 1862 TO 1865—THE DARK DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

During the dark days of the civil strife which shook the pillars of freedom to their foundation, there was, outside of the army, much of history which has not and never will be recorded. The records of local affairs, not mentioned in army history, and much of the fierceness of that strife and its retaliating spirit, is found in the home or local surroundings. Of this local history we give a chapter below from the graceful pen of Dr. Thos. Kimlin, who depicts, as with a practiced hand, the home events of Grundy county, while the struggling combatants, in serried columns, fought for supremacy upon the battle-fields of the South. The following is from the Doctor's graphic pen:

"GRUNDY AT HOME.

"In the month of June, 1862, the writer of this sketch, then a young man of twenty-four, walked from Chillicothe, in Livingston county, to Trenton, in Grundy. He had come from New York, and on arriving at Chillicothe found his means exhausted, consequently was obliged to resort to natural locomotion to reach his destination. The Harry House was the only hotel in Chillicothe, and as the tired traveler rested there for one night, thinking of his walk on the morrow, he was anything but delighted to hear that the bushwhackers were seen on the Trenton and Chillicothe road the day before, and were raiding around Springfield.

"The next morning dawned bright and beautiful, and as our traveler struck north he thought he never saw a more lovely country. The prairie was of a gentle, undulating character, covered with a fine growth of grass and interspersed with belts of timber—hickory, oak, ash, elm, cottonwood and black walnut. Numerous streams crossed the country, along the banks of which the wild plum and crab-apple grew in the greatest luxuriance. The soil was a fine, deep, dark loam. The woods and streams abounded in game. The chattering squirrel ran across the road or, perched on a stump, scolded like a fish-woman; the shy rabbit loped along under the shade of the bushes; coveys of quails from time to time rose whirring in the air; and on passing the creeks and water pools many a wild duck flew away on clamorous wing. Only the road was deserted. In the entire distance he met not a single individual. No farmers were at work in the fields; no loaded teams wended their way to town; no market wagons filled with noisy lads,

rosy lasses, or aged parents, went clattering home with recently acquired stores of dry goods and groceries. Even the few houses along the road looked deserted—in one or two the doors and windows were jealously closed, and in a few others the widely open door and broken windows revealed empty desolation within.

“About half way between Trenton and Chillicothe stood two farm-houses a short distance from the road which were some months afterward the scene of a terrible tragedy that to-day invests the neighborhood with a strange horror. Again a few blackened beams, a pile of crumbling brick or stone, showed where a house had been. What had happened here? What had become of the inhabitants? Happily for the traveler’s peace of mind he did not know then, nor until long afterward, for those who knew of these occurrences were very reluctant to speak about them.

“Our traveler, however, arrived safely in Trenton, which he found to be a town of perhaps seventy or eighty houses, clustered irregularly around a square brick building, the county house. The appearance of the place was not such as to impress a stranger very favorably. Instead of being located on one of the fine prairies with which Grundy county abounds, the town was built on and between a number of scraggy bluffs adjacent to Grand River. These bluffs had been washed out of all shape by rains, and cut into gullies so deep that some of the streets were impassable. The streets were overgrown with a prodigious growth of “jimson” and dog-fennel, which, when in bloom, filled the atmosphere with an odor that was more striking than pleasant. The population was rather heterogeneous. The war had swept off the best part of the people—the young men to join the Union armies; the feeble and weak-kneed in body and loyalty to the more bracing climate of Montana and Oregon.

“In politics Trenton had been Democratic, so much so that in the election of 1860, but two or three votes were cast for Lincoln. Now it was all the other way. Trenton got so loyal it leaned backward; or, rather, when the really patriotic men had joined the army, many rough characters came to the surface who, otherwise, would have remained hidden in their native obscurity, and these ruffians, assuming the garb of loyal men and Republicans, were a disgrace, alike to the cause of the one and the name of the other.

In no State in the Union did men, both Democrats and Republicans, turn out in defense of their country more enthusiastically than in north Missouri; and no county in north Missouri exceeded “loyal old Grundy.”

“Rampant ruffianism made it almost as dangerous for a man to say he was a Democrat, as to say he was a rebel. Even the families of Democrats, whose sons perhaps were in the Union army, were not altogether safe.

“The Rev. Mr. Starr, an infirm Methodist preacher whose only son was in the Union army, and who was on Grierson’s staff in his famous raid to

New Orleans, was subjected to numerous petty persecutions. One was the nailing of a Union flag over his front door, not as a sign of loyalty, but as a mark of disgrace—pretty much of the same character as the red flag nailed to houses suspected of containing small-pox.

“Street fights were common, and it was a poor day that did not afford two or three fights, perhaps coming off at one and the same time.

“The business of the town had suffered a severe shock by the war. Some of the best firms had succumbed; probably the largest amount of trading was done at ‘Moberly’s Corner,’ and carried on chiefly by Wm. C. Benson, who was at that time treasurer of the county.

“The people were frank and hospitable in their manners, and their tastes were simple. They had few amusements. Among the ladies, good looks were then, as well as now, the rule, especially among the girls up to the age of twenty, and plain looks the exception. The writer don’t remember of seeing a really ugly woman except once, and she hailed from an adjoining county. To join in their social recreations, one might easily fancy himself in some primitive acadia, where the shepherds piped to their lassies on wheaten straws; indeed, one favorite game was called ‘Weevily wheat,’ from an artless song of that name. This song was sung by the entire company while marching two and two around a circle. The refrain was:

I won’t have none of your weevily wheat,
I won’t have none of your barley,
For I must have the best of wheat
To bake a cake for Charley—

“The song went on to tell who Charley was and what were his qualifications, thus:

For Charley he is a nice young man,
And Charley he’s a dandy;
And Charley loves to kiss the girls—
As sweet as sugar candy.

“But for the matter of that, each young lady mentally fitted the name to her own particular admirer.

“There was one piano in town, perhaps two, but for good downright ear-piercing music the fife bore off the palm. We may be mistaken, but we believe that the fifer’s stock of music consisted of two pieces, the one he was always playing, at least when we could hear him—and that was daily—the other tune was never heard.

“Pitching dollars into a hole in the ground was a favorite out-door game. It was generally carried on in front of a groggery, and the players were sure to be surrounded by a circle of highly interested spectators, their interest being partly accounted for by the fact that, with western generosity, many of the games were played for ‘drinks for the crowd.’

“Correspondence with the outer world was carried on by means of a hack

which made a tri-weekly trip to Chillicothe. The arrival of the hack was always the signal for a crowd to gather around the post-office, and listen while the address on each letter and paper was called out by the worthy postmistress, Mrs. Collier. When the papers were distributed, they adjourned to some convenient fence corner to hear the news about the war. This was generally read aloud by Mr. A. K. Sykes, who has done more gratuitous work of this kind for the people, than any other man in the county.

"At times the monotony of this life would be broken by a report of a raid of bushwhackers somewhere in the neighborhood, and the men and boys would be hastily gathered together, enrolled as militia, and either stationed as guards on the roads leading to town, or sent off to protect some more threatened or scared locality.

"The writer has a distinct recollection of a certain hurried march to the neighboring town of Edinburgh, taking possession of the college there, and being quartered on the town for a day or two, very much to the disgust of the inhabitants, who appeared more relieved by our departure than overjoyed by our presence.

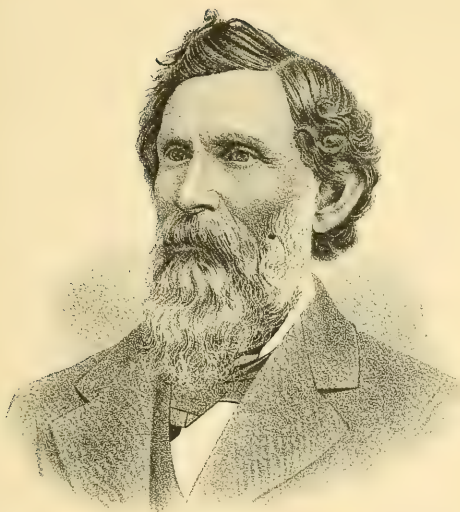
"Truth compels me to say that the militia made no nice distinctions between *meum et tuum*, in the matter of corn and chickens. These militia raids were sometimes more extended, even on occasion going as far as the Missouri River. On one memorable tour the Grundy county militia were gone two weeks, and scoured the counties of Livingston, Ray, Carroll and Caldwell. The militia from Mercer, Harrison, Daviess, Sullivan and Putnam took part in this demonstration, as well as a few companies of Illinois cavalry. The writer, who had never been on horseback before, was mounted on a little scrub of a pony that had a vicious tendency of falling upon its nose every few hundred yards. Two of the heaviest doctors in the county accompanied the men, well laden with lint and bandages. Several preachers also went along, presumably, to attend to the morals of their flock. The company was under the command of Capt. R. A. DeBolt. The first day's march brought them to Chillicothe, where muskets and ammunition were distributed to the men, who were then slightly drilled and the new recruits initiated into the duties of militia men, *i. e.*, stealing fodder and trading horses. As Chillicothe was a friendly town and near home, the first was generally done by moonlight or starlight under the guidance of a more experienced comrade. The latter was performed on the authority of an order issued by our worthy colonel, J. H. Shanklin, directing his men if the inhabitants did not supply them with horses when they needed them, to take them by force.

"The recruits were all apt scholars. Indeed, how could they be otherwise with such teachers? To be sure, the preference was given to rebel corn-cribs and rebel horses, and a Union corn-crib, if empty, was not touched,

and a Union horse, if blind or lame, was considerably left to its owner. The expedition was a grand success. All the more so, perhaps, because it fell in with no bushwhackers. Rebel chickens were plenty, and so were rebel horses, and the men of Grundy helped themselves as coolly to one as to the other, so that the fame of their exploits went through all that region round about. Indeed, it was maliciously said that when the women would hear the Grundy militia were coming they hastily gathered up their children and valuables and hid themselves in the brush. It is hard to say what gave them this notoriety; whether it was from their hungry looks (for by accident or design they had been assigned to the rear of the column where there was but scanty picking), or whether it was because they had so many preachers in their company, and a natural inference in regard to chickens was the consequence—one divine had the bow of his saddle adorned with a defunct rooster, that caused considerable merriment—or whether it was, as the writer suspects to be the fact, because the militia from the neighboring counties when they stole anything and were caught at it invariably said they were from Grundy county. At any rate the Grundy militia got the blame for all the depredations committed, and for years afterward were hated by the people of the river counties even as the Jews hated the Philistines. The truth is, that except taking a little corn-fodder, occasionally borrowing a horse when their own gave out, leaving their name and address with the owner, the Grundy county militia paid their expenses out of their own pockets.

“One beautiful morning down on the Missouri bottom the bugle sounded the companies to fall into line. The tired militia who had been reclining on the grass, or eating their scanty breakfasts, mounted their horses in haste and took their stations in their respective companies. The militia of Grundy, always among the first to obey an order, were soon in their places, wondering what was going to take place next. On their right and left were stationed the various other militia companies composing the expedition and on the extreme left the Illinois cavalry. Some important order was about to be given. Some said that the bushwhackers had escaped and that they would be followed over the river. That was good news, for there was not one there who would not willingly have gone over the Arkansas line if necessary. The officer commanding and his staff were posted some little distance off. Suddenly an adjutant left the group and rode to the place where DeBolt's company was stationed. Halting, he took out a paper and read the following:

“‘WHEREAS, Continual complaints have reached the ears of the commanding officer that the militia company under the command of Captain R. A. DeBolt have been guilty of numerous crimes and misdeeds whereby the morals of the command in general have been very much deteriorated, therefore they are discharged from further participation in this campaign. They are ordered to report in Chillicothe and be discharged.’



Geo. W. Hubbard

"And so the poor militia—victims of unjust suspicion and lying accusation—turned their horses' heads and sadly wended their way in silence over the hills to the right of the encampment and struck out for home. The same evening on halting for the night an examination was made of the entire company, at their own request, to ascertain if any had been guilty of stealing. The result was: One old horse blanket, one curry comb, three onions and twenty ears of corn.

"The greater part of the company had too much respect for themselves to forget, for a single moment, that they were gentlemen and men of honor, and would have scorned to commit the petty crimes with which they were charged.

"Two days afterward the company reached Trenton, where, in the welcome they received, they soon forgot their fatigue, disasters and mortification. In the foregoing sketch, when alluding to the Grundy county militia, DeBolt's company, composed of men living in and about Trenton, was more particularly meant, as that was the company that was so especially *honored* on the Missouri bottom.

"Before the war closed, the disorderly spirits in Trenton, got so outrageous in their conduct, that Col. Shanklin was ordered to take a company, of militia from St. Joe, proceed to Trenton to arrest the violators of the peace, and take them to St. Joe for trial. This was done and Trenton had no more trouble. The war came to a close, and with the return of the heroes who went, happiness and peace settled down, though here and there a mournful face looked out on the silent night, and the gazer thought of her loved one lying dead beneath the stars that twinkled so tremulously in the Southern sky.

"Time passed on, the clouds of war faded away one by one, and instead of the roar of distant cannon, the roll of the emigrant's wagon was heard upon all the roads of Grundy and adjacent counties. Many passed on through, crossing the Missouri River and seeking a home on the distant prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, but many remained and made their homes on the rich prairies that lay between Grand River and Medicine Creek, and none ever regretted having done so. Law and order, peace and plenty, virtue and happiness have existed in old Grundy for many years, and that they may ever continue to do so is the sincere wish of one who came here a stranger and found friends; who came penniless and found a competence; who came a bachelor and found a companion to cheer him to his life's end."

CHAPTER V.

COMING DAWN.

Miscellaneous—Railroads, Look out for the Cars—Its First Officers—Description—County and Town Subscription—Economy—The Jail—The Most Accomplished Unfortunate—Iron Bridge—New Townships—Metes and 'Bounds—Township Registration—Election—Low Assessment on Railroad Property—Poor-farm—The Centennial Year—Hail, Rain and Wind Storm—New Judicial Districts—Wool-grower's Association—First Marriage License—The County Debt.

"Come see what pleasures in our plains abound,
The woods, the fountains, and the flow'ry ground."

The war had not yet come to a close when the people began to take an interest in home improvements. The dawn of peace began to light up the eastern horizon, and although it was not yet known just when it would come, yet it was certain not to be in a far distant future. Thus it was that the people at home came to study the problem of advanced progress, and what would most add to advance the material interests of all, and it fell to railroads to become the *open sesame* of that prosperity.

It was not alone that Grundy county did her duty in furnishing men for the army, but in the matter of taxes she paid her part. In 1862 forty-one counties paid nearly all the taxes and seventy-three paid none. Adair and Harrison were the only two counties in the State that paid the State tax in full. The tax of Grundy county was \$3,725.47, and she paid \$2,745.17, and that was above the average of the other thirty-eight counties which paid a portion of their State tax.

The death of Colonel Tindall, at Shiloh, necessitated another election for a member of the State convention and J. H. Shanklin was elected to fill the important position, and proved a prominent and one of the ablest of its representatives.

In the matter of shinplaster currency a few Trentonites furnished a portion, and found it necessary to get a bill of relief passed through the legislature, which was accomplished upon the ground that all was to be re-deemed.

In 1864, at the fire of the probate judge's office, besides the records of the office, the volumes of decisions of the Supreme Court were also burned. After that the County Court invested \$180 in purchasing a second-hand safe of W. H. Robinson.

In 1865 R. P. Carnes was appointed military claim agent for the county, and in 1866 B. Wyatt was elected supervisor of registration, but removed from the county in 1868, and David C. Pugh was appointed in his place and held the office until it was abolished.

RAILROAD.

The first railroad projected, and in which the people of Grundy county, and more especially Trenton township felt an interest, was the old Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. That road was building west and had surveyed two lines, or partially so, and subscriptions were asked all along the routes. Some of those connected with the road paid Grundy county a visit and the result was that a proposition to subscribe \$25,000 was submitted to the people. The election was held and carried, and the \$25,000 was to be subscribed on condition that the money so voted should be expended within the limits of Grundy county. As the road was farther south, through the next tier of counties below, it was never called for. The election cost the people \$150.

The railroad fever again broke out as early as 1863, even before the close of the war. This time it assumed proportions that gave hope that before it abated the iron horse might come snorting over the prairies and woodland of the county in triumph. The Chillicothe & Des Moines City, which changed to Chicago & Southwestern, and still later to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, was the first road to take practical shape and to promise gratifying results. The history of this road forms a very interesting chapter in the progress of Grundy county, and a full account of its progress and final success will be found full of interest to future generations and to many even of this day. It requires energy and perseverance to accomplish any great work, and fortunately for Grundy county she was blessed with a good many of that kind of people.

CHILLICOTHE AND DES MOINES CITY R. R.

It was believed that the result of the war would bring about a new order of things in the State, and the people along the Grand River country were not slow to partake of this spirit, so that as early as 1864 they procured a charter for the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad, and in February, 1865 a charter was also secured for the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railway Company. It was the design that the people of Iowa should coöperate in the movement to secure a railroad from the capital of Iowa, south through the Grand River country, *via* Brunswick to St. Louis.

In the act creating the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad Company, Dr. James B. Bell, J. J. Clark, J. W. McMillan, J. H. Ellis, John A. Lowe and Robert L. Moore, of Livingston county, Daniel Berry, G. W. Moberly, A. Y. Shanklin, C. Ramage, E. L. Winters, S. Wilson, William Metcalf, William Bennett and William Wyatt, of Grundy county, J. A. Kennedy, John Brown, T. J. Wyatt, A. Lowrey, J. Bradley, John Snyder, J. F. Stevens, I. Patton and F. M. Evans, of Mercer, were made the first board of directors.

On the 6th of June, 1865, a new constitution was adopted which had a provision allowing the people of counties and towns throughout the State to vote aid to the construction of railroads, provided two-thirds of the voters voting at an election for that purpose would vote for such aid. Under this provision in the constitution, the people of Chillicothe and Grundy and Mercer counties coöperating together, finally succeeded in voting a large subscription to the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad Company; to-wit,

The city of Chillicothe voted \$40,000, Grundy county, \$200,000, and Mercer \$200,000 (altogether \$440,000).

So far as Grundy county was concerned, success in voting the \$200,000 came by the hardest work. No less than three elections were held before a two-third vote for the subscription could be obtained. At the fall election in 1866 a proposition to subscribe \$200,000 was defeated; afterward, on the 8th day of January, 1867 the same proposition, at a special election held for that purpose, was again defeated, but the people were determined to have railroad connection with the "outer world," and by their zeal and energy kept on pressing the question and in March, 1868, a mass-meeting was held at which resolutions requesting the County Court to submit the question again were passed. Accordingly, on the 11th of April, 1868, a special election was held and the proposition to subscribe \$200,000 to the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Company was carried by more than a two-third vote, and the people were happy. On the 19th of February, 1868, the very day when the right to meet and organize under the act creating the corporation, expired, fifteen of the charter members met in a called meeting at Chillicothe, and effected a temporary organization by electing Hon. Geo. W. Moberly, president; Hon. Robert S. Moore, secretary; and Wm. Wyatt, treasurer. At a meeting held at Trenton on the 22d of April, 1868, the following named persons were elected directors to serve until the annual election in June following; to-wit, J. H. Shanklin, M. V. Thompson, Wm. Dunlap, Stephen Peery, I. B. Bell, Smith Turner, S. H. Perryman, Ira B. Hyde, Israel Patton, R. B. Ballew, Wm. B. Rogers, H. I. Ally and Peter Cain, who organized by electing Col. J. H. Shanklin, president; S. H. Perryman, secretary; and R. B. Ballew, treasurer. The president's salary was fixed at \$3,500 per annum and expenses, and the secretary's salary, to include services for canvassing for subscriptions of stock to the company, was fixed at \$2,000. At the same meeting, Hon. Ira B. Hyde was appointed attorney for the company, and the treasurer ordered to give a bond for \$50,000. On the 1st day of June a new board was elected substantially the same and the same officers being continued, except that Ira B. Hyde was made secretary, vice Perryman, resigned. The company being now permanently organized and ready for work, the president, secretary and others gave nearly their whole time to the project of building a railroad from Chillicothe, where it would connect with the Brunswick & Chillicothe Road (now

Wabash) north through Grundy and Mercer counties in the direction of Des Moines and of coöperating with a company in Iowa, known as the Chillicothe, Leon & Des Moines Road. Stock books were opened and during the year the total capital stock subscribed amounted to \$451,500, as follows; to-wit,

Grundy county, payable in bonds at eight per cent interest, \$200,000; Mercer county, payable in bonds at eight per cent interest, \$200,000; city of Chillicothe, \$40,000, payable in bonds at eight per cent interest. Private subscriptions—cash, \$3,750, and lands in various conditions, \$7,750.

Steps were at once taken to employ a corps of engineers to locate the road, and early in June, 1868, a strong force was put to work to survey and locate the road, with Peter Markey as chief, and H. N. Armstrong as assistant engineers. This work was vigorously pressed, so that as early as the 10th of February 1869, the road was ready to be let for construction; and on the said 10th of February the contract for grading, bridging and tying the road, from Chillicothe to Princeton, a distance of forty-nine miles, was awarded to Messrs. Nolan & Moore, for \$320,000, in bonds of the company, which proved not to be sufficient. The construction of the road-bed was at once commenced and vigorously prosecuted till in July, when a rainy season set in and almost totally stopped the work, and as no contract for ironing, equipping and operating the road up to this time had been secured, the spirit of criticism was developed, and considerable opposition manifested itself against the further issuing of county bonds in payment of its subscription, which at this time amounted to about \$50,000. The county committee, composed of Hon. A. H. Burkeholder, president, and William V. Denslow and G. A. Spickard, withstood the opposition, and the president of the committee continued to issue bonds as the work on the road progressed, as the committee had agreed to do, and notwithstanding "Black Friday" (27th of September, 1869), and its effect upon the financial condition of the country, which strengthened local opposition, the board of directors and the members of the county courts of Grundy and Mercer counties, met at Trenton, October 19, 1869, and resolved to co-operate together, and go ahead with the construction of the road-bed, and between that time and the 1st of May, 1870, the president of the County Court continued to issue bonds, as the work in the construction of the road progressed, until the entire subscription of the county had been paid in bonds.

About the middle of February, 1870, negotiations were opened between the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad Company and the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, which, on the 20th day of April, 1870, resulted in an agreement as follows: That the Chillicothe & Des Moines Company let and lease to the Chicago & Southwestern Company, all that portion of the road-bed between Princeton and Trenton, and such further

portion south of Trenton as may be necessary to make a convenient crossing of East Fork of Grand River, for the full term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, on the condition that the lessees should, within eighteen months from that time, iron and operate the road. This contract was in the main put into writing on the 3d of June, 1870. Prior to the opening of these negotiations, the people generally had become despondent—there did not seem any way out—no feasible plan in sight to get the road ironed, equipped and operated, because at that time the North Missouri and the Hannibal & St. Joseph roads were loaded down with mortgages, and were unable to undertake any new enterprise. So when the Chicago & Southwestern came in sight, and it became known that the foregoing lease was effected, the people felt that though there had been “groping in the dark,” yet “there was light behind the clouds,” and that the money that the county had furnished was well invested, as the management was better than had been expected, that it would place Grundy county on a great through line of railway, connecting with Chicago and the East on the one side, with the great grain and cattle producing regions of the Southwest, and the people were again happy. And the sequel shows that it was a wise movement, as the completion of the road soon followed, reaching Trenton from the north on the 24th day of June, 1871, and as early as September the road was completed clear through the county, and ready for through business to Leavenworth as early as October, 1871.

In July and August the question of locating the railroad machine-shops agitated the people. The people of Trenton voted \$10,000 and secured about \$3,000 worth of land and offered it to the Chicago & Southwestern, if the company would establish a division round-house and machine-shops at Trenton permanently. The company accepted the proposition and the people were again well satisfied with their investment, as it has made Trenton a first-class town and a splendid home market for the people of the county. In addition to the above, the Chicago & Southwestern Railway company also received \$50,000 in eight per cent bonds, from the town of Trenton, in payment of a subscription voted to the company as early as July, 1869, on the condition that their road should pass through Trenton.

In the contract made on the 20th of April, 1870, between the Chicago & Des Moines Railway Company and the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company, the latter company had the right, at their option, within eighteen months, to complete and operate that portion of the line between Muddy Creek and Chillicothe, belonging to the former, which was then nearly ready for the iron. The Chicago & Southwestern did not, however, elect to complete and operate the same, and after fruitless efforts to get some other corporation to do so, the board of directors sold the ties along that part of their line, and the same remains in an unfinished condition to-day. The board of directors elected in 1868 remained in the board, with very few

changes, till June, 1877, when a new set of men were elected as directors of the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad Company, who at once worked up a feasible plan to iron and operate the road between Trenton and Chillicothe, but the great "railroad strike," that took place in July, 1877 frustrated their plan, and the same was afterward abandoned, and this branch still remains uncompleted. The present management, headed by Judge George Hall as president and E. M. Harber as secretary, is sanguine that at no distant day the road will be completed and operated, and the railroads at Chillicothe and Trenton be connected. It may be added here that while it was originally contemplated to build a railroad from the city of Des Moines, Iowa, south, and down along the Grand River, *via* Brunswick, to St. Louis, the friends of the project succeeded in building a road from Chillicothe to Brunswick, where connection was made with a St. Louis line, and from Trenton to Princeton, leaving a gap between Chillicothe and Trenton and between Princeton and Des Moines in the line as originally designed.

It may here be remarked that the board, who had the management of building the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad, had many difficulties to contend with; mud in the winter and spring of 1869, and a rainy season in the following summer, as well as local criticism and financial embarrassments. Nearly all the capital stock of the company consisted in county bonds, which went off stubbornly at seventy cents on the dollar, and had not the county courts of Grundy and Mercer counties supplemented the efforts of the board, the project doubtless would not have been a success.

In February, 1877, a few months before the old board retired, they published a financial statement concerning the entire labors from April, 1868, which, in substance, shows that the subscribed capital stock by the counties of Grundy and Mercer was all paid; to-wit, \$400,000, which, in the main, was disposed of at seventy cents on the dollar, and realized to the company \$280,000 in cash. That from subscriptions on private stock the company received \$2,439. From the Omaha Railroad Company, on the right of way, the company received \$989. From the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, \$11,000, in aid of construction. From sale of Grundy county bonds in excess of seventy cents, \$450. From sale of Mercer county bonds, in excess of seventy cents, \$591, making a total of actual, available cash funds with which to build the road the sum of \$295,469.50. And the records of the company show that the treasurer of the board paid out the following amounts: For engineering salaries, \$48,226.93; to contractors Nolan and Moore, including work done after Messrs. Nolan and Moore had failed, in cash, \$246,267.18, making a total of \$294,494.11, and leaving a balance of \$575.39 in the treasury, August 25, 1871, and which was afterward paid out.

A casual observation of the foregoing statement will show that the city

of Chillicothe failed to pay her subscription of \$40,000 and which the people of Grundy county regarded, and at the time the city council refused to issue and deliver the bonds, charged as bad faith on the part of Chillicothe.

It may be added that the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad was a mere construction company backed up and indorsed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific which was the real party in interest and which was seeking an outlet to the Missouri River at Leavenworth and the connection the Rock Island has since made at Atchison and Kansas City has made the road through *Grundy a grand trunk line*, between the east and the west.

The foregoing is a concise and succinct description of the birth, growth and development of the first railroad built through the county, and is a sufficient statement, for this volume, of the public spirit of her citizens in voting aid for the construction of the road, as well as the public services, the zeal and determination manifested by some of her citizens who took a government official grant in the first successful railroad enterprise of the county.

The following bit of history will show the spirit of perseverance, which characterized the efforts of the citizens of Grundy county to secure railroad connections. In 1850 a proposition of \$25,000 was voted to the aid of the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. \$500 were expended by the County Court in 1866 in surveying routes through the county for the location of the Chillicothe & Des Moines Railroad.

A proposition to subscribe \$200,000 to the Chillicothe & Des Moines Railroad was voted down at the November election in 1866, and the same was again voted down on the 8th of January, 1867, but was carried at a special election on the 11th of April, 1868. At the July term of the County Court in 1869, orders were made submitting the question to the people of subscribing \$150,000 to the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company and \$150,000 to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company and \$50,000 to the Brookfield & Trenton Railroad Company but these propositions all failed.

TOWNSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In May, 1870, the township of Madison voted down a proposition to vote \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company. On the 20th of July, 1871, Marion township voted \$50,000 to the capital stock of the Lexington & Utica Railroad Company. In the spring of 1873 Madison township voted down a proposition to subscribe \$25,000 to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad and Marion township carried a like proposition and Trenton township voted \$50,000 to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad at the same time. On the 22d of October, 1875, Marion township voted \$15,000 more to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The city of Trenton voted \$50,000 to the capital stock of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company in the month of July, 1869, \$50,000 to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Road in October, 1875, \$50,000 to the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad Company in November, 1875, and \$13,000 for the repair and machine-shops in 1871; all together out of the various propositions \$528,000 of county, town and township subscriptions were carried by a two-third vote as the law required, and bonds by the county and city of Trenton to the amount of \$263,000 were issued. The respective railroads to which the remainder of the subscriptions were voted never complied with the conditions of the subscriptions and hence the same were never paid in bonds. The last effort of the people of Trenton and vicinity made to secure further railroad connection was in July, 1880, which resulted in raising \$40,000 by private subscriptions to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Road payable in one and two years on the condition that the road would be built through the corporate limits of Trenton by the first of July, 1881, so that the subscriptions, both public and private, amount to a little over \$300,000 but in return for this the people of the county have secured railroad property of an assessed value of nearly \$400,000.

ECONOMY.

The county judges still continued to hold to the policy of economy, and while allowing the probate judge \$10 per month in excess of fees, knocked off sixty dollars in a lump they had agreed to pay him. Judge Burkeholder made an application for a salary as probate judge, but the court was not in favor of any such extravagance and concluded that Judge Burkeholder could live on glory and such occasional fees as he could pick up, and this closes the year 1867, for that refusal was dated December 31, 1867.

The jail, however, is deserving of mention. It was ordered built in January and completed June 4th. It was a building which for its beauty and strength particularly pleased the editor of the *Trenton Republican*, who took occasion to say: "The jail is completed. There are four cells below, and up stairs three rooms for the use of the sheriff and other officers. The plans were by Capt. Herrick; W. H. Smith was the builder." Of the cells the editor says that "they are well ventilated and strong enough to hold the most accomplished unfortunate." This was June 9th, and on June 16th, the next issue, the editor felt constrained to remark, that "the jail was a good deal 'Fuller' the other day than it is now." The facts of the case were that a burglar by the name of Fuller was caught and locked up in one of those cells which were "strong enough to hold the most accomplished unfortunate," and it didn't take but three days to get out, and he was resting about three-fourths of that time. The next week a couple of accused murderers were incarcerated, and they, too, left without bidding

the sheriff good bye. The genial Rogers felt sick, and apologized to the "accomplished unfortunates" and admitted they knew more about jails than he did, and the next jail delivery he simply stated that another "accomplished unfortunate" had left. The editor will confine his judgment to board fences in the future, if allowed to see the posts set.

The iron bridge across the river by the woolen mills cost \$9,000 and was built by the Smith Truss Bridge Company. It was afterward decided to have iron piers and they were added at a cost of \$1,800. The old railroad bridge across the Weldon fork, was rebuilt and this bridge cost \$2,000. The railroad and the machine-shops brought a large number of families here and lumber was in demand.

Twenty saw-mills were in operation in the county in 1870, and then it took three lumber yards to fill the demand. The opening of the first railroad, the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, in the county, took place July 29th, 1871, and an excursion train and party from Chicago came over the line September 25th. The first shipment from the county was from Trenton, and in three days there were sent out twelve cars of stock and six car loads of grain. It will thus be seen that the farmers took prompt advantage of their opportunity.

In 1871 \$150 which were asked for by the Agricultural and Mechanical Association as a donation was disallowed, but \$800 were voted as a yearly compensation to the man who held the office of treasurer.

In the matter of taxation of the railroad, the city of Trenton being a subscriber to the stock, called upon the county for a fair divide. The city's representatives met the County Court, and the basis of the compromise was that the county subscription amounted to \$200,000 and the city's \$64,200 and the taxation it was agreed to divide upon that basis.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.

The new township organization law which passed, and which so far as this county was concerned, by nearly a unanimous vote in its favor, was put in force in Grundy county, by the prompt act of the County Court. "At the November term of the County Court, 1872, the following members of the court being present; viz., G. Williams, James McCane, G. W. Moberly; clerk, W. H. Roberts and N. A. Winters, sheriff, the court proceeded to organize the township into municipal districts as required by the township organization law, at adjourned session of the 26th General Assembly of the state of Missouri, and adopted by the qualified voters of Grundy county at the election held on the 5th day of November, 1872. The township organization law was carried in Grundy county by a vote of 1,205 in its favor, to 33 against it. The boundaries of the several townships were then made, and the county divided into thirteen municipal districts, in place of the original seven which had stood from 1845 to the date of the new districting. The names

of the new metes and bounds of the several municipal divisions seemed to meet with general favor, and no opposition of moment was made against them. The new townships were given the following names:

Washington, Franklin, Myres, Liberty, Marion, Wilson, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Trenton. The order for their several jurisdictions was made by the County Court at the said November term and is of record as follows:

METES AND BOUNDS.

Wilson—It is ordered by the court that all of congressional township No. 60, of range No. 22, lying in Grundy county, Missouri and all that part of township No. 60, of range No. 23, lying east of sections 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32 be a municipal township and named and known as Wilson township.

Marion—Ordered that all the part of township No. 61, of range No. 22, lying in Grundy county, Missouri, and also all that part of township No. 61, range No. 23, lying east of sections No. 5, 8, 17, 20, 29, and 32 be the municipal township of Marion.

Liberty—Ordered that all that part of township No. 62, of range 22, in Grundy county and lying south of sections No. 4, 5 and 6, and all that part of township 62, of range 23, lying south of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, and all that part lying east of sections 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, be known as Liberty township.

Myres—Ordered that all that part of township No. 63, of range No. 22, lying in Grundy county, Missouri, and sections No. 4, 5 and 6, of township No. 62, of range No. 22, and all of sections No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of township No. 62, of range No. 23, and all that part of township No. 63, of range No. 23, in Grundy county, Missouri, and east of sections No. 17, 20, 29 and 32, be known as Myres township.

Franklin—Ordered that all of township No. 63, of range No. 24, lying in Grundy county, Missouri, sections No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30 and 32, of township No. 63, of range No. 23, be the municipal township of Franklin.

Lincoln—Ordered that all of township No. 62, of range No. 24, and sections No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, of township 61, of range No. 23, be named and known as Lincoln township.

Trenton—Ordered that all of township No. 61, of range No. 24, and sections No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of township 61, of range 23, be known and named as Trenton township.

Jackson—Ordered by the court that all of township No. 60, of range No. 24, lying east of Grand River, and sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 31 and 32, of township No. 60, of range No. 23, be named and known as Jackson township.

Jefferson—Ordered by the court that all of township No. 60, of range

No. 24, lying west of Grand River, and all of township No. 60, of range No. 25, be known as Jefferson township.

Madison—Ordered that all of township No. 61, of range No. 25, lying west of Grand River be known as Madison township.

Harrison—Ordered that all of township No. 61, of range No. 25, lying east of Grand River, and all of township No. 62, of range No. 25, lying east of Grand River be known as Harrison township.

Washington—Ordered that all that part of township No. 63, of range No. 25, lying east of Grand River, and lying in Grundy county be known as Washington township.

Taylor—Ordered by the court that all that part of township No. 62, of range No. 25, lying west of Grand River, and all that part of township No. 63, of range No. 25, lying west of Grand River, and in Grundy county, Missouri, be known as Taylor township.

These townships with their present metes and bounds constitute the municipal divisions of Grundy county and are correctly represented by a map made by B. F. Thomas, with the exception of the northeast corner of Madison township, which is north and east of Thompson River. This corner, next to the Trenton township line, is a part of Harrison township, the Thompson Fork being the township line between Taylor and Madison, and Harrison. It has been thought by some that the County Court erred in not making the Grand River and East Fork the township line of both Madison and Harrison townships, as was and is that of Jefferson.

The two constitutional amendments were carried at the same time of the township organization—the first by 1,821 to 182, and the second 1,943 to 122 votes against. As the registration law was in force the county court appointed registers for the several townships, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Wilson, F. M. Lawhead; Marion, Geo. W. Payton; Liberty, S. J. Atkinson; Myres, Lewis Meyers; Franklin, T. J. Wyatt; Lincoln, Edward Chambers; Trenton, J. M. Leedy; Jackson, Nathan Arnold; Jefferson, Robt. Laird; Madison, And. McClure; Taylor, Sparks McClure; Harrison, Isaac Veach; Washington, Wysom Fox.

Under this new township organization law five judges were to be elected instead of three—one to be elected at large, and the other four by districts. The election took place in May, 1873, and the question of license or no license was voted on at the same election. The judges elected were: at large, Judge Valentine Briegel of Lincoln township, and in the districts as follows: first district, Clement A. Conrad; second district, Felix Wild; third district, Casy Tate; fourth district, Marshall Humphreys; Judge Briegel being president of the court, or presiding justice. There was to be a new county judge elected every year, and, therefore, the district judges drew for their respective terms: Judge Tate, one year; Judge Wild, two

years; Judge Humphreys, three years, and Judge Conrad, four years; the judge at large holding for the full term of four years.

The liquor question was decided in favor of license by a vote of 714 in favor to 431 against. The spirit of the old pioneer still held sway, and a little for the stomach's sake was not voted a crime.

At the June term the County Court took up the question of license, as the same had been carried by a majority of 283 votes in a poll of about 1,150, and at the above term of the court license was put at the moderate sum of \$600 to sell liquor. This was not relished by the saloon men, and they fought against the price vigorously, and viciously in some respects. They claimed that the vote was a majority sufficient to convince the court not only that the people favored license, but no extortionate rates should be demanded. The six months' license having expired in November, that being the time for which licenses were granted, the County Court revised its charge and reduced it to \$400, with \$50 to the State.

The business of settlement with the collector was decided by the County Court at the October term, 1873, for a monthly settlement, and to further the honesty of both collector and treasurer it was ordered that all county warrants received for taxes, or redeemed at the treasury, should have indorsed on the back of each the amount of principal and interest paid, and the date of such payment.

The belief that the new township organization law would be a boon to the county was more than verified by a much closer collection of taxes, and with far less cost to the county. This was proven very gratifying to the people, and the ground-work of their faith was in the promptness of P. W. Bain, of Lincoln township, who was collector, the first under the new law.

From the *Republican* we find this compliment to not only a trustworthy officer, but an accommodating and genial gentleman. It says:

"Collector Bain made complete settlement of collections on 1873 tax-book with the court last week. He filed the smallest delinquent list that any collector has ever returned. On the personal list there were five hundred and ten names. The tax summed up as follows: State, \$230.24; State interest, \$397.28; county revenue, \$460.40.

"On the land list he returned one thousand, four hundred and seventy tracts with tax as follows: State tax, \$454.81; State interest, \$568.51; county revenue, \$909.62.

"There was due on settlement, after making all due credits: county revenue, \$5,603.33; road fund, \$1,492.04; railroad, \$3,447.61; poor fund, \$1,563.98; bridge fund, \$1,625.37; asylum, \$693.99; dram shop license, \$2,165.48.

LOW ASSESSMENTS.

About this time a note of dissatisfaction was heard in regard to the assessed valuation of the railroad property in Grundy county. The vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road had returned the valuation of the road-bed and other property of the corporation in the county at the sum of \$125,639, and divided the same as follows: Franklin township, \$15,280; Lincoln township, \$21,710; Trenton township, \$54,505 (this included city of Trenton); Jackson township, \$6,381, and Jefferson township at \$27,763; which made the above total of \$125,639. This was a depreciation in value so unprecedented as to rather astonish the people and they gave expression to their views through the County Court, which appointed appraisers to appraise this property at a fair valuation for assessment. Grundy county had invested \$200,000 in the road, Trenton \$64,200, the railroad claimed they had invested in round-house, machine-shops, depots, reservoir, tools, etc., over \$200,000 more, and this sum of actual expenditure of about \$500,000 had got down to one-fourth its original value, when the general supposition was that the property could not be purchased without a considerable advance made on its original cost. The appraisers or committee appointed set to work, and at the next session of the County Court returned the following figures as the total assessed valuation within the county, \$354,376. This seemed to be a fair assessment, being about half of the real value of the property. The next year, 1874, it was assessed at \$354,572. The vice-president was somewhat astounded at this tremendous valuation and there was for a time a disposition to kick, but better counsel prevailed and a full compromise was agreed upon. The road has cost the people of Grundy county a good deal of money, but no one would be willing to give up the property and wealth the railroad has brought to the county for what it cost. And then, again, it is not so much of the wealth and prosperity brought in that made the Rock Island Road so popular with the people. It has given the people an outlet north and south, and has proven, as all railroads are known to be, the pioneer of progressive civilization. It does away with the slow travel of the wagon, it enlarges the crops of the agriculturist and makes transportation light, it causes the stock-raiser to increase the size of his ranch and the number of his cattle, it brings population, for there is an outlet, and when population increases we find schools and churches growing in number and in attendance. The railroads and the press may well be stamped as the true pioneers of progressive civilization. Without them the wilderness would not blossom like the rose in a century.

POOR-FARM.

The necessity of making provision for the poor of the county becoming apparent, the County Court at its March term, which opened on the 7th, 1871, ordered that twenty cents on the one hundred dollars be levied on all taxable property in the county, to be known as the poor-fund, to be used for the purchase and improvement of a poor farm. The court examined a piece of land, containing eighty-four acres, three miles north of Trenton, purchased the same, and ordered suitable buildings to be erected. At the January term, 1872, Geo. W. Gibson was appointed by the court superintendent of the poor-farm for one year, commencing March 1st, 1872. One half acre of this farm was fenced off, in the southeast corner, as a burial-place for the pauper dead. The cost of a pauper burial outfit was fixed at ten dollars for a burial suit and five dollars for a coffin. This price was fixed in 1873. In 1874 bids to furnish coffins for the poor were received and opened by the court, and that of Yerian & McMullen was accepted, it being at the price of one dollar per lineal foot, and all over three feet in length to have raised lids. There was no record kept the first three years of those who had been received at the county house, but at the suggestion of the county physician, the County Court ordered a book of record, and all inmates have their full name entered and such facts as are of value for the identification of all who may be compelled by misfortune to accept a pauper living and fill a pauper's grave. Mr. David Wigle succeeded Mr. Gibson as superintendent of the poor-farm March 1st, 1873, and has continued in office ever since, having proven himself to be the right man in the management of the farm and the poor intrusted to his care. As high as one dollar and fifty cents per week has been allowed for board of those unable to work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sad accident occurred just beyond the city, on the Rock Island Road on August 5th, 1873, when a cow getting on the track was run over, which threw the train from the track, killing a young man named Morgan, fireman, and wounding severely four others.

The County Court, in 1874, took, temporarily, a new departure, and felt disposed to relax that economy which had been chronic in its application to county affairs. They placed licenses for the State at ten dollars, and county, sixty dollars. They even went so far as to appropriate \$150 to the agricultural and mechanical association, to be given as premiums at the fall fair of that year. The swamp land imbroglio, with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was also brought out that year, and an attempt to settle the difference resulted at first in a failure. The court got its blood up, and gave the company ninety days to consider whether they would pay \$2,000 for a quitclaim deed from the county, or the latter would take possession. This was

in November, 1874. This had the desired effect of forcing a negotiation, and the railroad company offered \$1,500 for the said deed. This was at last accepted, in April, 1875, and the great swamp land suit, in prospective, was summarily disposed of for all time.

Not much history has been made the past few years. In fact, the decade from 1870 to 1880 was barren of stirring incidents. Peace and prosperity hovered over the land. The crops of all kinds were good, advancing steadily in wealth and population, and a general state of good health pervaded the Grand River country. The wool crop of 1875 amounted to 64,270 pounds, and in 1879 this was increased to 105,500 pounds. The iron bridge was completed across Muddy Creek, on the Lindley road, at a cost of \$500, in 1875, the old wooden structure having been carried away by a freshet. This year (1875) was also known as the grasshopper year. There were millions of them, and their stay was in the neighborhood of ten days in Grundy county. They came late, their stay was short, and the damage done so slight as not to be worth recording. The vote on the new State constitution was a feature of the political part of the year 1875, and it was carried by the handsome majority of 249. Or there was in its favor 373 votes, and against it 124.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

The centennial year, 1876, opened with the same outlook of peace, prosperity, and additional happiness over the promised centennial exhibit, at Philadelphia. Many citizens of Grundy county visited that famed exhibition, where was told, in deeds as well as words, the astounding progress in all that makes a country great and prosperous. The world itself stood with wondering eyes, looking at the work a free people had wrought in one century of existence, which the effete monarchies of the old world had taken many centuries to perform. That year was a renewal of the patriotic fires which burned with such intense fierceness in the glorious days of 1776, and which culminated in the eloquence of a Henry, and that glorious and noble declaration which proclaimed a nation of freemen and a spirit to maintain that freedom with their life's blood. The fourth of July, 1876, was duly celebrated by the people of Grundy, and in Trenton, on that day, gathered the sons and daughters of freedom to rejoice at the nation's prosperity and their own happiness. Hon. George H. Hubbell read a short but comprehensive history of Grundy county, and Dr. Coles read a poem well worthy of the author's reputation, and the day was celebrated as no other fourth of July had been for years, because not only was it the fourth of July, but it was the centennial year of our national existence.

On July 6, 1876, the people were surprised and shocked in learning of the death of Wm. H. Mason, resulting from an over dose of opium. He was a young man, highly respected, in the twenty-eighth year of his age,

and the son of John and Amelia Mason. He had been suffering great agony from an attack of neuralgia, and to relieve himself from the torture which he was not able to bear longer, took a dose of opium, but it was believed more than he was aware of, and under its influence died, it being impossible to awaken him from his sleep until death claimed him for its own. He had taken it before for the same complaint, and it had relieved him; but in this last he had evidently made a mistake in the dose, and died from its effects.

In August a contract was entered into with the Missouri Valley Bridge Company for repairing Trenton bridge across Grand River, and to maintain the same for four years in good repair. It was to have a span of 192 feet, double intersections and Pratt truss. The price agreed upon was \$4,876.80. The county, in the January term, 1877, ordered the treasurer a salary of \$200 per annum, from January 1, 1877. The treasurer's bond at that time was \$35,000, with approved sureties. The completion of the new bridge across Grand River having been finished, the court ordered a *new* flooring should be put in the Rainbow bridge across or over the Weldon River, and the old flooring of the Trenton bridge was magnanimously donated by the County Court to Lincoln township for that important work, and at the same time that the court evoked this liberality of spirit, ordered the balance of the old timber of said Trenton bridge to be sold to the highest and best bidder by the sheriff.

The assessed valuation of land and stock for different years had varied somewhat, and in the year 1877 the assessment was far more carefully considered than usual. A fair valuation was at last agreed upon, and this agreement on value has been the basis of future years. The assessment was as follows: Land average for the county, \$5.77 per acre, of which Trenton township was the highest, at \$7.63 per acre, and Taylor township, at \$3.81 per acre, the lowest. Horses were assessed at \$31; mules \$32.25; cattle \$10.75. The same year the National Bank of Trenton was assessed on a capital of \$60,000.

HAIL.

On Sunday, April 20, 1880, a violent rain and hail-storm passed over the north part of the county, and did considerable damage by the breaking of window-glass in Taylor, Harrison and Washington townships. The hail-stones were reported of various sizes, some smooth ones measuring five and a half inches in circumference, while rough ones measured more. The building known as Half Rock Church, in Washington township, was moved from its foundation by the violence of the wind. Judge Spickard, and many of his neighbors in Washington, and Henry Lewis, in Taylor township, suffered the entire destruction of the window-glass in their residences facing the hail, while cattle exposed to the storm were severely injured.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The session of the County Court, on March 4, 1878, made the new judicial districts, as provided for under the new constitution, and in accordance with the law. The first district was composed of the townships of Wilson, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison and Trenton. The second district of Marion, Liberty, Myres, Franklin, Washington, Taylor, Harrison and Lincoln.

The temperance craze struck Grundy county in 1878, and while it probably did little harm, no very lasting good seemed to have resulted. Still there are some pretty strong temperance advocates in the county, and these have exercised a powerful influence for good. Drunken men are the exception and not the rule among the people.

WOOL.

The Wool-growers' Association is still one of the institutions of Grundy and has done much to advance the sheep industry of the county. The care of sheep and improved breeds has caused some pretty heavy fleeces of wool to be produced, and the sheep raisers are taking a just pride in their work. The organization is energetically pursuing its work of improvement. Its president is S. Asher, and secretary, L. Gass. At a competitive shearing in May, 1881, fourteen sheep were sheared, and the fleeces and sheep weighed as follows:

OWNERS.	Sex.	Ages.	Fl'ce.	Car-cass.
Haynes.....	ewe	1	13	51 lbs
Haynes.....	ewe	1	13	50 "
Haynes.....	ram	3	24½	120 "
Asher.....	ewe	1	10½	44 "
Asher.....	ram	2	18¾	91 "
Asher.....	ram	2	20¼	107 "
Asher.....	ram	1	13	77 "
Asher.....	ewe	1	10¾	51 "
Downing.....	ram	3	18½	76 "
Limes.....	ram	4	14½	89 "
Evans.....	ram	4	17	115 "
Griffith.....	ram	2	20¾	96 "
Griffith.....	ewe	2	24-7	77 "
Griffith.....	ram	2	18-13	80 "

The average was just seventeen pounds. Afterward four other fine representatives were sheared; one buck, two years old, twenty-four and three-fourths; said to be the heaviest fleece ever sheared in Grundy county. The other three weighed respectively, twenty and one-half, ram; and sixteen and one-half, and fifteen, ewes. Four bucks sheared eighty-four and three-fourths pounds.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The first marriage license issued from the recorder's office of Grundy county, was to Wm. A. Brock and Sarah F. Atkinson. It was issued on Sunday, June 26th, 1881, the first day that the law went into effect; a second license was issued on the same day, to Wm. C. Urton and Maggie A. Evans.

This is the first license law of the State and is likely to bring in quite a revenue.

The Circuit Court docket at the April term, 1881, showed an even one hundred cases to be disposed of.

THOSE BONDS.

About the time the philosophers of the city of Trenton were delving in the burial mounds of a pre-historic race, the home people put in some practical work in the shape of voting to cancel the present indebtedness of the county by issuing a new series of bonds, drawing six per cent interest to take up the present bonded debt upon which they were paying eight per cent. The vote was taken June 14th and carried by 103 majority, but only a light vote was polled. The city debt was, also, carried by a large majority for the same purpose.

COUNTY DEBT.

The county debt at this writing amounts to \$155,000 and the city debt \$46,000. The new series of 5-20 bonds are now being engraved for both. When received they will be exchanged for the old bonds, or sold at not less than par, and the old bonds purchased with the proceeds. The old bonds are now legally subject to redemption and being at a higher rate of interest, eight per cent, quite a saving is made in issuing the new bonds and taking up the old. Mr. D. C. Pugh, the efficient county clerk, was offered a premium of two per cent, August 29th, 1881, for \$1,000 bonds. The credit of Grundy county stands high.

CHAPTER VI.

RESOURCES.

Central Location—Surface—Coal—Building Stone—Timber and Prairie—Climate—Soil—Cereals—Tobacco—Average Crop—Fruits and Vegetables—Vintage—Grasses—Stock—Number of Head of Live Stock.

“The fatter earth by handling we may find,
With ease distinguished from the meager kind;
Poor soil will crumble into dust; the rich
Will to the fingers cleave like clammy pitch.”

Grundy county has a commanding and central location, in central north Missouri, and in the heart of the rich and prosperous valley of the Grand River. It is bounded on the north by Mercer county; on the east, by Sullivan and Linn; south by Livingston, and on the west by Daviess and Harrison. Its northern border is about twenty-two miles south of the Iowa State line, on the fortieth parallel of latitude, and at an altitude of 900 feet above the water level.

In climate, soil, production and in the face of the country, it has no superior and few equals in the State of Missouri, and at this time presents to the eye a magnificent field of what can be accomplished by the earnest hearts and willing hands of an active, enterprising and educated people. The value of its location is further enhanced by the fact that the counties surrounding are alike rich in the productiveness of their soil, the energy and culture of their people, and that this surrounding is tributary in a large degree to the prosperity of Grundy county and her chief city, Trenton.

ITS SURFACE.

The face of the country is gently undulating and is beautifully diversified by rolling prairie, timbered hills and valleys, with intervals of groves, giving the whole country the appearance of a grand park, especially adapted not only to the wants of man, but to his pleasures. Hills, and vales, and open prairies, here and there patches of woodland, running streams of pure water, springs bubbling up, cool and refreshing their liquid light, building sites with grand views, and mill sites with good water-power, all these tend not only to please the eye, but show plainly to the close observer, the farmer and the manufacturer, the fact that solid wealth, as well as pleasure, can be found within the borders of Grundy county. About two-thirds of the county is prairie, and the remainder woodland. Her prairies, as remarked before, are high and rolling, while her timbered upland and the banks of her running streams are covered with groves of white, burr, red, spotted, pin, black and water oaks, hard and soft maple, white and black shell-bark hickory, grey ash, walnut, elm, hackberry, sycamore, linden, mulberry and cotton-

wood, and a large variety of small growth. The Grand River, the principal stream in the county, is formed by the junction of the Thompson River, coming in from the northwest section of the county until it meets the Weldon or east fork of the river which comes in from the north, about one and a half miles north of Trenton, the county seat, flowing southward, next westward, then curving and winding around the south of the city; thence southerly as far as Chillicothe. From that city it takes a southeasterly course through Livingston county, forming the dividing line between Carroll and Chariton counties, and empties into the waters of the Missouri near Brunswick. Among lesser streams are Big Muddy, Honey Creek and their numerous branches, No Creek and Medicine River, east of the Grand, with Gees, Hickory, Wolf, Coon, Sugar and Middle creeks, west, giving abundant water. This grand water supply is, and can be, supplemented by wells, where excellent water is reached at a depth of from fifteen to fifty feet. In Grand River and Thompson's Fork can be found an abundance of water-power for milling purposes, and it is already utilized to a considerable extent by flouring and saw mills. Other streams have, also, power for milling purposes, and for the present and in the prospective wants of the future, the water-power of Grundy county is complete.

Of other native resources of the county which are likely to have great bearing upon her future prosperity, and which will add largely to the wealth and population are the

COAL AND BUILDING STONE,

which cover a large area, and are found in considerable quantities. Sandstone rock, a good building and macadamizing stone, is found in nearly every section of the county, and in quantity to meet all practical demands. Limestone is also found in large quantities; in fact Grundy county is underlaid with limestone, and the famous blue-grass, which has given Kentucky a world-wide fame, is indigenous to her soil, and has already given her the name of the blue-grass region of Missouri. She will, ere long, become the home of the race-horse and the blooded cattle of the State.

Coal underlies at least two-thirds of the county. Up to the present, little attention has been paid to coal mining. With the exception of the mines worked at the county seat this inexhaustible supply of wealth is yet to be developed.

We have thus placed on record that Grundy county is rich in timber, rich in her prairie lands, while the wealth of a State lies under her soil in limestone, in sandstone and her coal strata. Her water-power can be utilized to add to this aggregate of productiveness, and yet not half has been told. We have spoken of her forests and streams, of the glorious beauty of her prairies and woodland, and the wealth of her mineral resources, but of her soil and its wonderful richness, of her health-giving climate, of her peo-

ple, noted for their energy, enterprise and culture, we have yet to speak. There is beauty and life-giving health enough in her broad fields and boundless prairies to charm even the heart of an anchorite, and draw him from his life of solitude to the bright and charming light of a happier and more glorious day.

Perhaps one of the greatest attractions, and which, when generally known, will make this region of country more sought after, is its

MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE,

caused in a great measure by its splendid drainage system. You find no marshes or stagnant pools to breed malaria, but a climate that gives a spirit and a healthful tone to all forms of life, without the bitter extremes of a northern temperature, and with that mildness which avoids the heat and humidity of the more southern latitudes. It has thus become well known that the valley of the Grand River has no superior in health-giving properties, and that nowhere in the Western States can be found a better or more salubrious climate.

THE SOIL.

The soil of Grundy county can be divided into two parts. That is, the top soil and the subsoil. The quality of the soil, its depth; and the question of tillage are the primary questions which arise to those who make farming their profession. The soil of Grundy county is a rich, black loam, a vegetable mold, varying in depth from six to thirty-six inches on the upland prairies, and in the valleys of the rivers and creeks is an aggregation and deposit of earth, sand and other transported matter forming a rich alluvium, from three to five feet deep, and in its generating and life-giving properties, inexhaustible.

This soil, which has been chemically analyzed, is found to be composed of carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, magnesia, and silicious matter, is easily worked, the plow and the harrow giving it the softness of an ash bed. This salubriousness of climate and richness of soil give a wide range of production, and all the cereals, vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are easily and successfully raised. All seem to be indigenous to the soil. With care and cultivation ample crops are raised, and the husbandman finds no cause to complain. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, corn, hemp, tobacco, millet, sorghum, broom-corn, etc., all of the vegetables, and grasses of which there are several hundred varieties, white and red top clover, all yield abundantly.

CEREALS.

The principal crops grown in the county are wheat, corn, oats, rye and buckwheat, the latter but little sown, the crop of 1880 being but 271 bushels. Corn, from the large quantity raised, is the leading crop, wheat in value

comes next, yet oats exceed wheat in bushels by at least one hundred per cent. Tobacco is grown to the extent of from ten to twelve thousand pounds, the bottom and the uplands producing a good grade.

CORN.

Corn may be considered the leading crop, both in value as well as production. The crop is enormous and taking the size of Grundy it leads in that staple over surrounding counties, excepting Harrison. The crop of Indian corn for 1880 amounted to 1,963,523 bushels. The crop will be increased from year to year as the county becomes more thickly settled, as it is sure and always brings a fair price. Stock raising demands it, cheap corn makes stock raising profitable. There were 53,677 acres of corn planted yielding the above crop.

WHEAT.

Wheat follows corn as a valuable and important crop. The yield in 1880 was 138,440 bushels, and the number of acres sown, 10,329. It is not likely that the area devoted to wheat will be very rapidly increased in this county. Stock raising, grass growing, and pasture and hay lands, will probably prevent any more than the natural increase which would be seeded for the usual surplus over the home supply. The wheat crop is generally a pretty sure one, and the result is a steady showing from year to year, but not an increase that would prove it to have any particular run over other crops. It will always lead, next to corn, as a grain raising crop.

OATS.

Oats are a staple crop and they return a handsome yield of from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. The crop of 1880 amounted to 302,806 bushels, an average, that year, of about twenty-nine bushels per acre. There were sown, for the year, 10,375 acres.

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

There is not much attention paid to these crops. There seems to be but little demand for them. There is no question but what the people could do as well by raising a small patch of buckwheat as to buy it. The number of bushels raised in the county last year was only 271, and undoubtedly ten times that amount was used. It yields prolifically and one acre of buckwheat would supply a family, and, perhaps, as far as it goes it is the equal in value of any other cereal. Rye is also lightly invested in. It is not much used for bread, and the demand has therefore been light. The manufacturer of whisky is not making a very great demand for it in these parts. The crop of 1880 amounted to 11,434 bushels.

TOBACCO.

This is also a light crop in this county. Livingston, the county south, raised a crop last year of 305,073 pounds, while the yield of Grundy county was only 11,755 pounds. There is no question but what tobacco is easy of production, a most profitable plant, and why it should be a leading crop in Livingston and adjoining counties, and so little raised in Grundy, the writer has failed to learn. The crop of 1880 averaged $481\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of tobacco to the acre, which being a light yield may be the cause of so little being planted. It was also but a little over half the yield per acre of the crop in Livingston for the same year.

There is no barley raised in Grundy county, but this is because there is no demand for it.

AVERAGE CROP.

The average crop of the several products grown in Grundy county is a good and just criterion of her value as an agricultural county. There is no evidence that the average production of this county has fallen below the average crop of the State, since the report here printed, but enough is known to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the great average over that of the State, as published in the agricultural report of 1871, is still held by this county. The average of the four leading products in the State of Missouri for the year 1871 was: wheat, 13 4-100 bushels; rye, 17 1-100 bushels; oats, 26 17-100 bushels, and corn, 38 bushels per acre. Grundy county's average for the same year, taken from the same report, gave wheat at twenty bushels; rye, twenty-five; oats, twenty-nine, and corn, forty-five bushels, per acre. This gives wheat and rye an average over that of the State of nearly fifty per cent, while oats and corn were about twenty per cent better. This is sufficient evidence of the good quality and strength of the soil, and places Grundy in the front rank of agricultural counties in the State. In fact, the great excess over the average here shown was not excelled by a half dozen counties in the State. Agriculturally speaking, Grundy county ranks A 1, and this fact should be remembered.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Of course it is to be supposed that a county so rich in soil, with a climate unsurpassed and producing such bountiful crops, would be equally fruitful in the yield of the numerous roots which compose the vegetable kingdom, and the supposition is correct. They are, one and all, you might say, natives of the soil, and their growth as prolific as desired. The mellowness of the ground makes cultivation easy, and while the farmer raises large crops of cereals the garden is not neglected. Still the crops of potatoes, turnips, beets, etc., are not confined to the garden, but are largely

grown for use and profit, by sale. These all do well, give immense yields, and prove to be a first-class auxiliary for stock food. Peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, all find a natural home in the soil of this county. Hops do well, but the demand being light are not much planted. It is thus shown that there is nothing in the vegetable line but what, if planted, will yield an abundant return.

FRUITS.

Fruits are "natives and to the *manor* born"; the correct quotation should be "to the *manner* born," but it does not suit the writer, and it expresses what is meant as first written. The orchard product of Grundy county forms no mean part of her wealth. Nearly, or quite, every farmer has his orchard, and, besides being a paying investment it gives a great deal of pleasure and is very conducive to health. The hot summer season is gone through with a far greater degree of health by the use of fruits in season, and discarding meats, than if not used. The apple, in the State of Missouri, is the king of fruit, and it can be grown in no greater perfection than within the borders of this county. The varieties are numerous. There is the summer apple, the fall apple and the winter apple, and of each, especially the two last, there are a wonderful number of different kinds, all having some special claim to the attention of the farmer. As a result of the examination into the merits of north central Missouri as a fruit-growing country, the remarks of a distinguished pomologist, in regard to the apple, are given. He said: "The counties of north central Missouri, and in the valley of the Grand River, can show apples in as great a variety and excellence as any ten States outside of Missouri." This, coming from one who had made fruit-culture a study, is sufficient evidence of the value of this section in that line.

The orchard product is not confined, by any means, to the apple. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, quinces, nectarines, etc., all grow well, and are equally at home with the apple in this soil and climate. Both peaches and pears have their seasons of failure, but there are always enough for home consumption, except in unprecedented bad years. A very fine peach is grown, and there are several kinds which are very palatable, being of a most delicious flavor. The pear grows to a large size, is very rich and luscious, and resembles the California pear in size and appearance. Neither the peach nor pear crop is as certain as the apple, still the peach is largely grown throughout the county. A good year for peaches is a good year for the farmer who has them for sale. Very few plums are raised, and why is an enigma. Wild plums, about the size of the common blue plum, grow abundantly in the woods and are brought to town for sale, but no other. There are a few trees in towns, grown in gardens, which yield largely, but as yet, like the apricot, nectarine and quince, cannot be called a product of

the county. These fruits would all grow and give handsome returns for their cultivation.

CHERRIES.

Cherries are indigenous to the soil and climate, and grow spontaneously. The county, and the town of Trenton, are full of cherry trees, and in an abundant season they are an absolute drug in the market. As nearly everybody raises them the demand is limited. They are "put up" by the housewife in quantities, and cherry wine might be made so as to fill an aching void in the list of temperance drinks.

BERRIES,

Like cherries, are as plentiful as flies in summer. They can all be found in this section. Blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, etc., etc., are to be found in all the gardens, and, with the exception of the currant, in the woods and the corners of the fences. While the market supply, in some years, exceeds the demand, there is no question but what the Grundy county people are a berry-loving and a berry-eating people. Farmers have been seen on the streets of Trenton eating cherries which they had purchased, because they couldn't wait until they returned home, where they had plenty. They were simply hungry, and as every store in town held a supply they didn't propose to starve. They eat all kinds of fruit in season, morning, noon and night, before breakfast, after supper and between meals, and carry more sound health about with them, from one year's end to another, than any other people of any other State can boast. They live way up into the eighties and nineties, and many to a hundred years of age, and if they lived five centuries the people of Grundy would eat fruit and berries to their dying day.

GRAPES.

Grape culture is in its infancy in the State of Missouri; it is in still greater infancy in northern Missouri and in Grundy county. Yet the State is noted for its climate, soil and production as a grape growing State. When its vast resources in the growing of vineyards and in the making of wine shall become fully developed, Missouri will become no more noted in any other branch of industry, nor receive a greater reward or profit from the investment, than in her graperies. The grape flourishes in this county, and a large number of farmers are giving attention to its culture. Both in town and country grape arbors are common, and very many raise enough for home use. The grape has proven so prolific in this county that there are few if any counties in the State that can be found its superior. The leading grape grown is the Concord variety, but the Elvira, Martha, Norton's Virginia Seedling, Cynthiana, Isabella, Clinton, etc., are all

grown, and it is believed that the time cannot be far distant when the vineyards and the production of wine will become an important element in the productive wealth of the county. There are at present but few vineyards of a size that warrant the manufacture of wine, yet it is as evident to all observers as it is well known to all farmers, that grapes will flourish here, and that there are few crops raised on any land planted which will show a better net yield to the acre than that set out in a vineyard, and it has astonished the writer somewhat to find a crop so certain, so prolific in its yield and so sure of remuneration, that has been so little cultivated for wine making and exportation. Take the Concord variety; the farmers of Grundy county have given it a preference because of its hardy nature, its great yield and the quality of the wine and quantity produced, yet there are other varieties which are as hardy and equal to the Concord in their rapid growth, and which will yield more pounds of grapes to the acre and make a far superior wine. These are the Elvira, Martha, and Norton's Virginia Seedling. The largest vineyard in the county is that of Judge Valentine Breigel, of Lincoln township, to whom the writer is under obligations for much valuable information in regard to the grape crop, and which will be of great value to all those who propose making grape culture a part of their agricultural work. Judge Breigle has a vineyard of three acres in Concord, and one of two and a half acres in Elvira and Martha, about equally divided.

As it is the intention to make this work not only a history of Grundy county to date, but a valuable book of information and reference, the writer will give a short history of the grape, from the source spoken of above.

Judge Breigel has given several years of his time and a large amount of money in experimenting with no less than twenty-five different varieties of grapes. He has tested them by the light of experience, in regard to soil, climate, quality of grape, quality and quantity of wine, and the hardy nature of those kinds best adapted to the soil of Grundy county. His first choice for fine wines is the Elvira, next the Martha, then the Virginia Seedling and the Concord. Out of the twenty-five varieties, only five proved of value on the soil of this county. These five varieties the judge grows and has discarded all others. For common table wine the Concord leads, and yields on an average 7,500 pounds of grapes to the acre. The Elvira is his favorite, with the Martha a very close second, then comes the Seedling. The Elvira and Martha are the hardiest and the most prolific. They are planted in rows eight feet apart with a space of six feet separating the vines, but it has been found that equal intervals is preferable between rows and vines, and that eight feet is the proper distance, as it gives the vines more room and a freer circulation of air through them. This is what prevents mold or rot. Nine thousand pounds of this grape can be grown to the acre, and they make the best white wine of good body and splendid flavor. A

trial of eight years with the Clinton variety proved them a failure. Twelve to fifteen pounds of these grapes will make a gallon of wine. Norton's Virginia Seedling, while making a rich wine, is not so profitable. It takes fifteen pounds or more to the gallon and requires more care. The Cynthiana will take the place of the Seedling, being both more hardy and prolific, and making a wine fully as marketable as the other.

The vineyard of Judge Breigel has a capacity of 5,000 gallons, and 2,000 gallons were manufactured last year. Miller Lewis, Jacob Mullen, Otto Gehlback and Jacob Breigel all make some wine, but not in large quantities.

We then have the Concord for a good common wine and a hardy grape, and the Elvira, Martha, Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia Seedling for a finer wine. The second and third varieties named are the best, being as hardy and more prolific than the Concord, and produce much richer wine than the two last. There is no trouble to raise these varieties and the profit of wine culture is enormous. Grundy county farmers have had the experiment tried and they now know the kinds best adapted to this climate. The United States is yet to furnish the wines for the world.

GRASSES.

The meadow-lands of Grundy county are found wherever the bottom-lands are, and the rest of the county will grow red and white top clover to perfection. Blue-grass, timothy, alfalfa, or orchard grass are all indigenous to the State and the lands of the county. Quite a large number of farmers have splendid pastures of blue-grass, and orchard, both the most nourishing grasses grown. Cattle not only improve but grow fat on it, and require little more grain than enough to harden the flesh to give it solidity, and make them fit for the market.

The hay crop of Grundy county is a valuable one. Good meadow land will give from one and a half to three tons of hay per acre, and it brings good prices. Of course a country so rich in grasses is the one for stock, and that is why this county has already become noted as a splendid one for stock-raisers. It has no superior in the State.

HORSES.

As we have just said, this county is already noted for its fine stock. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and mules are not only numerous already, but are rapidly increasing. The stock men are taking especial pains to secure the best breeds to be found, and where purchased to give them every care and attention. The farmers have given greater attention to draught horses and roadsters than to racing and trotting stock, but the latter is now being sought after, and it will not be long before the native blooded stock will be added to the record of fine horses. The high prices which good trotters

always command in the market, should be an incentive to the farmers to look well after their breed of horses, as well as of cattle, sheep and hogs. Of late the success upon the grounds of the agricultural and mechanical expositions, have brought more prominently before the farmers the value of blooded horses, and if they are wise they will give close attention to this branch of the farm business. It is as easy to raise a thorough-bred colt as a scrub, and when grown it is worth half a dozen of them.

The same grasses grow here and are as nourishing as the famed blue-grass region of Kentucky, and it only requires some of the skill, judgment and care here to compete with that celebrated land of noble women, brave men and splended blooded stock. However, it will not be long before breeders of fine horses in this county will try the mettle of the racers and trotters of other States with the native trotters and racers, products of their own raising.

CATTLE.

Cattle raising has been the pride of the farmers of Grundy county, and they have given a good deal of care and spent considerable money to secure the best stock. It has paid them well, and even at this day they are embarking in it largely. The Short-Horn leads up to date; they have proven very profitable so that other breeds have found but little favor. The great superiority of the Short-Horn over the native strains, and the very excellent results in crossing shown, by the decided improvement exhibited in the latter, had satisfied the farmer that the heights of excellence had been obtained in securing the possession of the Short-Horn. This has caused very little desire to examine into the merits of other breeds which are now coming forward, such as the Hereford and the Jerseys.

These latter are quietly and gradually gaining a foothold. Whether the former of the two last mentioned will outstrip the Short-Horn is doubtful, but there is little question but that they will gain, and gain rapidly in the favor and good graces of the stock-raisers of Grundy. It is well known that at not a few of the best fairs and stock sales ever held in this country, the Short-Horn and the Hereford stand side by side competing, and none, possibly excepting the connoisseur of fine stock, could tell which possessed the greater excellence.

THE LITTLE JERSEY COW

is what is astonishing the natives, and what she is capable of doing on the soil of Grundy, this extract from, and comment of, the *Trenton Republican*, fittingly describes:

“Mr. P. H. Yakey informs us that his Jersey cattle, mention of which was made in these columns some time ago, are coming fully up to his expectations. In fact, he is more than pleased with his investment. He has

furnished us the following facts concerning his Jersey heifer, Amy Langdon, H. R., No. 10,656: She dropped calf May 23d, was 21 months and 3 days old. Milk weighed, first day it was saved, $27\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Again the 7th day it weighed 28 pounds, 5 ounces. She ran on pretty good pasture and was fed three quarts of ground feed night and morning, and was kept in the barn lot during the night. She made, during the seven days her milk was kept and churned by itself, 9 pounds and one ounce of butter. She will be two years old on the 20th of August next, having been dropped August 20th, 1879.

"If she does that well before she is two years old, what will she do when she is five? Very few, if any cows of any other stock, when at their prime, can be found to do as well as she does now, and it is reasonable that she will double that amount before three years. There is no question but that the Jersey is the best stock for butter, and there is big money in butter-making. Why should not others imitate his example?"

The introduction of this strain of cattle will undoubtedly do much to turn the attention of the farmers to the dairy business, which can be made as profitable as any other business connected with the farm.

In this connection, it may be stated that a lot of fat cattle, purchased in Grundy county, for the Chicago market, by one of the local dealers, Capt. H. F. Peery, were shipped to Chicago the last week in January, 1877, and numbered 110 head, and the entire lot averaged 2,000 pounds each. One car-load of the above averaged a little over 2,400 pounds each, one weighing 2,500 pounds and another 2,600. The question was very naturally asked, "who could beat it?" The response, if any, was not audible to the farmers of Grundy or the cattle-buyers. This item is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that as a stock raising county Grundy has no superior and but few equals.

SHEEP.

Grundy county is preëminently a sheep county. Water, grasses and corn are abundant, and farmers are paying a good deal of attention to sheep raising. In the last ten years sheep have wonderfully increased, both as regards number and quality. The Merino takes the lead, but the South-Downs and Cotswold are increasing in number. Grundy county is ahead of many counties in the State in regard to her sheep and wool production, and this branch of farming industry is likely to increase. One of her greatest resources in the future will prove to be sheep raising, and its productiveness will be found the equal of any of her many wonderful agricultural resources. The Merinos so far have proved profitable both for wool and mutton, but there is a belief that the South-Down and Cotswold are both hardier breeds. The Merinos need shelter and protection in winter, in fact so do all, but the Merinos, if too much exposed, are more apt to

lose their lambs than the other breeds mentioned. In the early raising of sheep it was supposed they could take care of themselves, and little attention was paid them, but like all other domestic animals the sheep well repays good care, while a want of it is likely to be as costly to the farmer as any other stock. The South-Downs are a good mutton sheep, so, also, are the Cotswold, and their hardier nature will be likely to greatly increase their number in the near future. The Merino's wool is short and holds more dirt than the others; in fact, it makes the fleece quite heavy and the clipping is very often sold for less by the pound than the Cotswold or South-Down. The Cotswold, from what can be gathered from the farmer, is likely to become a prime favorite. The wool is long, of fine thread, and in size larger. They are, therefore, for mutton, superior to the Merino. Their clip will average from ten to ten and a half pounds. Some of this breed, on account of size, have sold as high as eight dollars and the pelt was reserved, this too, at eighteen months old. This gives the judgment of the farmer at this day as preferring the Cotswold and Merinos, and next to these the South-Down. As this judgment is founded upon actual tests of their value, the new settler in this county need try no experiments.

HOGS.

are a staple product, both for home consumption and for foreign export, and they form no inconsiderable revenue to the Rock Island Railroad in their transportation. The hog crop ranks among the best in the county, and its productiveness is sure and its profits for the last few years have been fair. There is nothing to prevent this stock from advancing rapidly, for the climate, soil and products are peculiarly fitted to make it a splendid and remunerating success. The manner in which the people have taken advantage of the rich and peculiar resources of the county has shown not only their hard practical sense and education, but that they, seeing the course which would lead to its greatest production, promptly and successfully adapted themselves to the work in hand. Swine breeding forms an interesting chapter in the farming interest of Grundy county. The common hog of the early day was known or called the "Hazel Splitter." He was a long, lank animal, long in the legs as well as in body, and in early spring when the mast in the woods had become scarce he well represented his name. Putting up and feeding was not the fortune of the hog of the early settlers. A good year for mast was the hog's glory and he got fat, and man profited by killing him, but a failure of this wild crop of swine food changed all this, and man and hog both suffered in those early days accordingly. The race-horse style of hog, and they were almost as fleet, of the "Hazel Splitter," gave way at last to the breed known as the "Irish Granger," a hog imported from Illinois. This improved the original strain, giving more body, but not decreasing the legs or running gear

much. The Grass breed or Suffolk, came next, a short stubby animal of early maturity, and nearly all fat. They failed to meet expectation, and so the "Chester White" was tried by a few, then came the Berkshire. These latter have proven good, but in the early days when allowed to roam in the woods in droves, got a little too wild; outside of this the farmers took to the Berkshire. The Poland-China came last, and of all the breeds introduced into Grundy county it probably stands the highest. It is a domestic animal and failed to catch any of the wild notions of the favorite Berkshire. It grows rapidly, gains flesh easily, and, in fact, is a hog all over. For the past few years the Poland and Berkshire have become the favorite and the standard breeds.

MULES.

It has been only a few years back since attention has been given to raising mules for a market. Some very fine animals have been raised in this county, and the traffic in these useful animals has largely increased the past few years. Why it has not been of large growth is hard to tell. Mule raising can be successfully prosecuted in Grundy county, and the only reason it has not been is probably owing to the fact that there is nothing in the agricultural or stock raising line that cannot be successfully carried on, and the farmer has not reached the mule department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Not only is Grundy county well supplied with coal, and has fine quarries of building stone, and a plentiful supply of timber, but it has, also, potter's clay of a good quality, and probably it is known to but few that a pottery was in actual operation in this county in 1858, 1859 and 1860. The pottery was on Beckner's Creek in Marion township. The clay near the works on the creek was good and more was found on the farm of John Strickers, in Wilson township. This pottery was conducted by Mr. Couch, father of Finman C. Couch, now of Deadwood, Dakota. There is considerable of this ware now in use in Grundy and adjoining counties. Whether a silver mine is one of the resources of Grundy county is yet to be solved, but in the settlement of Taylor township a furnace was found where mineral had been smelted, and from which Furnace Creek takes its name. Small particles of silver were found, but no further development has taken place.

In closing the chapter on Grundy county and its resources, and having given its crops of cereals, the number of its live stock is here added. This number is for the year 1880, or ending April 1, 1881, having been taken in the spring assessment of the latter year. There were: hogs in Grundy county, 24,761; sheep, 19,948; cattle, 16,874; horses, 5,716; mules, 746; asses and jennets, 29.



A. H. Burckholder

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organization—Incorporators—First Officers—New Organization—Board of Directors—Constitution and By-laws—Grounds.

As early as 1859 the farmers of Grundy county began to think of organizing for a county fair. In fact the matter had been talked of for a year or two previous, but did not take definite shape until the fall of 1859, the year above mentioned. It was decided that fall to organize and form an Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and a petition was drawn up and the county canvassed for the required number of signatures to be presented to the County Court for its sanction as a body politic under the corporate name of the "Grundy County Agricultural and Mechanical Society." The order of the court granting the prayer of the petitioners reads:

"R. A. DeBolt presents the petition of fifty citizens, freeholders of the county of Grundy, praying to be organized into a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Grundy County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and the court being satisfied that such petition is signed by at least fifty freeholders of said county, do hereby declare and order that John W. Coleman, Thos. B. Head, John T. Witten, J. R. Merrill, N. M. Holton, W. W. Brooks, Alf. Bleu, S. F. Ellis, G. W. Moberly, J. T. Tindall, C. G. Chandler, R. A. DeBolt, H. W. Lyday, G. W. Parker, A. Evans, W. Waterland, S. Dunham, S. Peery, W. C. Benson, C. S. Homan, Jas. Kennedy, J. F. Thomas, A. Beckner, L. E. Monby, J. H. Shanklin, L. Field, Jas. G. Benson, H. Renfro, M. Arbogast, T. P. Wynn, J. R. Coleman, John Baxter, J. W. Rice, Jas. A. Goodwin, Wm. T. Sherman, W. P. Walhouse, Jas. Lawnut, Geo. H. Hubbell, Jas. E. Estes, Wm. D. McGuire, Jas. Kackley, Jas. Oliver, B. W. W. Elam, J. W. Bagley, Wm. Collier, Jr., Richard Baxter, Geo. Baxter, C. A. Evans, G. M. Evans, J. Field, J. F. Downing, G. W. Hendrix, C. H. Cornwell, J. L. Ragland, D. S. Hendrix, A. J. Spites, C. L. Reynolds, T. J. Coleman, C. S. Stall, G. Songer, J. S. Herbert, C. Evans, S. A. Gaines, A. Y. Shanklin, G. W. Gaines, J. M. England, S. M. Haycraft, Chas. Skinner, Thos. Martin, O. Shinn, R. P. Meuzman, J. A. Lowe, James Wynn, B. F. Fulkerson, B. F. Croome, E. Jones, W. P. Cornwell, W. T. Crawford, be and they are hereby incorporated into a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Grundy County Agricultural and Mechanical Society."

The above order was made of record at the October term of the County Court, 1859. Not much was done, and owing to the civil war of 1861 little was to have been expected. After the war two fairs were held on the high

ground just back of the Presbyterian church on Prospect Street, and succeeded beyond the expectations of those who had given their time and money to make them successful. This was the first step toward the present association which has been so successfully maintained, and its history, its trials, failure and success are here given under a new name.

NORTH MISSOURI CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The history of all successful agricultural, horticultural and mechanical associations are due to the intelligence, enterprise and social qualities of the people. If they are wanting in these they cannot thrive. A unity of interests, directness of purpose and ambitious resolves, is the ground-work of success. We believe in county fairs. Strong, vigorous competition, a desire to become the successful competitor, the honest pride which shows itself when the ribbon is gained, is worthy of all praise. There is nothing sordid in these efforts to win, only a desire on the part of the exhibitor to be known as a successful and skillful worker in the chosen field of his occupation. These associations have become numerous in every section of the country. They bring prominently before the country the advancement made in developing the rich resources of our agricultural bonanza, they add to and shows the quickening pulse of the hands of genius, sharpen the intellect and give hope and encouragement to those who work and delve in the labyrinthian depths of the field of science and of art. By becoming known to all it encourages all, and thus the agricultural association becomes in its field of competition the starting point of many new discoveries which have proven valuable to all classes of citizens. They are in fact the main-springs which develop the richness of our soil, the skill of the husbandman, the magic hand of the artisan and the mechanic, and last, but not least, the intuition, the grace and culture of the glorious womanhood of America.

ITS FIRST ORGANIZATION.

This association was first organized March 9, 1868. After several meetings previous, the assembly of that day was of sufficient character, both in number and influence, to form an association, which has proven of incalculable benefit to the farmers and stock-raisers of the county. After a full consultation and study of the situation the following gentlemen were named as the first board of directors of the North Missouri Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association: Edwin Ryder, Chas. Skinner, H. J. Herrick, G. W. Gibson, Josiah Barnes, G. W. Moberly, C. R. Webster, J. H. Shanklin, J. M. Leedy, Benj. Lockhart and P. H. Yakey. The capital stock was placed at \$5,000 divided into shares of \$10 each. The board of directors proceeded to business by purchasing a beautiful piece of ground, twenty-two and one-half acres, and fenced it with a board fence nine feet high.

The grounds have a natural growth of forest trees, are well set in blue-grass, water plenty, and the face of the grounds somewhat rolling.

The first fair was held in the fall of 1868, commencing September 30th, and lasting three days. The association continued along with varying success for several years. In 1873 an effort was made, it being the sixth annual fair of the association, to organize a grand district fair, to be composed of the counties of Livingston, Daviess, Harrison, Mercer, Sullivan, Linn and Grundy, but failed. The counties favored a district organization, provided each county could have it, but as that could not be, the matter was dropped. Grundy county was central, communication easy, and the grounds in good shape, and an association could have been formed by such a combination that would not only have been a splendid success, but resulted in great and lasting benefit to the whole country around. It would have attracted the farmers and stock-raisers of other States, and they, seeing the magnificent country here, would have tended largely to an increase of that class of population. It was unfortunate and an exhibition of short-sightedness on the part of the farmers of adjoining counties, not at all to their credit. One fair with the combined energies of the farmers in all these counties would be worth a dozen smaller ones, and while the latter has but a local name and only local effect, the former would have aroused a spirit of emulation reaching far and wide, and north central Missouri would long ere this have become noted, as she is yet destined to be, as the garden of the State.

The ambition of the farmers of Grundy county has, however, exceeded their financial resources in the advancement of this important association, and the stockholders were obliged to succumb to the inevitable. The original company threw up their charter and another organization was formed, taking many of the old members into the new, who had contributed money, time and labor to its varying fortunes. This was in 1876.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The new organization at once proceeded to business, took possession of the grounds, assumed the debts and placed the association on a firm financial basis. The following are the names of the stockholders of the new association: Charles Skinner, Richard Burke, John W. Smith, Peter H. Yakey, Warren Harris, James B. Carnes, John W. Cherry, M. L. Boyles, R. N. Belshe, Jacob Goldenburg, Joseph L. Nichols, Judson Davis, John G. Henley, G. D. Smith, George H. Hubbell, William Holt, Elkano Payne, J. A. Webster, C. A. Evans, William W. Hubbell, John H. Shanklin, George W. Moberly, D. R. Miller, A. J. Spitler, I. Brainerd, William M. Pond, Alonzo Walker, A. Y. Shanklin, James Austin, George W. Smith, Jacob W. Morris, Emory Wild, M. V. Thompson, F. A. Dinsmoor, Henry J. Herrick, Valentine Briegel, A. R. Sate, Jacob R. Custard, Daniel Welch, H. M. Anderson,

William Anderson, R. D. Haley, D. C. Pugh, R. A. DeBolt, B. F. Thomas, Pleasant W. Bain, W. C. Swayze, R. O. Carscadin, J. H. Kerfoot, Arthur Hubbell, George Tindall, George Hall, and M. A. Low.

A board of directors was elected as follows: Charles Skinner, George W. Moberly, John W. Smith, James B. Carnes, William Pond, P. H. Yakey, A. Y. Shanklin, Elkano Payne, George W. Smith, Daniel Welch, Isaiah Brainerd, C. A. Evans, Emory Wild.

Officers—Charles Skinner,* president; P. H. Yakey,† vice-president; John W. Smith, secretary; James B. Carnes, treasurer.

First executive committee—Charles Skinner, P. W. Yakey, J. W. Smith, A. Y. Shanklin, and G. W. Smith.

CONSTITUTION.

The following constitution was adopted unanimously:

ARTICLE 1. The board of directors of this society shall consist of thirteen members, who shall be elected annually. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually, at the first meeting of the board of directors.

ART. 2. The election of the board shall be by ballot, on the second day of the annual fair of each year, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day and the directors elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties the first day of January following, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. 3. The treasurer shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute his bond to the society in the sum of three thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties and the paying over of all money that shall come into his hands, in sums that the board of directors shall from time to time order.

ART. 4. No person shall be an officer who is not a member of the society.

ART. 5. The annual exhibition of the society shall be in the months of September or October of each year.

ART. 6. All articles offered for premiums must be owned by the persons offering the same, or by the members of his or her family.

ART. 7. Awarding committees of three persons each shall be annually appointed by the board of directors of the society, for judging the different classes of articles offered in competition, and awarding premiums for the same. If not present when called, a committee will be appointed by the superintendent of that class.

ART. 8. A list of articles on which premiums are to be awarded by the

*Charles Skinner, elected president, was the first president of the old association and the only one, and is its president to this day, having been elected annually since its last, as well as its first organization. He has proved a competent and faithful officer.

†George W. Moberly was elected vice-president, but declined.

society, shall be published at least a month previous to the day of the exhibition.

ART. 9. Competitors for premiums on crops shall be required to have the grounds accurately measured by some competent person, whose statements shall be verified by affidavit.

ART. 10. Premiums on grain and grass crops shall not be awarded for less than one acre, and root crops not less than one-fourth of an acre. The whole quantity produced on the ground specified shall be measured or weighed—root crops to be estimated by weight (divested of the tops), sixty pounds to the bushel, and grain crops to be measured or weighed by the usual standards. The rules in relation to other crops are to be agreed on by the board of directors.

ART. 11. When articles or animals are deemed unworthy of a premium, the judges must refuse to award one.

ART. 12. A report shall annually be made by the president and secretary to the State Agricultural Society, embracing, first, a copy of the printed list of premiums offered and awarded by the society, together with an abstract of the treasurer's report; second, the statement of the competitors for premiums on crops and improvements; third, a report giving a general account of the proceedings of the society, the number of members and the prospect of its progress, usefulness, etc., a statement of the principal kinds of agricultural products in the county, and, so far as practical, the aggregate amount of the same, the value, amount, price of products in market, and such information as may aid the State board in keeping a statistical statement of the products of our county.

ART. 13. The constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the board of directors by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. All entries must be made by noon of the second day of the fair and not afterward, unless by order of the executive committee.

ART. 2. Competitors for premiums on stock will be required to furnish the secretary with a statement of the ages of stock on exhibition, and in case false statements are made, the premium will be forfeited.

ART. 3. No member of a committee shall sit as judge in the class in which he may be a competitor, but his place shall be filled by the superintendent, as in other vacancies, and no competitor shall interfere, or in any manner attempt to influence the opinions of the judges under penalty of forfeiting any award made him.

ART. 4. Persons exhibiting contempt for this society, by tearing off the ribbon placed upon a premium article or animal by the judges, shall be debarred from competing in this society hereafter.

ART. 5. Awarding committees shall make their reports in writing to the secretary, signed by a majority of the same, immediately after their decision.

ART. 6. Persons having stock or manufactured articles to sell may have admission to the ground by paying one dollar for entry of articles for that purpose, provided they do not in any way interfere with the operations of the society.

ART. 7. All premiums which may be awarded, if not called for within thirty days next after the fair, will be considered as donated to the society.

ART. 8. No animal or article shall be entered except by or in the name of the actual owner, and if done otherwise the premium will be forfeited, if awarded.

ART. 9. No eating-houses shall be allowed on the ground without permission of the executive committee.

ART. 10. There must be two or more entries to constitute a ring, and if not more than one entry be made, entrance-money will be refunded.

ART. 11. No fast driving will be permitted on the grounds, and the marshal will see that this rule is strictly enforced.

ART. 12. No person shall have access to the secretary's books, nor shall the secretary give information as to entries made in any ring.

ART. 13. All horses and teams admitted at the gates will be assigned to a place within the fair grounds by the marshal.

ART. 14. The blue ribbon shall designate the first premium, and the red the second.

ART. 15. No animal will be allowed to run at large, and to hitch to the trees is positively forbidden. A violation of this rule subjects stock to exclusion from the grounds.

ART. 16. Evidence will be required of animals as breeders that they are not barren, and that they have produced offspring within the past two years.

ART. 17. The marshal shall announce, in the ring, the decision of the awarding committee, which shall be final. He shall be chief of police with power to appoint assistants and make arrests.

ART. 18. All keepers of eating-houses, etc., will be required to lay in their supplies before 8 o'clock each day.

ART. 19. The gates will be open at 7 o'clock A. M. of each day, and at that time every officer is required to be at his post.

ART. 20. The exhibition in the amphitheater will commence on the first day at noon, and on all subsequent days precisely at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until the programme of the day is through.

ART. 21. Until the award has been made, marks of any kind, or other indications of ownership, will not be allowed.

ART. 22. Every article or animal upon the grounds shall, during the fair, be under the control of the board of directors, and whilst every possible precaution will be taken for the safe keeping of the same, the association will, in no case, be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur.

ART. 23. No person, except the awarding committee on duty and officers of the association, will be allowed inside the area whilst the exhibition is going on.

ART. 24. Exhibitors in the amphitheatre must be careful to have the entry card in a conspicuous place on the animal, that the committee may be facilitated thereby in making awards.

ART. 25. If it be ascertained that an exhibitor has made, or caused to be made, any false statement in regard to animal or article exhibited, or if any exhibitor shall attempt to interfere with the judges in the performance of their duties, by letter or otherwise, he shall be excluded from competition.

ART. 26. The exhibition of the stock in the amphitheatre will commence at the time and proceed in the order specified in the programme. Animals not ready at the proper time and place will be ruled out of competition.

ART. 27. Committees are particularly requested not to give encouragement to over-fed animals in the breeding classes.

ART. 28. In judging of blooded stock, regard will be had to the purity of blood, as established by size, form and action, and general characteristics of the various breeds, making proper allowance for age, feed and general circumstances.

ART. 29. Stalls for horses and cattle, and pens for sheep and hogs, will be furnished, as far as practicable, to such as are exhibited. Grain and hay will be furnished on the ground at prime cost. The stalls and pens are numbered and will be assigned in regular rotation.

ART. 30. The president of the association will wear a white, each member of the board of directors a blue, the secretary a red, and the superintendent of the fair ground a yellow rosette, and the marshal and his assistants red scarfs.

ART. 31. Any member of the board of directors failing to attend three consecutive meetings, without a good excuse, shall cease to be a member of said board, and a majority present at any regular meeting shall have power to appoint a successor.

ART. 32. No spirituous, malt or vinous liquors shall be permitted upon the ground or in the neighborhood of the fair.

ART. 33. No gaming of any kind will be permitted within the enclosure or vicinity of the fair ground.

ART. 34. All officers of agricultural societies and members of the press are invited to attend the fair, and will be admitted free.

ART. 35. An auctioneer will be upon the ground each day of the fair to make sales of stock and articles offered, and will charge but a reasonable commission for his services.

ART. 36. The gates to the ground will be opened at 7 o'clock each morning of the fair, and the exhibition will commence at 10 o'clock.

ART. 37. The gate fee will be: Footmen, 25 cents; team and wagon, 25 cents; horse and buggy, 25 cents; saddle-horse, 15 cents.

ART. 38. Persons taking premiums in all classes where no entrance fee is required will receive two-thirds and stockholders three-fourths of premiums offered, except in classes A, B, C, G and H, where full amount will be paid.

ART. 39. Any horse or mare having taken a premium during the fair will not be permitted to compete again for another prize, except in the following rings; viz., For all purposes, speed, roadsters, brood-mare, with colts by her side, and they can take but two premiums at the same fair, after which such animal will be barred from further competition, except as one of a matched pair, sweepstakes and speed.

The by-laws were revised in 1880 by a committee appointed for that purpose composed of the following named gentlemen: Jno. H. Shanklin, W. W. Hubbell, R. A. DeBolt, E. Payne and C. A. Evans, and the above is the late revision and now in force.

The officers of the association for the present year (1881) are: President, Chas. Skinner; vice-president, Geo. W. Smith; secretary, G. D. Smith; corresponding secretary, Geo. Tindall; treasurer, James Austin; marshal, W. W. Hubbell. The grounds are about one mile from the center of the city, just outside of the limits and within about one square of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific division depot of the Wabash Railroad. Considerable improvements have been made the present season, including a fine, new judges' stand, a large and commodious floral hall. A racing meeting was held in June, continuing for three days, and the coming fall meeting of the association promises to be the best the society has ever held.

CHAPTER VIII.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

When Organized—First Officers—List of Granges—Declaration of Purposes—200 Wagons and 10,000 Bushels of Wheat.

The success of the order was very great in the county and it was at its best in 1874. The order had flourished greatly throughout the State, and Grundy county was no exception to the general result. It was, no doubt, of great benefit to the people, especially to the farming community, and so long as the interests of the farmer and the mechanic were the chief end and object of the organization, just so long it flourished, and rapidly added to the material interests of the agricultural element of the State and county where located.

The first organization and adoption of a constitution and by-laws for Grundy county was on August 30, 1873, and the constitution was accepted by a meeting of the order in the city of Trenton. A great many granges had been formed in the county and the central or county organization became an important factor in extending the order until the whole county was a network of granges. The constitution and by-laws were perhaps best expressed in the "declaration of purposes," the minor details relating simply to the rules of the local granges. In 1873 twenty-five granges had been established, and reached their highest number in 1874, when there were thirty-four granges established and in full fellowship.

The first officers of the county grange were as follows: Chairman, E. Ryder; overseer, George Spickard; steward, H. Gregg; A. S. steward, C. S. Mace; chaplain, J. B. Gass; lecturer, Geo. H. Hubbell; treasurer, J. H. Groff; secretary, A. Haynes; gatekeeper, N. W. King; L. A. S. steward, Mrs. E. Ryder.

The groundwork of their faith was a unity of spirit and of action in all things essential, that which was only of personal interest, full liberty in individual action, and charity exercised when wisdom taught that it would do good. As these granges flourished and grew within the county a strong feeling of friendship between all connected with the farming interest sprang up, and to this day there is among the agriculturalists of Grundy county a strong, brotherly affection for one another that has grown stronger as it has grown older.

The following are the correct names of the different orders in this county:

LIST OF GRANGES.

Oak Ridge, No. 204—J. Washburne, master; Y. M. Cantwell, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Hickory Grove, No. 363—James Weigel, master; John Eagle, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Rural Dale, No. 22—E. Ryder, master; Robert Eveland, secretary; Rural Dale post-office.

Blooming Grove, No. 97—H. Gregg, master; W. C. Fenner, secretary; Rural Dale, Missouri.

Goodwill, No. 340—Samuel Wilson, master; Alfred Chapman, secretary; Alpha, Missouri.

Independence—G. G. Jewett, master; J. A. Hall, secretary; Lindley, Missouri.

Defiance, No. 1846—At Winter's school-house, in Liberty township, William Bevans, master; S. J. Adkinson, secretary; post-office Lindley, Missouri.

Pleasant Grove, No. 1848—At Pleasant Grove school-house, in Jackson

Township, Francis Sproull, master; Jas. M. Sproull, secretary; post-office, Farmersville, Missouri.

Lebanon, No. 1819—Fulkerson school-house, in Taylor township, Josiah Clow, master; J. W. Mackley, secretary; post-office Edinburg, Missouri.

Lincoln, No. 115—Aaron Haynes, master; R. K. Carpenter, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Eureka, No. 339—J. B. Gass, master; J. L. Lafferty, secretary; Trenton post-office.

Tindall, No. 165—James Proctor, master; V. Briegel, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Prairie View, No. 202—P. Z. Delano, master; ———— Lebew, secretary; Trenton post-office.

Liberty, No. 164—D. W. Haley, master; J. W. Root, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Friendship, No. 342—Wm. Downing, master; J. H. Willis, secretary; Lindley, Missouri.

Bethel, No. 161—J. H. Merryman, master; C. A. Conrads, secretary; Alpha post-office.

Madison, No. 543—Joshua Casebeer, master; A. R. Tate, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Fair View, No. 471—S. M. Williams, master; J. M. Merrill, secretary; Spickardsville, Missouri.

Grand River, No. 1573—H. S. Lewis, master; J. H. Walker, secretary;

Oriental, No. 163—Geo. Spickard, master; Wm. Spickard, secretary; Spickardsville, Missouri.

Franklin, No. 162—N. W. King, master; J. T. Wyatt, secretary; Spickardsville, Missouri.

Friendship, No. 2—Felix Wild, master; P. W. Thompson, secretary; Buttsville, Missouri.

Commerce—Henry Wharton, master; Daniel Wright, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Edinburg—S. K. Witten, master; W. W. Barnes, secretary; Edinburg, Missouri.

Jefferson—Wm. Collins, master; J. S. Collins, secretary; Jamesport, Missouri.

Muirton, No. 309—C. S. Mace, master; B. F. Snodgrass, secretary; Muirton, Missouri.

Industry, No. 987—James Mack, master; Y. J. Janes, secretary; Farmersville, Missouri.

Perseverence, No. 952—C. H. Longfellow, master; Hiram Smith, secretary; Jamesport, Missouri.

Jefferson, No. 554— ———— master; ———— secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Confidence—Nathan Cravens, master; J. B. Reid, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

North Union—C. Hoffman, master; W. J. Jackson, secretary; Rural Dale, Missouri.

Fidelity—A. Y. Shanklin, master; B. M. Ford, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Harrison—Henry Mason, master; B. C. Oiler, secretary; Trenton, Missouri.

Trenton, No. 108—G. H. Hubbell, master; Warran Harris, secretary; Trenton post-office.

The declaration and purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, that which caused the order to spread so rapidly over the country were of that spirit of brotherly love, and opposition to all manner of oppression, which has gained the heart of a people reared in the cradle of liberty, and staunch defenders of a republican form of government. Could the order have prevented the politician from becoming a feature in its organization, and the efforts of a few aspirants for power and pelf to make it a stepping-stone to their political ambition, it would have flourished to-day as it did a few years ago. As a political party, its successes were of a transitory nature and local effect, yet what reforms they did succeed in carrying out were of essential benefit to the great agricultural interests of the country, and it is to be regretted that the order to this day is not enlarged and united for the work of reform, as declared in its public profession of faith. Believing that these expressions should not die, and that they are the groundwork of a people's interests and prosperity, those principles and purposes for which and under which the noble order flourished are given a place in this history. Future generations can look back with pride to their ancestors who made these declarations the groundwork of their civil and political actions. It will show them that the true spirit of brotherly love and noble manhood inspired their forefathers of this day and generation. The following is the "declaration of purposes" as given forth by the order of the Patrons of Husbandry in convention assembled:

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

"1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

"2. We heartily indorse the motto: 'In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.'

"3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and coöperation; to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate

each other in the labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in the fleece; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently on the probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, selling together, buying together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall continually strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthy rivalry; all selfish ambition. A faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral and social advancement.

"4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations, hence we must dispose with a surplus of middle men; not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them; their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. • We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever; on the contrary, all our acts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests, and tend to bring these two parties into a speedy and economical contract. Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests and that harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence of our declaration of principles of action, 'that individual happiness depends on general prosperity.' We shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the sea-board, or between home producers and consumers, all productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any of the laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism; we are opposed to such a spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies; we long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed

to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and the exorbitant per cent of profit in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

"5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law that the grange, national, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in their meetings, yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the 'greatest good to the greatest number,' but always bear it in mind that no one by becoming a grange member gives up that inalienable right or duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of this country; on the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but faithful, competent and honest men who will stand unflinchingly by our own industrial interests are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every grange member, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality and fairness; protection of the weak; restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are the American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future of our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes. We shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every patron, as the right of a free man, to affiliate with any party that will but carry out his principles.

"6. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization; not because they are professional men, or laborers, but because they have not a suffi-

cient direct interest in toiling, or pasturing the soil, or they may have some interest to conflict with our purposes; but we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial coöperation and to assist in our efforts toward reform, so that we may eventually remove from our midst every vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest coöperation as an omen of our future success.

"7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

"Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman as indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithfully and harmoniously labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and purity of our forefathers."

A memorial to the patrons in the cotton States was also adopted. It is a strong argument in favor of a mixed husbandry in the Southern States instead of expending all the energies of the people of that section in raising a single staple, and gives several strong reasons why the planters of the South should and how they can become self-sustaining.

It was the grand and noble declaration of principles and purposes which gave such strength to the order and caused it in a few short months to become a power for good in the land; to cause monopolists to tremble and extortionists to shake with an apprehension of coming doom. That it should so soon lose its power is much to be regretted, but that its good work lives after it, is seen even to this day. The farmers, the mechanics and the laboring men have found that they are strong enough to rule when joined together in the cause of right, and the same organization will again come to the front when monopolists become tyrants and would oppress and rob those who are their real benefactors. That it checked the railroad cormorants in their insatiable greed is certain, that the money power felt that the Patrons of Husbandry had rights that money kings were bound to respect was more than once illustrated by the lack of that defiant tone so common to those who have secured wealth and usurped power. One of the incidents of the organization of the order in Grundy county is worthy of record and took place in the early fall of 1874. The grange agent at Trenton could not make rates with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad for the shipment of wheat. Rates were offered by the Hannibal & St. Joe at Chillicothe which were acceptable. A meeting was called and the result was that 200 wagons with an aggregate of 10,000 bushels of wheat filed in procession and delivered that wheat to the Hannibal & St. Joe depot at Chillicothe.

CHAPTER IX.

SCHOOLS OF GRUNDY COUNTY.

Educational—Exploring the Records—School Organization—Enumeration in 1847—Number of Children, 1853 and 1854—School Moneys—Progress from 1865—School Commissioners—New Era—Superintendent's Report—School Fund, 1874—Steady Growth—Letter from State Superintendent—School Fund by Townships, 1875-1876—County Superintendent's Report, 1879-1880—Value of School Property and Report for 1881—"The Men Who Have Guided."

" Bid him besides his daily pains employ
To form the tender manners of the boy,
And work him like a waxen babe, with art,
To perfect symmetry in every part."

Schools have been the beacon-lights which have illumined the pathway of civilization from the earliest ages up to the present era of progress and enlightenment. Education has stood the keystone in the arch of all social and intellectual advancement, and as with broad and far-reaching sweep it has spread over the world, the arts and sciences of peace have "smoothed the wrinkles from the brow of grim-visaged war," and relegated to the depths of darkest oblivion the days when conquering armies tread the civilization of the ancients under foot, leaving a country devastated by pillage and plunder to mark the line of march. Learning stepped in, and the physical force of the sword gave way to the intellectual sway of the pen raising man to a higher plane and a nobler aim than the mere acquirement of athletic accomplishment. Mental power began to be looked up to, and from that early day to this, with steady stride the progress of education has been a tour of triumphs "onward and upward" toward the goal of universal knowledge.

When the early pioneer first set foot upon the fertile soil and invaded the leafy forests of Grundy county, the first thing to engage his attention, after the erection of his rude cabin home in western wilds away from the bustle of the world, was the thought of a school for his children, and the deed followed the thought with immediate action. Then the log school-house assumed a prominent place in every settlement, a substantial token of the admiration of the citizens for learning.

From these early evidences of a desire for culture sprang the present comprehensive system which has given to every district in every township good school-houses and a thorough course of study in the various branches of knowledge, and to this influence may be traced the industry and prosperity which permeates every nook and corner of Grundy county, aiding in its growth and development, until to-day she stands in the front rank among counties in the grand old Commonwealth of Missouri.

EXPLORING THE RECORDS.

In going over and exploring the musty records of the past, the first evidence found relating to schools was in the month of June, 1840, at which date the organization of township 61, range 24, into a school-district took place, the first section organized for school purposes in Grundy county covering what is now known as Trenton township, the most populous portion of the county. From this time on schools became frequent, and each township boasted of from one to two school-houses. These institutions of learning were under charge of the township, each was numbered and was controlled by a board of trustees, and the chairman of the several boards of the township constituted the township school-board to which all questions connected with the schools were referred. This system continued in force until the year 1875, when the law was changed, giving to each district full charge of its own school affairs, since which time the schools have made considerable progress. The working of this law, which is still in force, has aided not a little in attainment of the present high standard and perfection of the schools of Grundy county.

On the 4th of August, 1846, the County Court ordered congressional township 62, range 24, to be organized for school purposes, and on the 10th of February of the following year the citizens of said township met at the home of Mr. Samuel Kelso, where the necessary arrangements were made. Mr. Kelso's residence was near the center of what is now known as Lincoln township, but which at that time was embraced in the limits of Trenton township. At the same term of court Mr. Wm. H. Robinson was appointed school-commissioner for Trenton township, and consequently was the first school-commissioner in the county.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

In 1847 a general sentiment seemed to prevail throughout the county in favor of a more thorough organization of the school system, and to that much desired end, at the June term of the County Court, enumerators were appointed to take a census of the children of school age in the various townships in the county, and the following gentlemen were named to perform the duty: James R. Devaul, Franklin township; Samuel Rook, Marion; J. L. Henderson, Trenton; Zela Conkling, Jefferson; Jacob Robbins, Washington; John Priest, Liberty; William Metcalf, Madison. This was the first combined effort on the part of the citizens of the county toward their one cherished object—a uniform school system, affording advantages alike to all portions of the county.

The following year, 1848, the petitions for the organization of townships began to flow in upon the County Court and in March, township 63, range 24, in Washington township, and township 62, range 22, in Liberty, were

organized for school purposes, with Elijah Burgess, Wm. Kent and Royal Williams as commissioners. About this time the first experience of trouble with the finances in Trenton township came up before the May term of the County Court, when the directors of school township 61, range 24, filed a motion to investigate the schools of said township, stating that a deficiency of some hundreds of dollars existed. The investigation was ordered, but as nothing further concerning the matter is to be found upon the record it is supposed everything was made, or found to be, satisfactory.

In May, 1850, the citizens of township 62, range 22, petitioned for an organization for school purposes. This was the same school-district in Liberty township organized in 1848. The petition was granted and Giles Songer was appointed commissioner, and A. Beckner, Wm. Ruckee and George Smith were appointed directors. In April, 1851, Wm. Linney and others presented a petition to organize a school-district in Liberty township 62, range 23, which was duly granted. On November 28th, of the same year, a petition to organize a school-district of township 60, range 22, in Marion township, was also granted, and a meeting for that purpose was held at the home of Washington R. Young, near Dyke's Mill, on Medicine Creek, January 1st, 1852. The next school organization was of township 60, range 24 in Trenton township, and in June, 1853, the first meeting in regard to the matter was held at the house of J. D. Parkins.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN—1853.

The commissioner's record shows a total of 1,781 children in Grundy county in 1853. Of that number the four school-districts of the municipal township of Trenton contained 294; Madison township, with two districts, furnished 314; Jefferson's one district numbered 176; Franklin, with four districts, came forward with 244; Marion's four districts gave a total of 246; Liberty, with five districts, the largest number in the county, footed up 259; Washington, with four districts, completed the list with 240.

SCHOOL MONEY.

The State school money for 1854 amounted to \$748.02, which sum was divided among the townships as follows; Trenton, \$123.48; Madison, \$131.88; Jefferson, \$77.28; Franklin, \$102.48; Marion, \$103.32; Liberty, \$108.78; Washington, \$100.80; amounting to 42 cents per capita on the enumeration of 1853. The township money for the same year amounted in the aggregate to \$633.86, which was apportioned among the twenty-four schools in the county.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT.

The number of children entitled to the benefits and privileges of the public schools in 1854 showed a perceptible increase over the enumeration of the previous year, 2,010 names appearing upon the rolls. The State fund

for 1855, under the above enumeration for that year, reached the sum of \$763.80, an average of thirty-eight cents per head. There were \$849.64 of township money for the same year. The growth of the schools continued, showing gratifying gains in the number in attendance, and also in the additional increase in the State appropriations. The school census of 1855 gave to the county 2,352 children, and the appropriations for the year 1856, which were based upon the above enumeration, amounted to \$1,881.60, or eighty cents per head, from the State, and \$1,260.44 from the townships. In 1856 the number of children of school age showed a total of 2,852, which formed the basis of the school moneys for 1857, the State fund being \$2,224.56, while from the townships were received \$2,623.84. The children numbered 3,226 in 1857, and the appropriations for 1858 showed a corresponding increase, the county adding, for the first time, its quota to the school fund, in the sum of \$533.80; the same year the State furnished \$2,258.20, and the townships \$1,963.58. The enumeration of 1858 contained the names of 3,645 school children, and on the basis of that number \$2,515.05 was the portion of Grundy county from the State fund, the county money amounting to \$187.28, and the townships increasing the sum by \$1,518.16, for the year 1859. The next information we can find is for the year 1862. That year the number of children returned was only 2,380, and the amount of money received from all sources was \$952. The exact manner in which this was divided is, unfortunately, not of record. Some districts which failed to report got nothing. For instance, in 1856 district Nos. 1 and 4, township 62, range 22, failed to call for their apportionment for two years, and it was given to other districts in the same township; and in 1858 township 60, range 23, with four schools-districts, only No. 1 reported, with thirty-three children, and it got the entire money of the districts, amounting to \$336.37. Here closed the official record, as far as can be ascertained, up to the breaking out and during the civil war. In the fall of 1859 a school meeting was called for the election of trustees in Union School No. 1, but in what township or range was not of record. The election was to have been held October 8, 1859, but whether it was or not cannot be told. November 12, 1859, William P. Warmouth and Elijah Burgess were appointed trustees of some school-district. This ends all school reports up to 1863, when Joseph L. Bush, of district 5, township 61, range 22, was appointed, October 6, 1863, trustee for that district. Alexander S. Hughes, October 18, 1863, was appointed for district 4, township 61, range 22. E. L. Webb, Hiram Richardson and Isaac H. Brown were appointed trustees, October 29, 1863, for district No. 1, township No. 63, of range 22; James Dunlap was appointed, December 1, 1863, trustee for district No. 3, township 61, range 24; H. H. Turner, William F. Brown and Thomas Williams were appointed trustees, April 8, 1865, of district No. 1, township No. 60, of range 25, and M. S. Pond, Robert Stephens and John Davis were, on

August 7, 1865, appointed trustees of district No. 4, township No. 60, of range 25. In some of the townships schools continued regularly, as the record of 1862 gives evidence, but there seemed to be but little school funds received from any source for that purpose.

SCHOOL-COMMISSIONER.

No record of a school-commissioner for Grundy county can be found earlier than 1859, when, in September of that year, Judge R. A. DeBolt was appointed to the position which he held by election until November, 1863, when Mr. Geo. H. Hubbell was appointed, holding the office until 1865. Both of these gentlemen labored earnestly in behalf of the educational interests of the county, and must be credited with much that is enduring of the present excellent school system.

In 1864 the County Court, at the February term, made an order in regard to the payment of principal and interest due on the school fund. The war, which had been in progress for nearly three years at that time, had caused a rather unsettled state of affairs to exist regarding school matters, and a custom had prevailed during the time mentioned of receiving Union military bonds as either principal or interest on the common school fund or the township school fund, and the order in question prevented a further receipt of these bonds, except from soldiers who had served in the army for them. Another order was issued by the same court in June, 1865, instructing the treasurer of Grundy county, Missouri, to be authorized to loan the principal and interest on hand of Missouri military bonds belonging to the common school fund of said county, for the term of twelve months, and if not paid at the end of that time, to draw ten per cent interest per annum, payable in United States treasury notes.

NEW ERA.

After the rude shocks and alarms of war had passed away, and Missouri had once more settled down to the enjoyment of peace; when once more the industries of the State sprang into active life and the busy hum and whirr of machinery were heard in cities and towns; when the early whistles called the workmen to their labor, and morning light brought bustle and activity to the farm, then it was that the never flagging interest in the public schools manifested itself, and with undiminished zeal the citizens of Grundy county bended their energies to the work of building up the schools which had languished during the four years of strife. The schools were put upon an enduring basis and the good work progressed rapidly and well. In October of 1867 an enumeration was ordered and the result showed a total of 3,584 children enrolled who were entitled to the benefits of the common school and State school funds, and 4,402 who were entitled to the advantages of the township school money.

The schools, under the nourishing care of an efficient management, continued to grow and flourish until, in 1870, seventy-five school-houses lifted their chimneys toward the blue vault above, and their walls within echoed and reëchoed with childish shouts and childish laughter. The schools were beginning to form a valuable portion of the county's property, and in this same year the round sum of \$62,960 was their total valuation. It was in 1870 that the Trenton high school building was erected, W. H. Smith, contractor, at a cost of \$15,000, \$7,500 in cash, and the same amount in school bonds. The building is of brick, square and substantial, the exact proportions being seventy by seventy feet and two stories in height, situated on a gentle knoll in the resident portion of the city, well located and convenient in all its appliances. The history of its educational management will be found embodied in the history of the city of Trenton.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The condition of the schools was one of constant improvement. Prof. R. C. Norton, one of the best teachers the county ever had, and also superintendent, reported in 1872 eighty primary schools in the county. There was one high school (at Trenton), also three select schools and one college, the latter Grand River College. One colored school in Trenton, with an attendance of twenty-four pupils, completes the school statistics of 1872. The total number of children of school age in Grundy county in 1872 numbered 4,549, of which 3,806 attended school. The colored children numbered but 36 in all. The daily average attendance, 2,617, and the number of schools 82, and the number of school-houses 75. There were 97 teachers employed, 71 of whom were males and 26 females. The average salary paid, \$38 per month for the males, and \$26 for female teachers. The regular income arising from the different funds was reported as follows:

State school fund.....	\$ 2,322.00
County school fund.....	1,948.00
Township school fund.....	1,492.00
School tax, 1872.....	8,335.35
Total.....	\$14,097.35

The total amount of wages paid to teachers was \$7,329, and there were expended in new school buildings and repairs \$3,919.

The total amount of school fund reported for the year 1872 was \$33,288.48. There was little difference in 1873 from the above yearly record, and on January 1, 1874, a full statement of the school fund was made.

SCHOOL FUND—1874.

While the schools seemed to have flourished and the fund to grow, it was evident that for several years there had been a looseness in the management

of the fund arising out of the sales of the sixteenth section. To show first how the matter stood, the County Court ordered a statement giving the school fund as it stood January 1st, 1874. The statement was as follows of the amount of township school fund due each township:

Township 60, range 22.....	\$ 724.40
Township 61, range 22.....	987.17
Township 62, range 22.....	535.00
Township 63, range 22.....	814.04
Township 60, range 23.....	818.00
Township 61, range 23.....	1,137.85
Township 62, range 23.....	895.55
Township 63, range 23.....	569.98
Township 60, range 24.....	1,000.89
Township 61, range 24.....	1,564.86
Township 62, range 24.....	1,482.57
Township 63, range 24.....	820.50
Township 60, range 25.....	1,150.87
Township 61, range 25.....	884.17
Township 62, range 25.....	1,015.51
Township 63, range 25.....	653.46
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Total township fund.....	\$15,054.85
Total common school fund.....	17,339.32
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Total principal.....	\$32,394.17

The county clerk makes the following remarks on the above statement:

"This is the fund from which interest is derived to support the public schools of the county, other than that received from the State and known as State school money, and that arising from taxation. Of course more or less of this \$32,394.17 is worthless, arising from insufficient security and negligence on the part of the County Court of former years. The County Courts since 1866 have taken every precaution to make this fund as secure as possible, the present court having just ordered citations for additional security on all bonds where either of the securities have removed from the county or deceased, and have ordered collections in many cases. They propose, also, to engage a competent person to examine into the solvency of all the bonds, and report to them at a succeeding term."

Grundy county had sold up to January 1st, 1873, eight thousand one hundred and twenty (8,120) acres of school lands, from the sixteenth section and received for the same \$12,560. Of this sum by improper security \$1,307.71 were lost up to that time. The swamp land which was a part of the school fund amounted to 33,255 acres. It is all sold and realized the sum of \$15,434.23 and of this amount by insufficient security and otherwise \$1,864.04 were also lost to the county and the school fund. There has not, perhaps, been all that care necessary in taking charge of the school fund

of Grundy county that should have been, yet the County Court has exercised a judgment worthy of all praise from the fact that nearly all the losses have been by failures caused by misfortune in business and removal of securities, of which no information was given, rather than by any rascality on the part of those who purchased, or their securities. Still a more watchful care will not fail to prove of value to the school fund of Grundy county and of greater credit to the County Court.

STEADY PROGRESS.

There has been steady progress in the schools of the county, and they have continued to increase in number and efficiency. The yearly apportionment has been more regularly called for and the result has proven very satisfactory. Some few districts in the county need to elect more thorough men to their boards of trustees. No man should accept the position who would not only take an interest in education but work for the success of the school.

LETTER FROM THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

The year 1874 opened well for the schools of Grundy county, and notwithstanding there are many older counties in the State, very few, if any, stand higher in the educational department of the State than this county. Exceptionally good teachers, combined with earnest work, have given Grundy county a proud prominence in educational matters. Her advanced progress brought her into notice, and the state superintendent of schools, the Hon. John Monteith, paid Prof. Norton, who was then county superintendent of Grundy county schools, the following high compliment in the year above mentioned. Referring to the change in the county superintendent's office, he says:

The main defects in the new law are, the assessment of teachers to defray the expense of examination for certificates, and the curtailment of the duties and pay of the county school officer. The first named defect will perhaps be offset by a very material reduction in the contingent expenses of the district, such as the amount thereto paid for blanks and for commissions to township treasurers, a fact which will create a strong tendency in the direction of higher wages. The second named defect is the striking off the visitation of schools from the duties of the county school officer.

This is an unfortunate restriction, and if our citizens are desirous of knowing why it was made, let them ask their late representatives. Nearly every member and every senator, without distinction of party or section, advocated or supported this change. This defect is partially, but forcibly offset by a few considerations and facts.

Experience proves that the most effective influence exerted by the county officer upon the schools of his county is the character and quality of the teachers he selects, examines and approves.

Take, for example, the condition of the schools in the county of Grundy, which will compare favorably with the educational conditions of any other county in the State. The superintendent (now commissioner) of that county has held the office for nine years, and yet, during all that time, has drawn almost as small an amount for visitation as has been received for this purpose by any superintendent in the State. The secret of success in this county lies in the fact that Prof. Norton has worked up his schools through his teachers. A thorough, practical teacher at the head of such an educational force, *without* visitation, will effect more than can possibly be accomplished by an officer selected for political and not educational qualifications *with* visitation.

The new school law will have a tendency to retain just such men as Prof. Norton at the head of the schools in each county, far more effectually than did the old law. Under the present regulations the county officer is to be elected at the annual school-district meetings, when the people are gathered together for purely educational purposes.

SCHOOL FUND BY TOWNSHIPS.

The schools for 1875 continued in a flourishing condition, and the total number was 84, not counting Grand River College. The school fund for 1875 and 1876 was apportioned among the several townships as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	No. Schools in T'p.		School Fund.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Wilson.....	8	8	\$ 379.86	\$ 392.04
Marion.....	10	10	460.80	442.03
Liberty.....	6	7	284.16	288.09
Myres.....	6	6	194.88	220.77
Franklin.....	8	8	360.00	388.13
Lincoln.....	7	7	516.48	478.17
Trenton.....	7	7	374.40	408.87
City of Trenton	1	1	746.88	765.27
Jackson.....	5	5	231.36	217.80
Jefferson.....	7	7	392.64	377.19
Madison.....	7	7	352.32	353.43
Harrison.....	3	5	173.68	286.11
Taylor.....	4	4	147.84	148.50
Washington.....	5	5	192.00	201.96
Totals.....	84	87	\$4,809.30	\$4,963.86

The school population of the county was, in 1875, 6,154. Of this number there was an attendance of 5,008; not attending, 1,046. The above we find upon the county records, but in the state superintendent's report it is given at 4,714, and an attendance of 3,842. Just who is to blame for this difference is not mentioned, and doubtless until this book was published the discrepancy was not known to exist. However, this year 1875 was a new school law, and the changes and errors are probably due to the new order of things. While we have given the public school fund for 1876 by

townships, making a gross sum of \$4,963.86, the state superintendent makes \$3,319.92. The value of the school property in the county in 1876 was placed at \$54,750, and the unexpended balance of school money at the close of the year, \$3,522.13. The year 1878 had increased the number of school-houses to seventy-eight. There had been some ten thousand dollars added in new buildings and repairs, and about two thousand more for the necessary apparatus in the different schools. This had been expended from 1876 to 1878, inclusive. This brought up the value of the school property of the county to \$86,579. The public school fund for 1877 and 1878 amounted to \$7,110.43, and there were on hand at the close of the school year \$5,522.60 of school funds. One hundred and sixteen teachers had been employed during the year, and the amount paid them was \$15,504.55, the average salaries of male teachers being \$33.02, and of females \$23.87 per month. There were thirty-eight colored children attended school.

SCHOOLS IN 1880.

There was no halt in the educational department for 1879-80. The schools increased in number and more teachers were needed to impart instruction, and every effort was to still further advance the popular desire and wishes of the people on the part of those who had the schools under their charge. The following will show the principal features of the schools for the year ending July 1, 1880:

Number white children between six and twenty years of age.....	5,149
“ colored children between six and twenty years of age.....	58
Total.....	5,207
Number attending school, white.....	4,872
“ attending school, colored.....	23
Total.....	4,895
Number teachers employed.....	122
“ of school-houses.....	83
“ of school-houses rented.....	1
“ of schools taught.....	84
Amount paid teachers.....	\$16,314.00
Amount township fund.....	\$14,369.38
“ Co. fund, including \$1,235.48, for fines, etc.	24,812.24
Total.....	\$39,181.62
Amount total receipts for the year.....	\$27,177.10
“ total expenditures of the year.....	22,519.15
Amount of balance carried to next school year.....	\$ 4,657.95

1881.

There is but little to be observed that shows a change for the school year ending July 1, 1881, over that of the same date of 1880. The number of school children gives a small increase, being a total of 5,393, of which 5,155 attended school. There were ninety-six white schools and one colored school in operation during the school year, and \$18,071 were paid for teachers' wages, an increase of \$1,754 over the year previous. The eighty-three school-houses are paid for, and two houses had to be rented for school purposes for the year. Other school-houses will be erected soon, as it is not the intention to pay rent longer than to get a sufficiency of scholars to warrant the erection of a permanent school-building. The cost of fuel for the year amounted to \$814.25, and there were paid for repairs and rent \$1,235.50. Besides the regular school funds (State, county and township), there were raised by taxation for the school year just closed, \$12,087.77, the school tax for the year being forty-two cents on the dollar valuation. The value of the school property of Grundy county is \$87,231. The average of the counties throughout the State is \$64,503.52. This shows that Grundy county far exceeds this, her excess being \$22,727.48, an excess that is over one-third the general average. This is a showing that any people may be proud of, and of which few counties can boast.

THE MEN WHO HAVE GUIDED

the schools of Grundy county to their present ennobling and prosperous condition since Messrs. DeBolt and Hubbell closed their duties as school-commissioners have each and all been trained, educated gentlemen, who took pride in their work, and who by energetic labor and faith in the cause of progressive education and a higher order of scholarship have reared a monument to their memory that time will not crumble or decay.

The first who was elected county superintendent after the late war was Prof. R. C. Norton, in 1866, and his successors were:

Prof. John E. Vertrees, elected in.....	1868
Prof. Geo. P. Beard, elected in.....	1870
Prof. R. C. Norton, elected in.....	1872
Prof. R. C. Norton, reëlected in.....	1874
Prof. B. F. Thomas, elected in.....	1876
Prof. T. B. Pratt, elected in.....	1878

Prof. Pratt was reëlected in 1880 and is now superintendent, serving in his second term and giving untiring attention to his duties. The interest in the schools of Grundy county is still unflagging, and the desire is to increase their usefulness by constant endeavor and securing every faculty for their progress. And, in closing, would say that the entire educational interests of Grundy county are grounded upon popular sentiment, enlightened law and liberal and comprehensive management.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANY.

County Map—Cyclone, 1880—Political—Population and its Increase—Census of 1880—Comparison—Official Vote of Grundy County, 1880—Tenth District for 1880—Valuation of Property—Assessment by Townships, 1874—Assessment, 1879—Valuation, 1881—Immigration—Grundy County's Advantages.

COUNTY MAP.

The first attempt at a map of Grundy county was one giving the route of the proposed Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which was sometime in the year 1858, and several lines had been run, but not then located. In 1875 Messrs. John C. Moore & Co., of Quincy, Illinois, proposed to publish a map of Grundy county complete, but they failed to perform their self-allotted task. On their failure Mr. B. F. Thomas took the work in hand and finished the same, giving, with the exception of a slight error in Madison township, a very complete and correct map of Grundy county, giving districts, townships and town lines, and locating the farms and residences of the county as occupied at that time.

CYCLONE.

“What at first was called a ‘gust,’ the same
Hath now a storm’s, anon, a tempest’s name.”

Saturday, April 24, 1880, will be a day somewhat memorable in the history of Grundy county. It was a day of sunshine and storm, of gladness, of fear and trembling. The storm king had risen in his wrath and swept the earth with vengeful hand and a giant’s strength. The gnarled and rugged oak of centuries bowed before his majesty, the lightning shed its baleful ray and lighted up his pathway, and the thunder rolled in unison, making hearts leap with terror.

The morning had been clear and bright, but along about ten o’clock the wind began to rise and its moaning voice gave token of an approaching storm. The dark clouds began to gather in the southwestern sky, and as they arose they grew dark, and black, and more dense. All at once the wind died away, the air was stifling in its closeness, the lightning grew more vivid and appalling in its intensity and brilliancy, the deep tone of the distant thunder came nearer and nearer, seeming to shake the very earth in its onward way. Then again arose that moaning sound—the storm king was coming, and death and destruction marked his pathway. The clouds suddenly became agitated, then began to assume a rotary motion and a funnel shape, and the awe-stricken citizens saw that ominous cloud move swiftly

forward, gathering within its folds, by its whirling motion, all things in its destructive path. It was mid-day, but the darkness began to gather, the gloom to deepen, and the people of Trenton stood spell-bound. The city was directly in the course of the cyclone and nothing but a merciful providence saved a large portion of the town from instant destruction. The faces of the people assumed a ghastly whiteness, and they stood in a stupor as the whirling clouds came rapidly toward the doomed city. They saw no way of escape. Thus standing awe-stricken, the people gazed at the wonderful sight as though fascinated. They could not turn their gaze away, and they seemed powerless to move. All at once the circular mass careened and broke, that part nearest the earth rising as if being drawn to the larger and blacker clouds above, and passed over the northeast corner of the city, deluging it with a heavy fall of rain. The city escaped, but the clouds again united, taking a northeasterly course, and destruction marked its pathway wherever in its ricochetting motion it touched the earth.

It first struck the farm of John B. Gass, who lived about four miles northeast of town, and he became the first victim of its terrible power. His orchard was nearly destroyed, the trees, being either torn up by the roots or twisted off, went flying through the air. Two of his children and a farm hand were caught and wounded by flying missiles before they could reach a place of safety. The outbuildings were blown away and his residence lifted from its foundation and turned partly around, but fortunately without being broken. It was a narrow escape for the family. His brother, Lycurgus, had his house partially unroofed and met with some other damage, but nothing very serious.

The storm-cloud again arose and was heard of at other places. It struck near Edinburg, destroying orchards and fences, carrying away farm implements and wagons, nobody knew where, making a pathway bare of every semblance of living things. No lives were lost, but the escapes were sometimes marvelous.

There was a feeling of relief, and a prayer of thankfulness went up from all hearts when the storm swept by and the bright noonday sun appeared, and was welcomed with joy. Some damage was done at Jamesport, Daviess county, just over the county line. Quite a number of buildings were blown down, the fair grounds seriously damaged, and one man severely wounded. This closes the record of the only cyclone which ever visited Grundy county. Other wind-storms have come and gone, have done some damage, but the storm of April 24, 1880, will be known as the only original cyclone ever seen and felt in this section of country, and there is a unanimous hope that it may be the last.

POLITICAL.

There is but little to be said of the politics of Grundy county. Previous to the war it was very close as between Whigs and Democrats. The Whigs claimed a very small majority, but popular Democrats like Geo. H. Hubbell and John C. Griffin were generally elected. The first election which was of general interest was in 1860, and in that memorable triangular contest the divided Democracy and the Whigs generally avoided the Republican candidate, Lincoln, and voted for Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell. Lincoln received but eighteen votes in the county. This all changed in the presidential election of 1864. November of that year began to show serious signs of the downfall of the Confederate States, and the votes of that year were as decidedly in favor of President Lincoln's second term as they had solidly opposed his first. The vote stood as follows: For Lincoln, 817, for McClellan, seventeen.

From that day until the present, Grundy county, according to her population, has been the banner Republican county of the State. Now and then a Democrat would succeed in getting some unimportant county office, but it wasn't often enough to cause any material change in the general result.

Sometimes this great majority would be cut down in congressional elections. When a citizen of Grundy county got the nomination, local pride had something of a force in the vote.

The elections for 1876 and 1880 tell of a Republican majority which may be said to stand. The excitement and animosities of the civil war had, in a great measure, subsided, and thus is shown its true political proclivities. The vote of 1876 was 1,810 for Hayes and 1,113 for Tilden. In 1880, for Garfield 1,917, and for Hancock 1,102.

From this vote it is clear that Grundy county is likely, for several years at least, to remain a strong Republican county, or whatever name the party may take. There are but few counties in the State which have been so steadfast in their political faith as Grundy, and the outlook is that that faith will abide with her people during the present generation.

INCREASING POPULATION.

The county of Grundy having been organized in 1841, the census of 1850 gives the first record of her population as a county. This was put down at 3,006. During the next decade the gain in population became more rapid, and in 1860 footed up 7,887, a gain of over 150 per cent. This had proven satisfactory, but the dark cloud of civil war now began to spread over the country, and chaos reigned supreme. Grundy county, like all others, had met with demoralization among her people and stagnation in business. At the end of the war, in the spring of 1865, the county could hardly boast of the population of the census of five years before, that of 1860. Peace had,

however, thrown the mantle of her wing over the country. Grundy county took new life, and the car of progress moved more rapidly within her borders. The winter of 1865-66 brought quite a large influx of new settlers, and the remaining four years of the decade, ending 1870, were years of prosperity, and the increase of population over 1860 proved to have been 2,680—the census of 1870 being 10,567. This increase had nearly all been received within the four years mentioned. The following are the census returns of 1870, by townships:

Washington	1,014	Trenton.....	2,934
Franklin.....	1,029	Jefferson.....	874
Liberty.....	1,036	Madison.....	1,396
Marion.....	2,284		
Total.....			<u>10,567</u>

Trenton (town) had a population in 1870 of 920. It was not until the November term of the County Court of 1872 that the county was re-districted into thirteen municipal districts in place of the seven above named. The law known as the township organization law had been passed at the adjourned session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, adopted by the people at the following general election, held November 5, 1872. By order of the County Court at the February term of 1876, the township assessors were required to take the population of their several townships in addition to their duties as assessors. They did so, and in March, 1876, returned to the County Court the following:

POPULATION OF GRUNDY COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

Washington.....	487	Jefferson.....	1,022
Franklin.....	1,025	Madison.....	769
Myres.....	671	Harrison.....	581
Liberty.....	866	Taylor.....	382
Marion.....	1,139	Lincoln.....	1,158
Wilson.....	900	Trenton.....	3,442
Jackson.....	596		
			<u>7,424</u>
	<u>5,684</u>		

Total population of the county.....13,108

From the census returns of 1880 the population of Grundy county, towns and townships, has been returned to the United States Census Bureau at Washington, and the following received is the official report of the United States census for 1880:

GRUNDY COUNTY, TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

Franklin township including Spickardsville.....	1,261
Spickardsville.....	330
Harrison township.....	557
Jackson township.....	540

Jefferson township.....	1,189
Liberty township.....	907
Lincoln township.....	1,170
Myres township.....	750
Madison township including the town of Edinburg.....	1,091
Edinburg.....	174
Taylor township.....	479
Marion township, including the town of Lindley.....	1,307
Lindley.....	269
Trenton township, including the town of Trenton.....	4,493
Trenton.....	3,326
Washington township.....	518
Wilson township, including the town of Alpha.....	941
Alpha.....	128
Total.....	15,201

COMPARISON.

Increase of the population of the State as compared with Grundy county from 1850 to 1880, by decades:

The population of the State of Missouri in 1850 was.....	682,044
In 1860.....	1,182,612

Increase 73 per cent.

Grundy county, 1850.....	3,006
Grundy county, 1860.....	7,887

Increase 160 per cent.

County over State for the decade ending 1860, 87 per cent.

State of Missouri, 1860.....	1,182,012
State of Missouri, 1870.....	1,721,295

Increase nearly 46 per cent.

Grundy county, 1860.....	7,887
Grundy county 1870.....	1,567

Increase 34 per cent.

STATE OF MISSOURI FOR 1880.

The official figures give nearly forty-six per cent as the gain the past decade; Grundy county, thirty-four per cent. Taking the gain then for the last thirty years, and Grundy county has far more than kept up her average in comparison with the State. Or, in other words the State has gained in population in the past thirty years over the population of 1850 about 318 per cent. Grundy county for the same time has increased her population 506 per cent.

The true population of the United States in 1870 was.....	38,925,598
The population of Missouri.....	1,721,295
The population of the United States in 1880.....	50,152,866
The population of Missouri in 1880.....	2,168,804

Missouri is the fifth State in the Union as regards population, only being exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In 1850 Missouri was the thirteenth, and in 1860 the eighth. In 1870 the fifth, and she still retains her position of fifth in 1880.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF GRUNDY COUNTY—1880.

The number of ballots cast in Grundy county at the November election, 1880, taking the vote for governor, showed a total of 3,147; to-wit, Crittenden, Democrat, 1,108; Dyer, Republican, 1,915; Brown, Greenbacker, 124. At the same election the following gentlemen were elected to the offices named: Wesley A. Jacobs, State senator; Thos. J. Taylor, representative; Gavan D. Burgess, circuit judge; Wm. H. Wilson, sheriff; county attorney, Melvin Bingham; John E. Carter, treasurer; Isaiah Brainerd, Freeman Dunlap, Isaac Washburn, county judges.

The vote for Congress was between Mansur, Democrat, and Burrows, Greenbacker. The Republicans declined to make a nomination, giving their support solid for Burrows. The vote was as follows:

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Chas. H. Mansur.	Jos. H. Burrows.	Scatter- ing.
Randolph.....	2,963	1,662	....
Chariton.....	2,945	2,077	....
Linn.....	2,040	2,126	....
Sullivan.....	1,737	1,775	1
Mercer.....	999	1,055	....
Grundy.....	1,096	1,975	....
Livingston.....	1,878	2,354	....
Daviess.....	1,997	2,064	1
Harrison.....	1,564	2,196	4
Total.....	17,219	17,284	6

Majority over Mansur, 65.

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY—ITS VALUATION.

At the close of the civil strife all values were deranged, and it was not until 1867 that the State Board of Equalization accomplished the work of securing, as far as was practical, a uniform system of valuation. Grundy county was growing quite rapidly, the influx of settlers in the fall, and the winter of 1866 and 1867, was the greatest of any one year. There was evidence that peace would continue and that the development of the rich soil, and the wealth of the coal and mining interests of Missouri would occupy

the people for years at least. The State was in debt, and there was need of money to pay the interest of the bonded debt, the redemption of the floating debt, and such uniformities in value of real and personal property of the State as would in a measure assure to the State a certain sum to meet accrued and accruing debts. This was effected in 1867, and the rate of taxation for the State and State interest tax arranged.

IN GRUNDY COUNTY.

The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in Grundy county for the year 1867, was as follows:

Real estate.....	\$ 1,601,984
Horses.....	174,680
Cattle.....	108,120
Hogs.....	39,982
Sheep.....	21,079
Total.....	\$ 1,945,845

The assessment of 1870 shows a very fair, and we might almost say a rapid increase for the three preceding years, the total being for real and personal property \$2,396,127, an increase of \$450,282. In 1872 the assessment of real estate was \$1,737,960, and of personal property \$844,536; total \$2,582,496.

The assessment so far had been uniform, the railroad property forming no inconsiderable part of the amount. From January 1, 1871, to May 1, 1873, the railroad tax had amounted to \$46,800. The railroad company paid during the same time a tax of \$2,545.04. Total railroad tax collected \$49,345.04; of which, after paying accrued interest and warrants, there were left in the treasury to the credit of the railroad fund \$5,345.04.

The valuation of real and personal property in 1874, the only year that the assessment was made by municipal townships, as returned, is given below so that the assessed wealth of each township may be known. The assessment was returned on the 23d of April, and entered of record.

1874.

Real and personal property, Trenton township.....	\$600,183
Real and personal property, Lincoln township.....	255,777
Real and personal property, Marion township.....	245,474
Real and personal property, Wilson township.....	226,991
Real and personal property, Madison township.....	213,271
Real and personal property, Liberty township.....	195,578
Real and personal property, Jackson township.....	188,991
Real and personal property, Jefferson township.....	185,195
Real and personal property, Myres township.....	174,930
Real and personal property, Franklin township.....	119,801
Real and personal property, Harrison township.....	124,035
Real and personal property, Washington township.....	112,480
Real and personal property, Taylor township.....	71,373
Total.....	\$2,764,079



R. A. DeBolt.

From 1874 there has been some considerable variation in the assessment of property in the county. Undoubtedly much of the valuation was high, but Grundy county was in debt, yet she was prospering and while crops were good and prices fair, it was sound economy to lessen the debt and save the drain of interest, which is ever a clog to the financial advancement of any business, let it be of a person or a municipal corporation. There is no disputing the point that a public debt is a curse, and the sooner the books can be brought to a final balance-sheet the better for the people in the aggregate. The assessment of 1875 fell short of that of 1874, being put down at the sum of \$2,728,649, and the same year the assessed valuation of railroad property within the county was \$321,393.59. The railroad company could not see the exact justice of that assessment, claiming that it was at least one hundred per cent too high, in fact, they had previously returned a valuation of the same property at about \$125,000, yet it was clear to all that they had erred far more than the assessor in giving in that sum. They strove for a reduction of this valuation, and were in a measure successful. The valuation of railroad property per mile having since been reduced.

The year 1879 culminated the high assessment, it being the heaviest ever known, and the present year's assessment (1881) still falling short over \$131,000 of the valuation of that year.

In the assessment of 1879 we find that the returns were made in a different form, and we therefore give it in full. The number of acres taxed, as per tax book, was 276,280.27 acres. The real number of acres of land in the county is 273,357.39. The excess taxed being added to from sections which by rivers were cut short in actual acres; the difference in favor of the tax book being nearly 3,000 acres. The stock assessment was placed under the head of "all other property."

ASSESSMENT—1879.

Land, 276,280.27 acres.....	\$ 1,601,960
Town lots, 1,056.....	357,180
Money, bonds and notes.....	237,012
Banks and dealers.....	39,500
All other property.....	668,897
C., R. I. & P., and I. S. & M. N.....	189,141
Insurance companies.....	5,938
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,849
Total.....	\$ 3,101,477

The amount of tax realized on this assessment was in

State and State interest tax.....	\$12,381.90
County, including school, railroad, and railroad sinking fund, etc.....	48,488.90
Total.....	\$60,870.80

VALUATION, 1881.

The assessment the present year has been returned, and the assessors' books show in gross the following valuation:

Valuation of land.....	\$1,552,005.00
“ “ H. & St. Joe Railroad.....	3,520.00
“ “ Town lots.....	376,445.00
“ “ Real estate total.....	1,921,970.00
“ “ Personal property.....	1,037,159.00
Total.....	\$2,969,129.00

The valuation placed upon the land and machine-shops outside of the right of way, was \$50,000. The total difference in the valuation of the railroad property within the county is as follows for the years 1875 and 1881, the latter year's assessment being satisfactory: Valuation, 1875, \$321,393.59; valuation 1881, \$215,979; being a reduction of \$105,414.59.

IMMIGRATION.

To persons seeking homes in the West the county of Grundy offers many advantages over any other portion of the State. Lying in one the northern tiers of counties, the climate is a blending of Northern winters with Southern summers, inviting in its healthful results alike to the new-comer from any portion of this country. Good health and the pleasurable enjoyment of life is the rule in Grundy county.

The soil is rich and fertile, well watered by running streams. The stranger has his choice of acres of rolling prairie or well-grown woodland. The first is unsurpassed as a grazing land, and offers extra inducements to the stock-raiser, whose labor in this direction yields a handsome income. Sheep raising may be attended with a success not attainable in many sheep growing States. The finest breeds may be said to attain their highest perfection in this county, the fleece growing in silky luxuriance, while the meat is firm and solid. Horses and cattle are bred with little trouble. The fine blue-grass pasture lands aiding in the superiority of Grundy county stock. Persons wishing to engage in stock raising will find this county very attractive.

All kinds of agricultural pursuits are well adapted to this county, and the farmer may feel reasonably sure of reaping a generous harvest for his labor. All cereal crops grow here in a greater or lesser degree. Wheat and corn are never failing crops, and as many bushels are produced to the acre as in any part of the State. Oats, rye, barley and buckwheat attain a like success.

Fruits of every variety grow in the greatest abundance and perfection. Orchards are almost as common as pasture lands. Trees growing on the

rich soil of either hillside or valley are very prolific. Fruit culture is one of the most profitable sources of investment in the county, the soil and climate being naturally suited to the work. The cultivation of the grape may be attended with large profit at a very small outlay. Wine making is exceptionally attractive and the extra quality which may be manufactured from Grundy county grapes finds a sure market at very remunerative rates. The horticultural products of this county stand as high as any in the State.

Coal mining is carried on within the limits of Trenton, the county seat. The best quality of soft coal may be purchased at very low rates. Trenton has direct railroad connections with all the large cities east and west, thus offering extra facilities for the shipment of any kind of produce. These roads utilize the abundance of oak timber for bridge purposes and for railroad ties, thus making the forests a source of income.

There are good schools in every district. The buildings are properly equipped and paid for. The county debt only amounts to \$155,000, thus making the taxation light. In fact, all the inducements of splendid farming lands at cheap rates and easy terms, with none of the hardships attendant upon pioneer life are here found. The people are sociable and hospitable, and extend a cordial welcome and helping hand to all new-comers. Your politics and religion are your personal property, and you have perfect liberty to express your opinion on any subject without fear or hindrance. The people are progressive, industrious, and mind their own business and give everybody else the same privilege.

To those seeking homes in the towns or villages, here again Grundy county steps forward with superior inducements. Those who wish to engage in commercial enterprises will find an ample field for their capital and talent. Trenton, the county seat, is the commercial metropolis, and is an energetic, bustling little city of some 3,500 inhabitants, always offering liberal encouragement to all worthy enterprises. Opportunities for profitable investment may be found at almost any time. Two railroads, excellent hotels, churches, good schools, three newspapers, all kinds of business, neat residences, with room for more, are among the attractions of Trenton.

Then in the northern part of the county, on the line of the railroad, is Spickardsville, a flourishing village of three hundred and thirty inhabitants. In the eastern portion of the county is situated Lindley, a thriving town with a population of two hundred and seventy. West of Trenton, Edinburg, the seat of the Grand River College, one of the leading educational institutions in the West, is situated, and has a population of one hundred and seventy-four. Alpha, in the southern part of the county, closes the list, a pretty country hamlet of one hundred and twenty-eight inhabitants.

In conclusion it can be truthfully said that in Grundy county may be found suitable locations with pleasant surroundings for almost any pursuit

a man wishes to follow. He has only to come, view the country, investigate its adaptability to his calling, make his choice and settle down to a life attended with many pleasures to lighten his labors and brighten his pathway.

CHAPTER II.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Election in 1842—Sheriffs—Defalcation—Circuit and County Clerks—Missing Funds—Cost of Suit—Circuit Clerks—County Treasurers—Probate Judges—Salaries—Members of the Legislature—State Senators—Circuit Judges—Circuit and County Attorneys—Judicial, Senatorial and Congressional Districts—Congressmen—County Judges—County Officers, 1881.

The first election for county officers, outside of the justices of the peace, took place in 1842, the appointments by the legislature holding until that time.

SHERIFFS.

Wm. Thrailkill was elected sheriff in August, 1842. He held his office by appointment at that time; was reelected in 1844 and was followed in 1846 by Ashley Gulley. Gulley appointed Wm. Metcalf his deputy, who attended to about all the business the last year of Gulley's term, Mr. G. being in the Mexican War. William Metcalf, at the end of Ashley Gulley's term, was elected sheriff, this being in 1848 and was again elected in 1850. Mr. W. C. Harvey came next and having been reelected served two terms, ending January 1st, 1856. James S. Estes then came in for two terms, 1856 and 1858, and right after him came E. P. Harding in 1860 and 1862.

DEFALCATION.

At the August term of the County Court, 1865, Mr. Harding had a final settlement with the county as sheriff and *ex officio* collector, and a warrant was drawn in his favor for \$428 as a balance due him on settlement, which was certified to by the presiding justice of the court. There seems to have been an error in regard to the whole matter, and at the October term of the said court the order of settlement was rescinded and a deficiency was found against Mr. Harding for the sum of \$433.75, as shown by the following proceedings of the Grundy County Court, 1865:

“GRUNDY COUNTY COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1865.

“WHEREAS, At the August special term A. D. 1865 of this court, the following appears of record among the proceedings of said court; to-wit, On

a final settlement with E. P. Harding, late collector of Grundy county, Mo., there was found to be due said collector \$428, said settlement embracing all the years for which the said collector was liable, embracing the years 1860 up to 1864 inclusive.

(Signed)

JAS. G. BENSON, *Pres. Co. Ct.*

“WHEREAS, Edson P. Harding, late collector of Grundy Co., Mo., has failed to make settlement with this court according to law and the orders of the County Court, the court proceeds to make settlement, which is as follows; to-wit, Balance due county \$433.75.”

Nothing satisfactory resulted from the above, and it appears that Mr. Harding refused to take any notice of the new order of things, and on the 6th of November, 1865, the following proceedings from the record show that the county immediately began suit against Mr. Harding's bondsmen for the amount alleged due Grundy county, as given below:

“GRUNDY COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1865.

“Be it ordered by the court that whereas Edson P. Harding, late collector of Grundy county Mo., having neglected and refused to render true accounts and settle with the court, the court did at its October term, 1865, adjust the accounts of said Edson P. Harding, collector as aforesaid, according to the best information they could obtain, and found the balance due by said Harding as such collector to be \$433.75, and whereas the said Edson P. Harding owes the sum of \$433.75 with thirty per cent per annum until paid and that execution issue immediately.

“Ordered by the court that Daniel Metcalf, county attorney, bring suit against the securities in the Grundy County Circuit Court on the official bond of Edson P. Harding, late collector of Grundy county, Mo.”

The case came up in regular order on the next day, Nov. 7th, and was continued over until the 15th, as per the following entry on the record of said date:

“GRUNDY COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1865.

In the case of *Grundy County v. Edson P. Harding* the motion came to be heard, the parties appeared by their attorneys and the court doth order that the judgment rendered yesterday be set aside and that the cause be continued until Wednesday, November 15th, 1865.”

On the 16th day of November the case of Mr. Harding still hung fire, and a further investigation of the accounts ran the deficiency up in the neighborhood of \$2,000, and said sum not having been paid ten per cent was added to the amount ten days after date, where the case stood until again brought before the court at the December term when the matter was turned over to the Circuit Court. The proceedings from the records are as follows:

"GRUNDY COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1865.

"On a final settlement with Edson P. Harding, late collector of Grundy county, Mo., the court finds said collector to stand indebted to the county and State as follows; to-wit, To the county \$1,925.45 and to the State of Missouri \$62.98. Also \$50 balance on school funds recovered by execution v. John T. Hughes and ordered same certified."

"In vacation Nov. 26, 1865, said Harding having failed to pay the amount due within ten days from settlement, ten per cent is added."

"GRUNDY COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1865.

"Edson P. Harding, late collector of Grundy county, Missouri, having failed to pay over the money found due the county on final settlement, it is ordered that the clerk make out and certify an abstract of any and all settlements made with the said collector since September, 1865, and deliver the same to clerk of the Circuit Court of this county and immediately on receipt of said abstract, the circuit clerk will issue execution for the amount vs. the said Edson P. Harding, drawing 30 per cent from this date, December 5th, 1865."

On the first of January, 1864, Orville Moberly took possession of the office and continued until the 1st of January, 1868, then came N. A. Winters for two terms, and following him in 1872 and 1874 was R. E. Boyce. S. J. Atkinson was sheriff from January 1st, 1877, to January 1st, 1881, and the present sheriff is W. H. Wilson, who was elected in November, 1880. This closes the list of sheriffs.

CIRCUIT AND COUNTY CLERKS.

There were not so many changes in this office as in that of sheriff. It is an office, or was at that time, that required a knowledge of the routine business of the court and when once learned the court or courts seldom wanted a change. A clerk well qualified and thoroughly knowing his business was a valuable person to have around either circuit or county judges, and especially when the many changes in the county judges took place an able and willing clerk made the new judges feel at home. In fact, he would show them how it was done. The first circuit and county court clerk was Thos. W. Jacobs and his name is pretty often found in this history because he held the position for several years and in the early records which have been liberally copied from, his name, so far as the clerk's office is concerned, was always attached. He held the office from the date of his first appointment in 1841, to January 1st, 1848. The Hon. Geo. H. Hubbell was then elected and took charge of the office at the latter date. He proved a model clerk and held the position for nearly seventeen years. In 1865 the offices throughout the State were vacated by law, and in this county the offices of circuit clerk and county clerk were divided, each having its own clerk, in-

stead of one to fill both offices. Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher appointed N. T. Doane circuit clerk and E. P. Harding county clerk.

FUNDS MISSING.

The appointment of E. P. Harding was not satisfactory, and it was also said to be illegal, and the case was brought before the Circuit Court; that court decided against the appointment, and Gov. Fletcher withdrew the name and gave the office to R. P. Carnes, who held and filled its duties acceptably until 1870. In this latter year Wm. H. Roberts was elected clerk, and was again elected in the election of 1874. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Roberts was found to be short in his accounts, failing to pay over to the county treasurer sundry fees, amounting in all to \$1,917.95. Besides this, certain dram shop and billiard licenses were not to be found of record, and it appeared pretty clearly to the County Court that a serious defalcation had taken place. Mr. Roberts resigned, and the court employed counsel to assist the county attorney to recover from the bondsmen of Roberts the amount lost, stolen or missing. The net result was not, it seems, very encouraging. The suit of record stands as follows:

Total debt due by Roberts.....	\$1,917.95
Amount short on licenses, not known.	

EXPENSES OF SUIT.

Retainer fee, Shanklin, Low & McDougal.....	\$ 50.00	
This firm's account was \$700, allowed.....	450.00	
One fee bill of.....	111.25	
Another fee bill of.....	114.30	
A discount on the original bill.....	215.95	941.50
Net amount.....		\$976.45

This was the net amount received by the county, and in addition to this the court received a letter of resignation and apology from the defaulting clerk, which was placed upon the records.

On receiving the resignation of Mr. Roberts, Mr. E. B. Cooper was appointed temporary clerk for that session, and the court elected D. C. Pugh to fill the vacancy. However, Mr. Pugh failed to get the seat warm, as S. L. Harvey was appointed by Governor Hardin. It might be mentioned here by way of explanation that Governor Hardin and Clerk Harvey were Democrats, and the genial Pugh wasn't. Mr. Pugh vacated the office, but promised his friend and successor, Mr. Harvey, that he would see him again. Mr. Pugh fulfilled his promise, and made a new year's call on Mr. Harvey January 1, 1877, which was duly acknowledged, and Mr. Pugh took his seat as county clerk by and with the consent of the people of Grundy county. Mr. Pugh was again elected for four years in 1878, and few counties in the State can boast of a better officer or a more perfect gentleman than D. C. Pugh.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

The separation of the circuit clerk and county clerk's office, and forming two in place of one, resulted, as before stated, in Governor Fletcher appointing N. T. Doane to the position of circuit clerk, who held the same until January, 1867. The election of 1866 being in favor of A. K. Sykes, who held the office for four years, and was again elected in 1870. In 1874 Mr. J. B. Berry was elected to succeed Mr. Sykes, and in 1878 he managed to "pull through" and succeed himself. Mr. Berry proved a trifle more popular than was supposed, for it was intended that four years would end his clerkship. But mistakes will happen, and this particular mistake was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Berry, and to this gentleman we are under obligation.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The first county treasurer of Grundy county was one of the old pioneers, Mr. James R. Merrill. He held the office from the organization of the county, in 1841, until September, 1846. George W. Moberly was then appointed by the County Court as treasurer, and performed the duties acceptably to the court until his resignation, in August, 1848. Mr. James Austin was appointed to succeed Mr. Moberly, and held the same until February 1, 1856, when he, too, resigned. Then followed in the order named: first, George M. Cooper, appointed February 1, 1856; S. Isom, elected August, 1858; James R. Merrill, appointed April, 1862; Houston Renfro, elected November, 1862; William C. Benson, appointed February 3, 1863; William C. Benson, elected November 1, 1866; William C. Benson, elected November, 1868; Robert A. Collier, elected November, 1870; Hugh S. Carnes, elected November, 1872; R. E. Boyce, elected November, 1874; William P. Lafferty, elected November, 1878; John E. Carter, elected November, 1880, present treasurer.

PROBATE JUDGE.

The first record or entry upon the records for probate judge was August 7, 1849, and William Renfro was so designated. Just how long he held the office is not stated, but J. H. Shanklin was his successor, and Mr. Shanklin resigned June 5, 1855. Mr. Richard H. Musser was appointed to the vacancy, which he held until the August election of 1855, when John B. McDonald was elected for six years from date of said election. He, however, held the office only about two years, when he resigned, and the County Court appointed as his successor Mr. Stephen Peery. Mr. Peery filled out the unexpired term and was elected probate judge August 6, 1861. Following Mr. Peery came William Metcalf, elected in 1863; D. C. Gibbs in 1865, and A. H. Burkeholder in 1866. During Judge Burkeholder's term the probate judge was made, January 14, 1867, *ex officio* president of the County Court, but the same was discontinued in 1870. Judge Geo. Hall was elected

in 1870, succeeding Judge Burkeholder, and Judge Hall held until the election of 1878, when the Hon. P. C. Stepp was elected as his successor, and is the present incumbent in this, the year of our Lord 1881.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the county officers are sufficient for a comfortable living, but not to warrant any extravagant enterprises, such as opening banks (unless with a jimmy), or building palatial residences. The county clerk gets fifteen hundred dollars, if his fees amount to that much, and he is allowed a deputy at six hundred; the circuit clerk also gets wages to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars a year, provided the fees of the office amount to that sum, if they do not the circuit clerk falls short just that amount. All over fifteen hundred dollars he has to return to the county, the same as the county clerk, but if it fall short the county, for the people's interest, makes no provision to make up the balance, and it never does. The circuit clerk is also allowed a deputy at six hundred dollars a year.

The collector, sheriff, assessor, and judge of probate, all receive fees or per cent, while the county attorney gets a salary of six hundred dollars and fees. The question of economy on the part of the several county courts, since the inception of Grundy as a county, has been a marked characteristic, and in many instances their prudence, caution and economy have been, it might be said, reduced to a science. The only way anyone connected with managing county affairs can get rich, is either by stealing or resigning, and there have been one or two notable examples of each.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The next in order to congressmen and State senators, comes the members of the lower house, and this member particularly represents the people. He comes directly from them and is their local servant to look after their pecuniary, social and political rights, and to secure to them the full privileges of a citizen of the Commonwealth.

The first election for the legislature, and in fact for any county office, excepting justices of the peace, and they may be styled more correctly as township officers, was August 2d, 1842. Major John C. Griffin, yet living in the city of Trenton, had the honor of being the first representative to the legislature from Grundy county. Major Griffin has held many other offices in the gift of the people, and in all has he done justice to them and reflected credit upon himself. Major Griffin served two terms, and was succeeded by Dr. James Livingston in 1846, serving also two years, and giving way to the brave and gallant Jacob T. Tindall, in 1850. Edson P. Harding was elected in 1852 and reelected in 1854, and was followed in succession by the following gentlemen, each holding but one term and in the order named: Wm. H. Nelson, John Cullers, Wm. D. McGuire, E. L. Winters, Lewis

Myers. J. B. Freeman was elected in 1866 and reëlected in 1868. Then followed Geo. H. Hubbell, who was the author of the township law, which has proven of so much practical use to the people. He was, also, highly complimented in the *Kansas City Times*, as one of the most prompt and efficient legislators in the session in which he served. E. F. Horton succeeded Mr. Hubbell in 1872, followed by R. C. Young in 1874. In 1876 Mr. Paris C. Stepp stepped to the front, but concluded to remain only one term, Mr. Benjamin Lockhart taking the position of the late incumbent in 1878, when he declined to serve longer, as the election count of 1880 had proved that Thomas J. Taylor was elected, and he is now the member-elect.

STATE SENATORS.

The first senatorial district to which Grundy county was united and formed a part, was composed of the counties of Macon, Linn, Livingston and Grundy. This was in 1842. The next change put Grundy in an entirely separate district, which was composed of the counties of Daviess, Harrison, Mercer and Grundy. The legislature of 1862-63 again changed the district, and the following counties formed the Fifth State senatorial district: Carroll, Livingston, Grundy and Mercer. This senatorial district remained until the session of the legislature of 1880-81. The legislature, failing to pass a re-districting act as required by law, in the census of 1880, it devolved upon the governor, secretary of state and attorney-general to do so, as required by section seven, article four, of the new constitution. Grundy was then associated with Livingston, Mercer and Putnam, the four composing the Fifth State senatorial district. The names of the State senators who have represented the senatorial district of which Grundy constituted a part are as follows: to-wit,

	YEAR ELECTED.
Dr. John Wolfscale, Livingston county.....	1842.
Jewett Norris, Grundy county.....	1846.
John C. Griffin, Grundy county.....	1850.
Jewett Norris, Grundy county.....	1854.
Wm. H. Lyda, Grundy county.....	1858.
Jewett Norris, Grundy county.....	1862.
Dr. John Ellis (two years), Livingston county.....	1866.
W. B. Rogers, Grundy county.....	1868.
M. T. J. Williams, Carroll county.....	1872.
A. H. Burkeholder, Grundy county.....	1876.
Wesley A. Jacobs, Livingston county.....	1880.

So far as senatorial representation is concerned, Grundy county has nothing to complain of. She has held the position seven times to the remaining counties' four, which is a very pretty compliment to the ability of her citizens.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

At the time of the organization of Grundy county in 1841, James A. Clark held a commission as circuit judge, and he presided at the first session of the court held in the county, in April, 1841. Judge Clark held the position until 1862, when he resigned, having held some twenty-five years. The State convention which convened June 2d, 1862, passed an act embodying an oath which Judge Clark declined to take, hence his resignation. Jacob Smith, of Linneus, Linn county, was appointed Judge Clark's successor, and he held the position until the election of R. A. DeBolt, of Trenton, Grundy county, who took the office of judge on January 1st, 1864, and held it until January 1st, 1875. The election of 1874 resulted in the choice for circuit judge of G. D. Burgess, of Linneus, Linn county, who was reelected in 1880 and is the present incumbent.

CIRCUIT AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

The first circuit attorney after the organization of the county was Benj. F. Stringfellow, who attended the first court in the county in April, 1841. Wesley Halleburton, Robt. D. Morris, John C. Griffin, Daniel Metcalf and L. W. Wright followed in succession, when, under the new constitution the office was done away with. These circuit attorneys acted in many cases as *ex officio* county attorneys. The County Court of Grundy county sometimes appointed county attorneys and then again they did not. J. F. Tindall served as county attorney from 1855 to 1859; who, if anybody, served during the war is not of record. Daniel Metcalf, John M. Vorris, Fred. Hyde, A. H. Burkeholder, H. J. Herrick, Stephen Peery, serving since, and Melvin Bingham in 1880.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Grundy county is in the Eleventh judicial district, composed of the following counties; to-wit, Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, Mercer and Grundy. The Circuit Court for this county is held on the third Monday in April, and on the first Mondays in August and January. This is the law of 1881, which made a change in the time for holding the court in this county.

NUMBERS.

The State senatorial district is the Fifth.

The congressional district is the Tenth.

The judicial district is numbered the Eleventh.

CONGRESSIONAL.

There were no separate congressional districts in the State up to and including 1860, but the congressmen were all elected upon a general ticket. As far back as 1844 an attempt had been made to district the State. Con-

gress had passed a law in its session of 1843-44 dividing the State into five congressional districts, the number of members to which Missouri was then entitled, but the State legislature of 1844 declined to do so on the ground that Congress did not have the right or power to pass the law, but that it was entirely a State matter. However, the question was given to the people to vote upon in conjunction with one to amend the State Constitution. They defeated the constitutional amendment in August, 1846, by 9,000 majority. At the State convention held in 1862, this district was numbered the Seventh, and the following counties were included within its bounds: Atchison, Holt, Nodaway, Andrew, Buchanan, DeKalb, Gentry, Daviess, Harrison, Mercer, Putnam, Worth, Sullivan, Grundy and Livingston. It had, also, before this been called the Third district. At this time, 1862, the census had given the State nine congressmen, and this remained until the new apportionment rendered necessary by the census of 1870. The census that year gave the State thirteen members of congress, and Grundy county was placed in the Tenth district, composed of the following counties; viz., Randolph, Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, Daviess and Harrison, nine counties in place of fifteen as in 1860. Missouri will gain one member if the house of representatives shall consist of 309 members, or over, up to 325, the highest number mentioned in connection with the new census that will be voted for. Under 309 Missouri will retain her present number of congressmen, thirteen, making the re-districting of the State unnecessary.

OUR SECTION.

The names of the members of congress who have represented more particularly this section of the State, and might be considered as the congressmen who served for this district, are as follows:

John Bull, Howard county, 1832 to 1834.

Albert G. Harrison, Callaway county, 1834 to 1839.

John James, Callaway county, 1839 to 1844.

Sterling Price, Chariton county, 1844—resigned.

Wm. McDaniel, Marion county, unexpired term.

James S. Green, Lewis county, 1846 to 1850.

Willard P. Hall, Buchanan county, 1850 to 1852.

James J. Lindley, Lewis county, 1852 to 1856.

Jno. B. Clark, Howard county, 1856 to 1861 and expelled.

Benj. F. Loan, Buchanan county, 1862 to 1868.

Joel F. Asper, Livingston county, 1868 to 1870.

Isaac C. Parker, Buchanan county, 1870 to 1872.

Ira B. Hyde, Mercer county, 1872 to 1874.

Rezin A. DeBolt, Grundy county, 1874 to 1876.

H. M. Pollard, Livingston county, 1876 to 1878.

G. F. Rothwell, Randolph county, 1878 to 1880.

Jas. H. Burrows, Randolph county, 1880—present incumbent.

Grundy county has been blessed but a very few times with her choice, as shown by her vote, in the matter of congressmen, but what she has lost in congressional timber her majority vote has made up in local sway.

COUNTY JUDGES.

It has been impossible to get a complete list of the county judges between 1841 to 1846, no record having been kept—or being recorded on paper instead of in a book it has been lost. We give, however, nearly a complete list from the latter date. They are as follows:

1839—Dr. Wm. P. Thompson, of Madison township, and D. H. Dunkerson, of Taylor township, justices of Livingston County Court.

1841—Jewett Norris, Robert Peery, Isaac J. Harvey and Benj. F. Wood.

1846—Benjamin F. Wood, Abraham Field, Carter B. Whitfield and James R. Merrill.

1850—Giles Songer, Abner Drinkard and James R. Merrill.

1851-52—E. P. Harding, B. F. Wood, G. Songer.

1853-54—Giles Songer and Wm. Collier.

1854-58—G. W. Parker, Andrew Evans and Jas. Tolson.

1858—Zela Conkling, Abner Drinkard and Casey Tate.

1860—S. Brooks, J. F. Downing and C. S. Reynolds.

1862—March 12th, Abner Drinkard resigned and John McHargue was appointed and officiated until the following November, when James G. Benson was elected.

1864—Wm. B. Dillon.

1865—May 1st, Casey Tate, Wm. B. Dillon and Jas. G. Benson appointed by the governor.

1866—George A. Spickard and W. V. Denslow.

1870—Gabriel Williams, two years; George W. Moberly, six years; James McLain, four years.

1873—Under new township law, five judges were elected at large, Valentine Briegle, four years; 1st district, Clement A. Conrads, four years; 2d district, Felix Wild, two years; 3d district, Casey Tate, one year; 4th district, Marshall Humphreys, four years.

1877—C. A. Conrads, Charles Skinner and C. P. Brandon.

1878—James G. Benson, William Pond and Isaiah Brainerd. James G. Benson died before taking oath of office and T. B. Harber was appointed by the governor.

1880—Isaiah Brainerd, Freeman Dunlap and Isaac Washburn.

GRUNDY COUNTY OFFICERS, 1881.

Representative—Thomas J. Taylor.
Judge of Probate—Paris C. Stepp.
Presiding Judge County Court—Isaiah Brainerd.
First District County Judge—F. Dunlap.
Second District County Judge—I. Washburn.
Sheriff—W. H. Wilson.
Collector—B. F. Harding.
Circuit Clerk and Recorder—Jno. B. Berry.
County Clerk—David C. Pugh.
Prosecuting Attorney—M. Bingham.
Coroner—C. L. Webber.
Assessor—J. W. Conduit.
Public Administrator—G. L. Winters.
Treasurer—J. E. Carter.
Surveyor—C. K. Brown.
School Superintendent—T. B. Pratt.

CHAPTER XII.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

Description—Boundary—First Election—Steady Progress—The Coming Storm—Railroad Fever—Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad—\$40,000 Raised—Rejoicing—Schools—etc.

Trenton township is the banner township of the county in population and wealth, and, like Lincoln, is a central township, well watered, well timbered, rich in soil, fruitful yield, and has within its borders the only coal mine in the county. It has also a stone-quarry about two and a half miles from the county seat where an extra quality of fine building stone is procured. It is heavily wooded on the banks of the Grand River and other streams which traverse its territory, and its bluffs along the river banks are of a broken and rocky nature. Next to Jackson, it is the best watered township in the county. Grand River runs through its entire western border north and south. Muddy Creek and Honey Creek each also pass through it north and south, the former west and the latter to the east of the center of the township, while No Creek touches its southeastern border, crossing into Marion township about three miles from its southern line.

ITS BOUNDARY.

It is bounded on the west by Madison, and a corner of Harrison townships; north by Lincoln; east by Marion, and south by Jackson. It has an extreme width of eight miles east and west, and six miles north and south, with forty-eight sections of land, in all 29,760 acres.

The first settlers were Levi and Rachel Moore and quite a large family. Mr. Moore was also accompanied, as stated, by his sons-in-law. They settled on what is now a part of the city of Trenton. The most of the early history of Trenton and also of the city of Trenton is part and parcel of the county history in its early day. Its development and growth are blended so intimately with that of the county that a history of one is the record of the other. The first death, Mrs. Devaul; the first birth, Minerva Thrailkill; the first cabin and first store; the group of early settlers, Moores, Thrailkill, McAfee, Cochran, Benson, and others, all represent not only Trenton township, but the early history of the county and the first settlement of the city itself. The first corn planted in Trenton township was on the bottoms now occupied by the railroad machine-shops, and was nearly destroyed by pigeons, there being a pigeon roost a short distance away. There were literally millions of them, and the limbs of the trees broke down with their weight, and the noise of their wings while flying or fluttering could be heard a great distance.

The dress of the early period was coon-skin cap, deer-skin pants, and moccasins. The living, corn bread, and for meat, wild game; and for months there was nothing to disturb the monotony of daily life. The ring of the woodman's ax or the crack of his rifle was all that was heard. However, all that was to be found of progressive civilization was right here in this settlement. They had hand corn-mills, saws, broad-axes and such implements of advanced progress. The first hand corn-mill ever taken to Lincoln township, was purchased of Daniel Devaul by Jesse Bain, and taken to the Bain-Kelso settlement, some six miles northeast of Lomax Store. It was the point in the county which it was conceded that all business would radiate from, and although a strong fight was made a few years later, on the location of the county seat, nature had given to Lomax Store and Trenton township the appointed spot.

The first election in Trenton township, and one of the first two held in Grundy county, was at the house of Daniel Devaul, on the 27th day of May, 1837. On the same day, at the house of Wm. Peery, in the Thompson settlement, on the west side of the river, was another election, and these two were the first ever held on the soil of Grundy county. The judges in the township were Daniel Devaul, John Thrailkill and Wm. Cochran. James R. Devaul, son of Daniel, was clerk. This township was then known as Muddy Creek township, the name having been given it on the 7th of

April, 1837, and its territory comprised all the land east of Grand River, and the East Fork, afterwards known as Weldon Fork, to the Iowa State line.

A NEW DEAL.

The next election was held in May, 1838, and this election was of more local importance, being for the election of justices of the peace for Muddy Creek township. Three of these necessary adjuncts to civilization were placed upon a ticket and elected. Their names were John Thrailkill, Samuel Benson and Wm. Cochran. In 1839, General or Dr. Wm. P. Thompson, of Sugar Creek township, and D. H. Dunkerson, of Jefferson township (but a part of that township included congressional township fifty-nine, range twenty-five), were elected county judges of Livingston county, and among the first acts of that Livingston County Court, of which Dr. Thompson was the presiding judge the next two years, was to cut up these two townships, whose limits extended to the Iowa State line, into several smaller ones, of which the names and metes and bounds will be found in the general history of Grundy county. Yet this part of the township was still known as Muddy Creek township, so far as the records are concerned, until the organization of the county, January 29, 1841. The first school land ordered sold in Grundy county, was in August, 1838, and the land was the sixteenth section in Trenton, township sixty-one, range twenty-four. The first road laid out in Grundy county was from Chillicothe, in Livingston county, through the present township of Trenton, to the south line of section thirty-five, of congressional township sixty-one, of range twenty-four. The petition to view said road was granted August 20, 1838, and the reviewers appointed were James Conner, William Evans and Francis Preston. Geo. Tetherow presented the petition, and right where that road stopped was where the said Geo. Tetherow, three years later, made his gallant fight for the location of the county seat. It looks as if Mr. Tetherow had a pretty long head, and made his calculations sometime before it was necessary to carry them out. James S. Lomax got his license for selling goods and liquor at retail in 1838, and from the month of June, that year, the city of Trenton was first named, though for several years after it was known as Lomax Store, and was so quoted in all legal documents. It was also called Bluff Grove, but no legal documents have been found with that name on them. The first school section organized in Grundy county was in Trenton township, in June, 1840. James R. Merrill was appointed school-commissioner, and Martin Winn and Samuel Benson were appointed school-inspectors. They were to meet at Lomax Store, at the house of James S. Lomax. It is thus seen that Trenton township, or what is now known as Trenton, was the initial starting point of nearly every important step in the onward progress of the county. All this, of course, was in a measure the result of its

central location, and the fact that the business of the county seemed to drift naturally to this point. The township settled faster and improved more rapidly than any other part of the county, and where Trenton township is spoken of at that time in its history, the greater part of the present township of Lincoln was included.

STEADY PROGRESS.

The organization of the county and the permanent location of the county seat which was decided in the December term of the Circuit Court in 1841, the case of Tetherow having been at that term thrown out of court, gave stability to the town of Trenton which then began to grow, and from that time on there was but little to record in the history of the township. New settlers arrived, and when the Mexican War broke out this township led in the number of recruits and the first company was organized in this township. Not all were from here, but a majority over any other single township in the county. And here again we find much of record that, while a part of the township history, is, perhaps, more correctly placed in that of the county where it will be found. The wild rush for the golden-shore in 1849 and 1850, found many from this township added to the throng who made their way to the land of promise, and many who left found homes in the new State on the wild Pacific shore. Jas. S. Lomax, whose name is familiar to all in the early history of the county, and who stood prominent and foremost in pushing forward the interest of Trenton township and town, is still a resident of that far off clime. Daniel Devaul, whose name is also identified prominently with Trenton's early history, remained in that country, and was buried in 1871 in the land of his adoption. Other names might be added until the list would number a score or more of familiar names.

In September, 1850, the township line of Trenton was extended to the center of the ridge or divide between Honey and No creeks, but as the early record was destroyed, just how much was added to her territory is not known, though her eastern boundary may have been the range line between 24 and 23. There were elections every year for justices, etc., but still there was little of moment transpired in the township for several years. The court-house was built, and a public well was dug on the northeast corner of the square in 1855.

THE COMING STORM.

Of course the mutterings of the coming storm which made our land a house of mourning began to be heard. The few years of peace and prosperity were rapidly drawing to a close and the land so happy and fruitful was to drink deep, and of the bitter dregs of a fratricidal strife. These were dark days, full of bitterness, of crime and of woe. This section was not

so heavily cursed as when the footprints of armed men met in unhallowed strife, but mistrust and unnatural feeling were paramount until long after the white-robed angel of peace had closed her wings over all this broad land. What Grundy county did in the cause of the Union is a record of the several townships, and in the county history will be given all that can be gathered of the part the county took in the civil war.

The board of education of Trenton township seem to have been in want of funds when the war closed, and borrowed of the school fund \$1,350, November, 1866. It was this year that the first inception of an agricultural and mechanical association found expression. Before the present fair grounds were purchased they held two fairs on the high ground where Prospect Street is, and northwest of it west of Elm Street. These were the first fairs held in the county. Trenton township's farmers were largely represented in its inauguration, they having taken the initiatory steps to give it a corporate existence. The success of this agricultural institution will be found fully recorded in the history of the county. It has been of no small benefit to Trenton township.

RAILROAD.

The railroad fever continued until the securing of a road was effected, when there was a rest preparatory to making another trial. This soon came along when the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad started west to grow up with the country. Numerous propositions were voted on and carried, and had the company been able to come west a few years sooner they would have secured several thousand more dollars than they received. The progressive spirit which had all along governed the people of this township was exhibited toward this last road as toward the first. That spirit has been one of liberality, and has made Trenton township the most populous and wealthy in the county. Railroads sometimes kill a town, commercially speaking, but they always build a county, and Trenton township can thank the railroads and the press for her wealth and prosperity, more than any other two combinations of business within her borders. Railroads and the press are the pioneers of true civilization. A county that has neither may grow, but in comparison with a county which has these great engines of civilization, that growth would seem like decay. Trenton township started forward in the race for wealth rapidly after she had secured railroad communication, and she showed her faith by her works for she subscribed largely.

QUINCY, MISSOURI & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Perhaps we can not to better advantage show to the people of future generations the spirit which actuated the people of Grundy county in her material progress and her determined enterprise, than to copy into this history an article from the *Trenton Republican* on the raising of \$40,000 for

the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. The company had demanded the above sum and the right of way, and it had to be raised by private subscription, and the new constitution prevented a heavier taxation than a certain per cent for any purpose. We give article, headlines and all. It was published August 12th, 1880. It is as follows:

"It is Raised—Hip, Hip, Hurrah!!!—The Future of Trenton Secured—The Town of North Missouri—\$40,000 in Good Notes Secured—Firing of Cannon—Waving of Flags—Torchlight Procession, Speeches, Music, Singing, etc., etc.

"The past three weeks have been one continual excitement over the raising of the necessary money to secure the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, but nothing in Trenton has ever compared with the effort for the past three days. Last Saturday night when the notes were all footed up, there were not quite twenty thousand dollars. When the people assembled at the courthouse, Judge Moberly's subscription for five hundred dollars was announced and then the work commenced. Nat Shanklin doubled from five hundred to a thousand in addition to the five hundred of Mr. Austin's already subscribed. Dr. Kerfoot, J. B. Carnes, W. H. Hubbell, Fitterer & Hoffman, Wm. Holt and many others commenced raising one, two and three hundred, so that when the meeting adjourned it was in the neighborhood of twenty-eight thousand. Resolutions were passed requesting all business houses to keep closed Monday and Tuesday until two o'clock each day, and then open only two hours, so that everybody could work for the railroad. The order was carried out with one or two exceptions. An executive committee was appointed to have charge of the management of the work. Men were sent every direction into the country to work Monday and Tuesday. Farmers quit their work and joined the canvassers and when Tuesday night came only a few thousand were lacking. Tuesday night the most enthusiastic meeting of all was held and the amount swelled up to \$39,060, when on motion of Col. Shanklin the meeting adjourned until next morning at eight o'clock, to push the work until the last dollar was raised, which was not done until late last night. Mr. Rowland, secretary of the company, came Monday morning and telegraphed Mr. Green to be here Tuesday night. He came, but not in time to see the excitement, until Wednesday morning.

"A grand work has been done. One of the best roads in the west has been secured. Direct route to Quincy, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo and all points east.

"The people have worked hard and nearly all contributed liberally. We would love to mention some of the names of those who have worked hard from the start, but it would not do to discriminate. Would love to mention some of the liberal subscribers, not those who have given the most, but most according to their means, but we must not even do that. Nearly all

have given liberally and they will not be forgotten by a generous public. The town has done well, but equal credit is due to the country, considering the circumstances. It will not be out of place to mention the subscription of Mr. W. Wild, of Mercer county, who gave fifty dollars just on account of the good feeling he had for the town and county. He has no property in the county although he was reared here. Another gentleman from Cincinnati, Ohio, gave twenty-five dollars. We only mention these two cases to show the interest that was worked up. Mr. Green assured our people that the road would be located immediately. It is the understanding that a proposition will be made to Lindley to make that town a point, and the universal feeling of the people of Trenton is that they hope Lindley will succeed.

"The people of Edinburg also hope to get a proposition, and, if they do, some substantial aid can be obtained in Trenton.

"There is now no question but that it will come to Trenton. The depot grounds and the right of way are yet to be secured, but there will probably be but very few cases where that will cost any money, except to pay some man to fix up the papers. There ought to be a few thousand dollars for that purpose. The people of Trenton are happy and the railroad men went back feeling well pleased.

"Grandmother Collier, aged mother of the Collier family, gave one hundred dollars to secure the railroad. She said it was the best thing she could do with it."

We close up the railroad matter by copying an article which was kept in the Trenton and Chillicothe papers as standing matter to be used semi-occasionally. It has been standing ten years and is still found to be of use and when it will be finally distributed is yet unknown to those interested, but seems to be in the far distant future. It reads:

"The railroad connecting Trenton and Chillicothe is now almost a certainty." Then is added, after a few weeks of hope deferred: "And in this year of our Lord, 1881, it is as yet a d——d barren ideality."

The iron piers were placed under the iron truss bridge at Trenton, across the Grand River, in 1879, at a cost of \$1,800.

One of the institutions connected with the railroad repair and machine-shops is the reservoir, which is situated on the highest point of land belonging to the railroads and is full fifty feet in diameter and twelve feet deep, six of which are below the surface of the ground. It holds 171,000 gallons and is filled from the river just one mile distant by pipes and is pumped in by steam engines.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Trenton township, outside of Trenton City, are seven in number, good frame buildings, with all the necessary school apparatus and

all paid for. In fact, as we have said before in our school history, Grundy county school property is free from debt.

Trenton township offers every inducement for settlement. There is still abundance of land in its primitive state that can be purchased from eight to twelve dollars per acre, and improved farms from twenty to thirty-five. Every facility for a near market, cheap transportation and good prices are at command. The city of Trenton is in the western part of the township, and the county seat, where there is no branch of mercantile business but what has its representation. In reading the history of the city this fact will be patent to the reader, and it is therefore above all a most valuable and pleasant section for a home. No farmer can find better land, or a healthier climate than here, and all are invited to come.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The above closes the history of Trenton township proper, and following, in conclusion, will be found biographical sketches of the most prominent citizens of said township, many of whom have been identified with its varying interests and steady growth since and before the organization of Grundy county.

J. C. BELSHE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, June 4, 1833, and his parents were both natives of the same State. In the year 1839 his parents removed to Grundy county, and with the exception of a two years' residence in Colorado, he has lived here ever since. Mr. Belshe passed through many of the trials and hardships of pioneer life incident to the settlement of this county. On the 4th of August, 1856, he married Miss Mary Ann Kilburn. She was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, January 1, 1841. The ceremony was performed in the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Belshe still live. By this union they have seven children, as follows: John W., born September 4, 1858; Nancy B., born December 8, 1861, now Mrs. Thomas May; Margaret, born November 7, 1864; Dale, born September 29, 1874; Leora, born January 31, 1876; Cora, born December 29, 1879; and the youngest, born March 6, 1881. Mr. Belshe may be numbered among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He owns a fine farm of eleven hundred acres, well supplied with the necessary implements for cultivating the soil. His principal attention, however, has been given to cattle raising, in which he has attained enviable success.

WILLIAM COLLIER.

The above named gentleman first saw the light of day on the second of June, 1828, in Howard county, Missouri, and was the seventh child of William and Susan Collier. His father was a native of Kentucky, and mi-

grated to this State about fifty-five years ago. He was a brickmason by trade, and built the court-house which now stands in Trenton.

The subject of our sketch was about fifteen years of age when he came, with his father, to Grundy county, with whom he continued working, at the occupation of building, until he had reached the years of manhood.

In 1854 he married Miss Sarah A. Templeman, daughter of Thornton H. Templeman, at that time residents of Grundy county. In less than one year after his marriage Mr. Collier lost his wife. After her death he became engaged in farming, merchandising and other pursuits.

September 14, 1871, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Samantha Telley, *nee* Leedy. Four children have been the result of this union. Their names are as follows: Lilly A., Carrie G., Mabel A., and James C. In 1878 Mr. Collier moved to his farm about one mile south of Trenton, where he still lives. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Collier lives a quiet life, enjoying the fruits of his early labors.

JOHN CAMPSY,

Son of Joseph and Mary (Campbell) Campsy, was born on the 6th of February, 1823, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died in July, 1881, in Grundy county, Missouri. He attended the common schools of his native county until he reached the age of fifteen, when his parents removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where he resided until 1856. It was during his residence in Morgan county, that he met and married Miss Priscilla Nelson, on the 24th of February, 1842. She was a native of Morgan county, and born March 9, 1819. From his Ohio home, he sought a location in the Northwest, and settled in Van Buren county, Iowa, in the latter part of 1856, where he followed his occupation of farming, until 1871, when he became a citizen of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Campsy became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living, and their names are here given: Mary J., born July 27, 1843; Margaret, born March 28, 1850; John C., June 22, 1851; David, December 6, 1852; Joseph D., October 11, 1855; Martha, September 21, 1858; Hattie E., February 11, 1861; Katie, September 20, 1863. They have all received the benefits of a good education and are highly respected by their neighbors.

ANDREW DOERR.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, and was born July 23, 1819. At the age of twenty-two he departed from the "Faderland," and crossing the deep blue ocean, landed in this country. After his arrival he went to New Orleans, but remained only a short time, and next came to St. Louis, where he worked three years, saving enough from his earnings during that period to buy a small farm in Monroe county, Illinois, in 1845. He remained in Illinois until 1870, when he came to Grundy county and

purchased the land which now constitutes his present handsomely improved farm of sixty acres. By frugality and industry he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances. December 17, 1848, Mr. Doerr was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Mary Nagle. The issue of this marriage was three children: Frederick W. C., born November 22, 1849, now a resident of Monroe county, Illinois; Mary, born July 7, 1851, now Mrs. Augustus Adler, of the same county; Elizabeth, born July 26, 1855, now Mrs. Chas. Biskim, of the same county. Mrs. Doerr departed this life October 12, 1857. Mr. Doerr was married a second time December 17, 1859, to Miss Louisa Banikeng, of Monroe county, Illinois, who was born November 16, 1839. They have four children: Louisa, born January 3, 1861; Annie, born June 27, 1863; Henry, born October 22, 1866; and Laurena C., born August 10, 1875.

GEORGE E. DELANO.

George E., son of Philip and Ann Delano, was born in Stowe, Vermont, February 8, 1825. His parents were also natives of the Green Mountain State, the year of his father's birth being 1779, and that of his mother 1804. He grew up and received an education in his native place. In 1854, he migrated to California, where he was engaged in mining and the dairy business during his four years' stay. Returning to Vermont in 1858, he remained there nine years, spent three years traveling in the Southern and Western States, and in 1870, located in Grundy county, where he has since followed the pursuits of the farm.

Mr. Geo. E. Delano and Miss Louisa Macomber were married September 1st, 1859. She was born in Green Island, Vermont, April 13, 1830. By this marriage they have had four children. Caroline L. was born September 27, 1860; Philip P., born December 15, 1862, died May 29, 1869; Benjamin M., born August 28, 1864, died March 28, 1869; and Annie E., born April 18, 1869.

FREEMAN DUNLAP

Was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1836. His parents, Adam and Louisa Dunlap, both natives of Pennsylvania, removed to Belmont county, Ohio, when our subject was but a child, and afterwards changed their residence to Morgan county, in the same State, where he lived until 1863, and then removed to Grundy county and settled upon the farm he now owns. Starting out with nothing but his determination to make his way, he has now a splendid farm of three hundred and forty acres, well stocked, as a result of his persevering industry. Mr. Dunlap married Miss R. M. Buchanan, November 17, 1857. She was a native of Ohio, born in Harrison county, February 19, 1840. Eight children have been the fruits of this union; namely, Samuel T., born March 24, 1859; John, born January 21, 1862; Edgar, born September 24, 1864; Charles, born Decem-

ber 10, 1866; Jessie, born February 20, 1869; Carrie, born September 14, 1871, died June 5, 1874; William, born April 13, 1874; and Mary, born November 21, 1876.

H. DAUGHERTY.

Hezekiah Daugherty was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 9, 1839. Was the son of John and Margaret Daugherty, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. He attended the common schools of his native place and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when, on the 31st of November, 1861, he enlisted in the service of the Union as a private in company I of the Sixty-second regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three years in the army of the Potomac, participating in the many severe engagements of that wing of the service. Receiving his honorable discharge in 1864, he returned to his home in Morgan county and pursued his avocation of farming. December 29, 1868, he married Miss Sarah J. Much, a native of Ohio, born November 8, 1849. Four years after his marriage he removed to Grundy county, where he has since resided an esteemed citizen and farmer of Trenton township. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are the parents of three children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: George T., born October 14, 1870; John A., April 15, 1877; and Lenora B., born April 29, 1881.

P. Z. DELANO

Is one of the prosperous farmers of Grundy county, and owns a beautiful farm of three hundred and thirty acres in Trenton township. Mr. Delano was born March 19, 1830, in the State of Vermont, where he lived until he reached the age of seventeen, when he accompanied his parents in their change of residence from their native State, to Massachusetts. After a five years' residence in the Bay State, at the age of twenty-two, he went South, and was engaged in various pursuits in Mississippi and Louisiana, among which was boating, on the Yazoo River. Returning home, he remained in Massachusetts one year, when he caught the "golden fever," and in 1854 we find him in California, where he was engaged in mining and ranching for eight years. In 1862 he traveled eastward, and settled in Portage county, Ohio, where, on the 30th of August of the same year, he married Miss Alma Collins, daughter of Rev. George S. Collins. She was a native of Ohio, and born on the 15th of March, 1843. By this marriage they have three children: Caliste A., born July 10, 1863; Louis H., January 11, 1866; and Cora E., February 15, 1868. Mr. Delano moved to Grundy county in 1865, and purchased the pleasant farm which he now lives on.

DR. SAMUEL W. ELMORE.

On the 13th of January, 1826, in Spartansburg District, South Carolina, Samuel W. Elmore was born. He was the fourth child of Samuel K. and

Jane Elmore, both natives of South Carolina. Samuel K. Elmore was reared in South Carolina, and during the latter years of his sojourn there followed the occupation of school-teacher. From South Carolina he removed to Kentucky and thence to Indiana, in which State he died in 1848, his wife having preceded him to the grave about three years.

The subject of this sketch was reared principally in Daviess county, Indiana, and received his education in that county, where, up to the time he left, he was engaged in the drug business and the practice of medicine. March 13th, 1851, Dr. Samuel W. Elmore was married to Miss Sarah E. Dillon, daughter of Isaac Dillon, of Daviess county, Indiana. One child, now living, was the fruit of this union. His name is Thomas T. Elmore.

In 1854 Dr. Elmore lost his wife, and October 9, 1856, was united in wedlock to Miss Lydia Ream, daughter of Henry Ream, then of Grundy county. After his second marriage Dr. Elmore spent one winter in Indiana, and in April of 1865 he returned to Grundy county, settled permanently in the neighborhood where he now lives, and engaged in the practice of medicine and in farming.

By his second wife Dr. Elmore is the father of eight children living, whose names are: Elizabeth C., Stephen D., Victoria, Henry H., John L., Ada W., Keturah and Ethel A. Dr. Elmore is a member of the Masonic order.

B. M. FORD.

B. M. Ford, son of Laban and Elizabeth Ford, was born in Howard county, Missouri, October 21, 1826. His parents were natives of Kentucky. In Howard county he lived until 1854, receiving his education there, and marrying there on the 10th of April, 1849, Miss Eleanor Thorpe, a native of that county, born January 13, 1831. He has made farming his business through life, and now owns a finely improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, and a comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have had seven children, five of whom are living. Their names are as given: James T., born February 20, 1850; Sarah J., born January 19, 1852, now Mrs. J. L. Steele; John H., born October, 20, 1854, died January 16, 1855; Elizabeth F., born January 9, 1856; Mary A., born November 21, 1858, died June 14, 1874; Benjamin F., born March 1, 1861, and Nancy E., born May 11, 1863.

B. B. GILL

Was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on November 13, 1808, the son of James Gill and Elizabeth Gill, *nee* Moss, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a very efficient soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch lived in Mason county until he was forty-seven years of age, and in the year 1855 came to Missouri and located in Livingston county, where he resided till he moved to Grundy county, in 1875, where he has since

lived and engaged in farming. He was married in Kentucky, to Miss Lydia W. Moss, on June 19, 1828. She was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and born March 14, 1810. By this union seven children were born; viz., William W., born March 25, 1829; James A., August 23, 1830; Vincent G., born December 8, 1832, and died July 21, 1862; Elizabeth, born April 6, 1835; Hendren, born May 23, 1837; Judith, August 18, 1839, and Baldwin B., born August 1, 1842. Mrs. Gill died March 19, 1843. Mr. Gill was again married in 1844, to Sarah Moss, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1863, and he again married, on November 10, 1864, Mrs. Susan E. Ball, the widow of Edward Ball. She was a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and born October 16, 1832. They have had three children: Annie, born November 15, 1865, and died August 16, 1866; Elvira V., born May 25, 1867, and Nannie B., born February 25, 1872.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Gill was the owner of one of the finest farms in Livingston county, containing three hundred and sixteen acres. He was a member of the National Guards, and upon his return from service with them, was called upon to take part in a meeting for the purpose of organizing a company of bushwhackers, which measure he so ably and strenuously opposed that he broke up the attempted organization, and this was the means of saving Livingston county from the terrible effects that would inevitably have followed. Shortly after this a company of Federal soldiers took him as a prisoner of war, and kept him at Quincy, Illinois, for three months. At the same time they appropriated several very valuable horses and other property. As soon as the authorities at Quincy learned the facts in the case, he was released, and sold his farm (which is now worth \$80 per acre) for \$14 per acre, and bought a small farm upon which he lived till he moved to Grundy county. He has seen many of the ups and downs of life, yet, in his seventy-third year, is a man of remarkable vigor both of body and mind. Mr. and Mrs. Gill are consistent members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE GRIFFITH.

Mr. Griffith is one of the most worthy and prosperous farmers in Trenton township, and has, for a number of years, been extensively and successfully engaged in the business of sheep raising. His principal attention has been given to the cultivation of the long-wool breeds, in which he has obtained gratifying results.

George Griffith was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on the 22d of March, 1838, and ten years later accompanied his parents in their removal to Licking county, in the same State, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. March 14, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane A. Thomas, of Licking county, by which union they have four children. The first, Amelia, is a young lady of nineteen, the date of her birth being April 5,

1862; on the 25th of August, 1864, the second child, Ellsworth, was born; Fannie, the third, was born May 15, 1866; Lulu, the youngest, and pet of the family, was born on the 23d of September, 1877.

GEORGE H. HUBBELL.

This gentleman, now one of the most prominent citizens of Grundy county, was born at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 11th day of February, 1818, and was a resident of the Empire State until he reached his sixteenth year, when in the early winter of 1835 he left the city for the vast west, with his destination fixed in the growing State of Missouri. He became a student at Marion College, an institution of learning under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, located in Marion county. Here he remained during a period of three years, paying his board and tuition by his labor. Leaving the college he went to Howard county, where he taught school and occupied his leisure hours in the study of law, and was licensed to practice by Judge Leland, of the same county, in 1841. Remaining in Howard until February, 1842, he removed to Buchanan county and settled at Sparta, then the county seat, where he made his home until May of the same year, when again starting upon his travels he is next found a resident of the county of Grundy, where he has remained an honored citizen. Mr. Hubbell engaged in the active practice of his profession until 1847, in which year he was elected clerk of the Circuit and County Courts for a term of six years. The prompt and efficient manner in which he performed the duties of the office led to his reelection in 1853, and in 1859, after twelve years' service, the people again called upon him; once more he took the oath as clerk, and most satisfactorily were the affairs of the clerk's office administered. The rural pleasures of farm life have always been attractive to Mr. Hubbell, and at the expiration of his last term as clerk he retired to his pleasant country home, two miles from Trenton, and gave his whole attention to the farm pursuits which he had been, in a measure, forced to neglect while holding office. However, he was not allowed to remain in seclusion long; his services were needed, and in 1870 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party to represent the county of Grundy in the legislature. He accepted the call and his high standing and great popularity were never better illustrated than by the triumphant majority which elected him to the General Assembly, notwithstanding the fact that the political party which tendered him the nomination was largely in the minority. During the sessions of which he was a member Mr. Hubbell served his constituents faithfully and well, and retired from the House of Representatives with an honorable record. Mr. Hubbell has since lived on his farm, where his whole time is occupied in the supervision of his broad and well-cultivated fields of growing grain, and his herds of fine cattle which lazily browse upon the rich pastures. In conclusion it may be

mentioned that Mr. Hubbell was chosen to write the history of Grundy county for delivery at the centennial celebration, and how well he performed the task may be judged when the author acknowledges that he is indebted to that "Centennial Sketch" for many of the important facts and incidents of Grundy's history.

WARREN HARRIS.

Warren Harris, son of Daniel and Libbie Harris, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, May 12, 1833. His father was of Virginia birth, and his mother a native of Vermont. Reared upon a farm, he attended the common schools of his native county, where he continued to reside until 1862, when he made his home in Grundy county. He married Miss Henrietta L. Cranston, November 1, 1855. She was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 28, 1837. By this union they have had six children, four of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: Randolph C., born July 12, 1857, died January 19, 1865; C. D., born December 21, 1858; Eugene G., born October 31, 1863, died July 12, 1865; Glenn C., born March 4, 1867; Annie L., born December 21, 1868; W. Guy, born December 19, 1871; and Louis H., born March 26, 1875. Mr. Harris lives upon a fertile farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and is engaged largely in stock raising, owning one of the finest herds of thorough-bred Short-Horn cattle in the State, his stock having been purchased from the best breeders in Ohio and Kentucky. The raising of thorough-bred Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs has received attention, and his success in this business has been most complete.

T. M. HARD.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Addison county, Vermont, May 5, 1829. His parents, Lancing and Rillie Hard, were also natives of the Green Mountain State. He attended the common schools in winter and worked on his father's farm in the summer, until he had acquired a fair education. After attaining his majority, in 1850, he went to Illinois and located in McHenry county, where for twenty years he was engaged in farming and in handling fine horses. November 18, 1857, he wedded Miss Carlinda Field, of Addison county, Vermont. By this union they had one child, May, born March 26, 1861. Mrs. Hard died August 15, 1861, and Mr. Hard was a second time married, November 25, 1866, to Miss S. A. St. Clair. From McHenry county, Illinois, he removed to Lewis county, Missouri, in 1870, where he remained four years, and then moved to Grundy county. He lives upon a farm of eighty acres, and gives his attention to its cultivation and dealing in stock.

HENRY C. HERBERT,

Son of John L. and Rebecca Herbert, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 31st of January, 1843. His father hailed from Virginia, and his mother was a native of Ohio. When Henry was three years old the family removed to Missouri and made their home in Grundy county. The rude alarms of war sounded in 1861, and Henry C. Herbert was among those who responded to their country's call. He enlisted as a private in company G, Thirty-third regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, and served four years, passing unscathed through many fields of carnage, where the groans and wails of the wounded mingled with the hissing of the flying shot and shell. He participated in the battles of Helena (Ark.), Gains' Hill, and Vicksburg, in the spring and summer of 1863. The Thirty-third Missouri formed a part of the third brigade, first division of the sixteenth army corps, under General N. P. Banks, and, with his company, he accompanied, on the 11th of March, 1864, the memorable and disastrous expedition up Red River to capture Shreveport, the seat of the Confederate government in Louisiana, and took part in the assault and capture of Fort de Russy, the skirmish and retreat at Mansfield, the bloody engagement at Pleasant Hill and consequent retreat to Alexandria, and by gunboats down Red River on their return, reaching Vicksburg on the 22d of May, 1864. He participated in the skirmishes at La Grange, Holly Springs, Oxford, Waterford, and the three days' fight at Tupelo on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July, the same year, arriving at Memphis, Tenn., August 30th. Here he was on the sick list, and on the 2d of November, 1864, went home on a furlough, remaining until his recovery, March 19th, 1865, when he rejoined his company and went down to New Orleans. After a short sickness he took part in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, near Mobile; accompanied the march to Montgomery, Ala., thence down the river to Selma, where he was stationed until July 21st, 1865, when the regiment went by rail to Vicksburg, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, receiving his honorable discharge from the service on the 10th of August, 1865, and reaching home on the 14th of the same month.

On the 16th of September, 1866, Mr. Herbert married Mrs. Mary Leeper, widow of Andrew C. Leeper, by whom she was the mother of two children, James M., born January 20, 1863; and Andrew C., born November 18, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: John W., born July 27, 1867; Ivan B., May 5, 1868; Hugh L., April 13, 1870; Martha M., March 10, 1872; Hiram B., December 12, 1873; and Benjamin F., December 7, 1876. Mr. Herbert is a farmer and his farm is among the best cultivated in Trenton township.

A. J. LEE

Was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, October 12, 1837. His parents were Joseph and Abigail Lee, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. He received a common school education in his native place, where he remained until 1857, when he removed to Kansas, remained three years, and then settled in Grundy county, where he has since lived and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had nine children: William J., born June 9, 1860, died December 23, 1878; Cora E., born May 5, 1861; James L., born December 5, 1862, died September 15, 1864; John R., born January 28, 1865; Benjamin F., born November 14, 1866; Laura B., born May 4, 1869, died October 30, 1869; Thomas E., born October 12, 1870; Elizabeth G., born December 17, 1872, died January 14, 1874; and Charles B., born January 10, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Lee's wedding day was August 29, 1859.

JAMES LEEPER

Came to Grundy and settled in Trenton township in 1845, and after years of painstaking industry is now the possessor of a handsome farm of five hundred and seventy acres under cultivation, a cozy home and fine orchard. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 13, 1814, and his parents, William and Rachel Leeper, were natives of the same State. The family migrated to Ohio and settled in Guernsey county, where they remained a few years, and from thence went to Muskingum county, in the same State. While living here Mr. Leeper was joined in the marriage covenant to Miss Martha Crawford. This lady was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 16th of July, 1816, and has proved a most worthy companion for her husband. Ten children have come of this union, whose names and birth are here given: Mary M., born February 3, 1837, died February 5, 1837; Mary J., born May 6, 1838, died November 24, 1840; Andrew C., born August 4, 1840, died October 15, 1864, leaving a widow and two children; Elizabeth, born August 7, 1842, died February 23, 1843; Sarah E., born March 15, 1845, died February 25, 1862; Martha R., born January 29, 1849, wife of J. A. French; Euphemia, born February 28, 1854, wife of R. E. Boyce; James E., born February 28, 1856, a physician in Morgan county, Ohio; Norvin, born October 3, 1857, died February 27, 1862; John W., born April 4, 1859, is the only one the large family at home.

B. F. LEHEW.

Benjamin Franklin Lehw was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 5, 1834, where he was reared and received a common school education. Leaving home when twenty-four years of age, he went to Allen county, Indiana, and settled down. February 8, 1859, Mr. Lehw was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Comstock, a young lady of Ohio birth,

born in Janesville, June 13, 1836. The family resided in Indiana until 1872, when they removed to Grundy county. Mr. Lelew is one of the substantial farmers of the county, and is also a successful fruit-culturist and sheep-raiser. He has a comfortable home and pleasant surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Lelew have a family of eight children, whose names are here given: Lewis W., born October 26, 1859; Mary M., born November 3, 1861; Alpha, born December 10, 1863; Myra J., born September 14, 1865; Annie R., born August 4, 1868; James C., born May 16, 1870; Franklin G., born March 20, 1872; and Leora G., March 21, 1878.

THOMAS LUKE.

Thomas Luke, a native of Lawrence county, Illinois, was born December 6, 1839. When nine years of age his parents removed to Wayne county, in the same State, where they remained six years, when they again packed their household goods and started for the West, arriving in Grundy county in June of 1854. From the age of fifteen he grew to manhood in Grundy county. April 1, 1860, Mr. Luke and Miss Sarah P. Marshall were joined in the marriage covenant. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Luke have a family of nine children; viz., Nancy J., born June 8, 1861; Martha F., born November 9, 1862; Mary M., born March 30, 1864; Abraham L., born December 15, 1866; Samuel D., born January 23, 1868; Minnie L., born October 13, 1869; William T., October 15, 1871; Parmelia B., born December 10, 1873; and Ruth N., born July 21, 1879. Mr. Luke, though carrying on all the various pursuits which constitute farming, has given his attention largely to the cultivation of fruit. He has a fine orchard of forty acres, in which he cultivates nearly every fruit which will grow in Grundy county soil, and has, perhaps, the largest number of apple trees of any orchard in the State. He raises many choice varieties of both large and small fruits, and has met with remarkable success in cultivating so as to produce an abundant yield.

W. S. McLAIN.

W. S. McLain was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, June 2, 1836, of Kentucky parentage. When six years of age his parents removed to Kentucky, where he grew up and received his education. In 1857 he removed to Grundy county and settled upon a farm near where he now lives. September 20, 1863, he married Miss Eliza A. Adkins, of Grundy county, born November 17, 1846. They have had seven children: Lucy, born August 12, 1864; Mary E., born November 20, 1866; William, born March 19, 1869; Alice, born November 26, 1871; Minnie, born June 3, 1874; Lenora, born May 21, 1877, died August 27, 1878; and Arthur, born January 19, 1880. Mr. McLain is engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving special attention to the raising of fine hogs of the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds. He has a fine farm of one hundred and ninety acres.

GEORGE J. M'CREADY.

Is one of the old pioneers of Grundy county. He was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, on February 10, 1820. His father was a native of Maryland, and his mother of Virginia. His father, George W. McCreedy, was an officer in the War of 1812; he died in March, 1836, and his wife died about three weeks afterwards. When the subject of this sketch was about three years of age his parents moved to Worcester county, Maryland, and there he remained till 1839, when, on June 16th, he located in Grundy county, Missouri, where he has since remained, engaged in farming. Thus he has known this county from that early day when it was an unbroken wilderness up to the present time, with its beautiful and well cultivated farms, and its population of thrifty and intelligent farmers.

Mr. McCreedy was married on June 6, 1840, to Mrs. Laura Knight, a native of Schuyler county, Ohio, and born in 1820. This lady and her first husband were on their way from Ohio to seek a home in the far west, when as he was taking his gun from the wagon one day, to shoot a squirrel, he accidentally shot and killed himself. By her first marriage, Mrs. Knight had one child, named Anna. By her marriage with Mr. McCreedy, six children were born, whose names are Melissa, Jane, George W. and Alonzo, who are still living, and W. R., who died when four years old, and Mary, at the age of eleven months. Mrs. McCreedy died February 11, 1853. Mr. McCreedy again married on June 6, 1853, to Mrs. Martha A. Grubb, widow of F. B. Grubb, who died in Grundy county in 1850. Mrs. Grubb was a native of Tennessee, and was born December 16, 1823. She had three children by Mr. Grubb: Amanda E., James M. and Erastus. By her marriage with Mr. McCreedy the following named children were born: Albert J., Walter M., Sophronia E., Alice Ann, Stephen B., Hattie Lee and Augusta B. Mr. McCreedy owns a fine home of sixty acres, pleasantly located in Trenton township.

ABRAM PERNELL.

Abram Pernell was born in Morgan county, Ohio, April 20, 1841. He received a common school education, and learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he was employed the first years after his school days. In 1859, at the age of eighteen, he removed to Grundy county, and engaged in farming. On the first of September, 1865, he was united in matrimony to Miss Elsie Weeden. She was born June 13, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Pernell have a family of four interesting children, named respectively, Carrie, born December 8, 1866; Frank, born February 13, 1868; George E., born September 1, 1870; and Charles A., born September 14, 1873.



Stephen Peery

J. H. RUDROW

Was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 27, 1844, and there resided until 1861, when he enlisted in company H, of the Thirty-ninth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, serving through the entire four years of the late momentous struggle. Receiving his honorable discharge from the United States service, he returned to his home in Ohio, and September 20, 1865, was united in marriage to Miss Jane Millon, of Xenia, Ohio. He engaged in the grocery business until the fall of 1867, when he removed from Xenia to Muncie, Indiana, and there went into the black walnut lumber trade, but remained only a short time, when he returned to Ohio, locating in Fayette county, still continuing in the lumber trade. October 21, 1870, he removed to Grundy county, bought a farm, and has since been engaged in its cultivation and also dealing extensively in black walnut lumber throughout northwest Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Rudrow have a family of four children to bless their fireside; namely, W. T. Sherman, born July 18, 1866; Maggie, born May 5, 1870; Minnie, born September 5, 1877, and Samuel N., born February 21, 1880.

GILES SONGER.

Giles Songer settled in Trenton township, Grundy county, in the year of 1846, and gave his attention to farming. He was a native of Indiana, and was born in Washington county, in that State, on the 25th of October, 1818, the son of Abram and Catherine Songer, both natives of Pennsylvania. When quite small his parents removed to Clay county, Illinois, where he grew up and received his education.

On January 21st, 1837, Mr. Songer was united in matrimony to Miss Nancy Childers. Miss Childers was a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and was born July 20, 1820. This union was blessed with thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, eight of whom are still living. William, the eldest, was born January 13, 1838, and died April 10, 1869, leaving a wife and three children; Julia, born February 27, 1839, became the wife of Joseph Reeder, and died December 10, 1870, leaving her husband and six children to mourn her loss; Joseph W., born March 1, 1842, is a resident of Grundy county; Mary A. was born November 7, 1843, and is Mrs. William Luke; Thomas B., born October 25, 1845, died in the U. S. hospital at St. Louis, November 18, 1864, having served during the war in company A, Forty-fourth regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry; John B., born November 9, 1847, is still living in Grundy county; Albert G., born December 17, 1850, died February 10, 1871; Richard H., born September 19, 1851, died March 25, 1852; Franklin J., born February 27, 1853; Missouri A., born February 4, 1855; Elizabeth, born February 11, 1857; Flora Belle, born July 6, 1859, and Lyman T., born October 25, 1862. Mrs. Songer is still living.

Mr. Songer became one of the prominent citizens of Grundy county, and served in several official capacities, having been elected county judge two or three terms. After a long life of usefulness, he died on the 13th of December, 1880, in the seventy-third year of his age.

OLIVER SMITH,

One of the substantial farmers of Grundy county, was ushered into existence on the 16th of January, 1821, in the District of Columbia, where he passed the first two years of his life, when death deprived him of both father and mother. Oliver was then placed in care of an aunt, who took him to Loudoun county, Virginia, where he grew up. When eighteen years of age he bid farewell to "Ole Virginny" and sought a home farther west, locating in Guernsey county, Ohio, but remained there only a few years when he made his home in Morgan county, in the same State. On the 4th of June, 1846, he wedded Miss Ruth Walters, an estimable young lady of Morgan county. January 10, 1828, was the date of her birth. This marriage was blessed with four children; namely, Mary A., born June 8, 1847, died May 9, 1847; Benjamin F., born March 2, 1850; Jonah W., born January 14, 1853; and Mary E., born August 24, 1855. In 1864 Mr. Smith removed, with his family, to Grundy county, where he now has a farm of six hundred and thirty acres of fertile land, well stocked, a comfortable homestead, orchard, etc., all of which he has acquired by patient industry and the willing help of his wife. They have toiled long together and can now enjoy the fruits of their labor.

JOSEPH W. SONGER.

In Clay county, Illinois, on the 1st day of March, 1842, Joseph W., son of Giles and Nancy Songer, was born. His father was by birth an Indian and his mother a Kentuckian. Joseph had reached the age of four years when his parents migrated to Grundy county. He received his education in the early log school houses of the county, and being very fond of music, acquired quite a reputation as a pleasing vocalist and officiated as teacher in many of the singing-schools in vogue when he reached manhood. He was also engaged in sabbath-school work, and assisted in the organization of a number of schools throughout the county. Mr. Joseph W. Songer and Miss Sarah T. Taylor were joined in wedlock, April 6, 1862. She was a native of Grundy county, and August 6th, 1841, is the date of her birth. Seven children have gathered around their fireside, all of whom are yet living: Richard E., born December 31, 1862; Nancy H., August 30, 1864; Elizabeth M., July 8, 1866; James A., February 15, 1868; Myrtle A., February 19, 1870; Monta M., March 10, 1872; Robert G., October 1, 1874. Mr. Songer is a thrifty farmer, and has given much of his time for the last few years to growing fine wool sheep, and has attained most gratifying results.

The Spanish Merino breed is his preference among the several strains of long-wool sheep. From one animal he took nineteen pounds of wool last spring, at one shearing.

J. L. STEELE.

J. L. Steele, son of L. J. and Caroline Steele, was born in Pike county, Illinois, February 13, 1847; his father being a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Ohio. When the subject of this sketch was three years old, his parents removed to Adams county, in the same State. He received an education in the common schools, and completed a course in the Perry High School, of Pike county, and afterward attended and graduated at Eastman's National Business College, of Chicago. February 21, 1864, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in company G, of the Seventh regiment of Illinois reserve militia, and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he came to Grundy county, and engaged in farming and teaching school, in both of which avocations, he has attained considerable success. December 24th, 1871, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Ford of Grundy county, born January 19, 1852. By this union they have had three children: Minnie, the eldest, was born October 1, 1872, and died October 31, 1873; the second, Bertha, was born August 1, 1874; and the youngest Mary L., was born October 27, 1877.

WILLIAM H. SMITH

Was born April 25th, 1826, near Richmond, Virginia, and is the third child of William N. and Ann C. Smith, both natives of the "Old Dominion." In 1837 our subject, with his father, migrated from Virginia to Missouri, and settled in Glasgow, Howard county, and lived in that place with his parents, working at the carpenter's trade, until May, 1846, at which time he moved to St. Louis.

On the 27th, of December, 1849, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Humphreys, daughter of Edward Humphreys, all of St. Louis.

The issue of this marriage was three children, whose names are Mrs. P. Hunt, *nee* Anna M. Smith, Sarah A. Smith, and James H. Smith. December 8th, 1860, Mr. Smith lost his first wife, and on the 15th of the same month, in 1862, with his three children left St. Louis to settle in Trenton.

On the 15th of October, 1863, he married Miss Susan E. Lowen. By his second wife Mr. Smith is the father of five children now living. Their names are Emma F., Lura M., Arthur P., Jennie L., and Luther C.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Smith moved to Trenton in time to build a great many of the oldest houses now standing in that place, and is still actively engaged in the pursuit of his trade.

JOHN R. SONGER,

Son of Giles and Nancy Songer, was born in Grundy county, Missouri, November 9, 1847. Farming has been his business since he has been old enough, and his life has been spent upon the same section of land he was born upon. Mr. Songer was united in marriage to Miss Nannie V. Shanklin, December 31, 1870. She was also a native of this county, born May 27, 1847. They have had four children: Carrie, born February 3, 1872; Frederick W., born March 14, 1874; Homer, born March 28, 1876, died April 10, 1876; and Carl A., born February 3, 1878. Mr. Songer has a good farm and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township, and he and his wife are highly esteemed by their neighbors.

ROBERT TAYLOR

And his aged wife rank among the pioneers of Grundy county. He was born in Worcester county, Maryland, October 20, 1808. Robert was reared on a farm and lived in Maryland till he was twenty-six years of age. In 1829 he married Miss Nancy Blades, a native of Maryland, and born November 13, 1809. By this marriage eleven children were born, seven of whom are still living; viz., Caroline, born April 15, 1830; Mary J., born April 7, 1832; Sarah T., born August 6, 1841; Robert T., born November 30, 1842; William D., born November 30, 1846; Levin H., born January 18, 1849; Luther, born July 6, 1850. John P., Harriet, Nathaniel and Melinda E. are dead. About the year 1833 Mr. Taylor and his young wife came to Missouri, located in Lafayette county, and lived there about three years. In 1836 the family located in Grundy county, on the same farm they now occupy. He converted three hundred acres of the wilderness into a fertile farm and a beautiful home. The old cabin erected in 1836 still stands, and is yet used by this venerable couple as a summer kitchen.

Mr. Taylor takes great pride in his orchard, which is a very fine one and of the choicest varieties of fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Baptist Church, and are quietly and peacefully passing their declining years under the shadow of the trees their own hands have planted.

ALFRED URTON

Was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 24th of June, 1825, the son of James and Jane Urton, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. After his school days were over he became an overseer on a plantation, which situation he held until early in 1854, when, at the age of twenty-nine, he went to Illinois and located on a farm in Adams county, where he lived five years and then moved to Pike county. While living here he was united in matrimony to Miss Ann Eliza Bowles. She

was born January 5, 1834, and was a native of Adams county. In 1866 Mr. Urton removed from Illinois, and settled in Grundy county, where he still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Urton have had eight children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Selina J., born November 11, 1854, died April 12, 1878; William C., born June 1, 1858; Olive, born March 15, 1862; Edwin, born May 31, 1864; Alva, born October 9, 1866, died September 19, 1867; Elma, born June 20, 1870; Alfred B., born March 29, 1872; Effie, born July 22, 1874. Mr. Urton has a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres, and a comfortable home.

JAMES WIGGINS

Was born in Grundy county, Missouri, January 21, 1848, son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (McCoy) Wiggins. His father was a native of Seneca county, New York, but when quite young came with his parents to Ohio and settled in Cincinnati, afterwards went to Kentucky, and in 1820 settled in Howard county, Missouri, and in 1846 removed to Grundy county, and thence to California, where he died in 1850. His mother was a native of Kentucky, and born in 1818, but when one year of age her father came to Missouri and located in Howard county. After the decease of Mr. Wiggins she married J. R. Merrill, and now lives in Trenton.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. When sixteen years of age he went to Colorado, remained two years, and then returned to Grundy county, where he engaged in the stock business for three years. November 14, 1875, he married Blondina Mueller, a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, and who was born September 28, 1854. Two children, Bertha E., born February 12, 1879, and Richard M., born March 1, 1881, are the result of this union. Mr. Wiggins purchased a half interest in twenty-two acres of land adjoining the town site of Trenton, which is now (in 1881) all occupied by buildings, and known as Wiggins & Murphy's Addition to Trenton. After quitting the stock business he dealt in real estate till the fall of 1875, when he returned to his farm, and has since resided there. He is a man of fine business ability, while socially he and his family are highly respected.

JOHN NELSON WYMER.

This name was given to a son born to John and Patience Wymer, on the 18th of February, 1829, in Bristol township, Morgan county, Ohio. The family removed to Lawrence county, in the same State, in 1845, where the subject of this biography grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. On the 20th of October, 1850, John N. Wymer and Miss Celia E. Dillon were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, at the home of the bride's parents in Lawrence county. Miss Dillon was a native of Franklin county, Virginia, where the first two years of her life were spent. She was born September 20th, 1828, and, with her father's family, became a

resident of Ohio, in 1830. Six years after his marriage Mr. Wymer removed to Indiana, and located in Boone county, where he continued to make his home until the close of the civil war, in which he served as a private in company A, of the Indiana State militia. After the close of hostilities, in 1865, he came to Grundy county and settled on a farm some ten miles northeast of Trenton. He continued to cultivate his farm until March, 1881, when he disposed of it, and took up his residence in Trenton and resumed work at his trade, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Wymer's father died in February, 1880, having reached the advanced age of ninety-five years. His mother, in her seventy-fifth year, still pursues the journey of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Wymer have four children living and two dead. Merada M., the first, was born March 3d, 1851, and died September 20th, 1854; Electa Ann, born February 12th, 1852; Mary C., born August 17th, 1854, died in 1857; John W., born July 1st, 1855; Rhuama P., born October 3d, 1857; George W., born April 17th, 1859.

Mrs. Wymer was a member of the Baptist Church before her marriage, and Mr. W. was baptized and received into the same church in 1852, two years after that event, and both remain consistent members.

PETER H. YAKEE.

Peter H. Yakee was born on the 5th of March, 1829, in Guernsey county, Ohio, and was the second child of Joseph and Sarah Yakee.

His father, Joseph Yakee, was born in Maryland, August 12th, 1802, and at the age of twenty migrated to Ohio, where he married Miss Sarah Shafer, in Guernsey county, in 1826. Mr. Yakee was a farmer. He died July 16th, 1875. Mrs. Yakee is still living in Indiana.

Peter H. Yakee lived with his parents until he became of age. On the 17th of March, 1853, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Isabella McBurney, daughter of John McBurney, resident of Guernsey county. After his marriage, Mr. Yakee commenced farming for himself, which occupation he continued until October, 1858, when his wife died.

Next we find Mr. Yakee in charge of the post-office and railroad office at Gibson station, Ohio.

January 19th, 1860, he married Miss Martha E. Braden, daughter of John Braden, all of Guernsey county. On the 2d of April, 1860, he migrated to Grundy county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company A of the Missouri volunteer militia.

Peter H. Yakee is the father of seven children living, two by his first wife and five by his second. The names of his first wife's children are Albert L., and Mary C., now Mrs. W. R. Saddler; and those of his second wife are Joseph S., John B., Annie M., Willie G., Frank L. Mr. Yakee is a member of the Masonic order and A. O. U. W.

CHAPTER XIII.

CITY OF TRENTON.

Commanding Situation—New Life—Business—Second Railroad—Manufacturing—Deed of the Town Site—The City Charter—Plat of Trenton—Incidents—Continued Progress—Milk Wagon—"Iron Horse and Joy Unspeakable"—Crossing the Line—Machine-shops—Close of 1871.

Trenton, the county seat of Grundy county, Missouri, has a beautiful and commanding situation upon rising ground on the east bank and in the pleasant rolling valley of the Grand River, just below the junction of the Weldon and Thompson forks—the former also known as the East fork of the Grand River, and the latter as the Middle fork—about three and three-fourths miles southwest of the exact center of the county. Thus situated, Trenton is the metropolis of a rich and prosperous country 'round, which makes it the life and center of the commercial affairs of the county and the fountain-head of the various enterprises which have diffused the life-streams of energetic industry and business intelligence over the fruitful soil of the entire county of Grundy.

Bearing a name made famous by her aged namesake upon the classic banks of the fast flowing Delaware, in the memorable campaigns of 1776, Trenton started out in 1841 with an historical prestige which she has ever endeavored to preserve and hand down to future generations brightened with the record of good deeds and remembered triumphs in the days of peace as well as in the days of strife. Founded in 1841, Trenton was built upon two ridges, whose inner edges almost touched, but whose outer ends extended out at right angles, leaving the town nestling in the triangular spot between, and giving a quaint peculiarity to the streets and a picturesque appearance to the town. And thus she stood during the years that flew by on the fleeting wings of time, slowly plodding her way along, but always with her energies alive with the fires of a substantial ambition for a future greater than she was or had been, until in 1870, with a population of 920 souls, her dormant activity was aroused, and she sprang at once into the maelstrom of the bustling, busy, growing era at the prospect of her first railroad. The citizens went to work with a will, and it was a bright day for Trenton when their efforts were crowned with the laurels of success, and the steam horse, with fire dropping from his nostrils, sped over the iron rails into the city.

NEW LIFE.

From the time the engine of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad pulled her first train into the depot, the city of Trenton began to feel the inspiration of a second growth. She snuffed the smoke of coming conquests

from afar. With the railroad and her coal mines, and the immense possibilities of the future, Trenton began to spread herself, and it must be admitted that she has succeeded admirably. It is enough to cause a genuine glow of pride to beam from the honest countenance of every citizen when he contemplates the material progress of the last ten years, and notes the increase of population from 920 in 1870 to 3,340 in 1880. With the increasing population the corporate limits have kept apace, and with the rapid growth and steady demand for more room, additions have been made until they have numbered twenty-two, and Trenton still grows. These new additions have been laid off at right angles from the old town, the new streets running north and south, east and west, from Water Street, the main thoroughfare of the city, thus leaving old Trenton with her angles and triangles, her "five corners" and her "seven corners," while the new city starts out fair and straight with the world, her streets lined on either side with neat, handsome residences, and tasty front yards with flowers and shade trees plentifully bestrewn, showing cultivation, refinement and a love of the beautiful in nature. Adding to this the social characteristics of her people, Trenton makes a pleasant and attractive location for homes and home enjoyment.

BUSINESS.

In point of business enterprise and solid improvement, Trenton is still the peer of any town in northern Missouri, in truth she has in the last few years distanced all competitors. With her modern outlets for traffic, Trenton has left behind the slow growth of her early years, and has now fairly entered the arena of busy life, to battle with the world for a foothold among the flourishing cities of the country, and with every muscle strained and every nerve at a tension she goes steadily forward on her conquering way, the leading commercial city of the Grand River Valley, with no equal between Kansas City and Rock Island.

As before mentioned, twenty-two additions have been made to the city, most, if not all, since the advent of the railroad in 1871. The main portion of the city lies west of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and south of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific. The two roads run nearly at right angles. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific depot is situated just outside the city limits, about three-quarters of a mile from the business center. It could have been placed nearer but a difficulty appeared in crossing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific tracks. However, the town will grow, and the cheap property out there will serve to draw in that direction. There was money in that location to the railroad, but it is not just what was due to Trenton. Business has grown with the demands of the people, until there is scarcely a branch of trade that is not represented here. The people have become able to indulge in the luxuries as well as the necessities of life, and this, as a matter of course, has increased trade and caused a demand

for a class of goods which a few years since would have found no buyers, but to-day commands a liberal sale. Churches and schools are numerous, and will receive, as they deserve, notice under a separate head elsewhere.

HER SECOND RAILROAD.

The completion of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad marks another period of progress for the magic city of the Grand River Valley. It gives Trenton a direct eastern outlet, placing her upon a footing with her heretofore more favored sisters. The benefit of this road can be already seen by the increase of arrivals looking for business openings. The trade of Trenton, after an exhaustive review of the merchants and business men by the *Trenton Republican*, in January, 1876, showed the sales of that year, by a fair computation, to exceed \$1,200,000.

MANUFACTURING.

Trenton is fortunately located on a site offering all the facilities of a large manufacturing town. Coal is mined at her door, timber is within easy reach and there is not an article manufactured of wood which could not be produced here as cheaply as at any point in the State, or in the West. Water power, also, is abundant. Furniture, wagon, farm implement, hub and spoke factories should find locations here where there is ample room for untold development. Cattle and sheep find homes upon the prairies of Grundy county and the increased attention given to this branch of farm industry adds other valuable features, in woolen factories and tanneries, and these would make a market for the oak bark, while egg, beef and pork-packing houses would undoubtedly pay. All these industries could and should have a location within or near the limits of Trenton. The population would double. The completion of the new road would make her freighting facilities equal to the best, leading to all competing markets and numerous enough to prevent extortion. Taking these advantages altogether, it is plain to be seen that the future of Trenton lies in her proper appreciation and employment of these benefits, and in consequence, becoming a great manufacturing city, with the ceaseless buzz and whirr of machinery making music from early dawn 'til dewy eve. The stove factory, the woolen and flouring-mills, the machine and repair shops, have already shown to the people of Trenton the value of manufacturing development, and urge them onward to increased exertion and a determination to reach the goal beyond. There is no reason why success, grand, buoyant success, cannot be achieved if the people put their shoulders to the wheel and move with a united effort toward the one object in view of making Trenton the one leading city in population and wealth in this section of Missouri. With the completion of the railroads, the opportunity to grasp the scepter of supremacy is at hand and the hour is here. Let not the spirit of supineness or illiberality prevail, but put forth the friendly hand of encouragement to capitalists to make

their homes within the borders of this fair city. Keep the good work going on and ever let the burnished armor of industry stand well to the front, and a future of flourishing prosperity is an assured fact—a practical and accomplished reality.

DEED OF THE TOWN SITE.

As one of the interesting events in the history of Trenton, below is given a *verbatim* copy, except as to punctuation, of the original deed of eighty acres for, and in consideration of, one dollar, and the location of the county seat thereon. The deed will be found of record on page 181 of "Book A," in the circuit clerk's office, and reads as follows:

"J. S. LOMAX
TO
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } Deed.

"This indenture made and entered into this Sixth day of August in the year of our Lord, one Thousand eight hundred and forty-one, by and between James S. Lomax, of the county of Grundy and State of Missouri, of the first part, and the County of Grundy of the second part, witnesseth: That for and in consideration of one dollar in Hand Paid and the Location of the County Seat of Grundy County on the Lands hereinafter named, adjoining other lands of the said party of the first part, he, the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns, has granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents does grant, bargain and sell unto the said party of the second part all the right, title, claim and interest which he the party of the first part has in law and equity to the following described Land Lying and being in Grundy county; to-wit, beginning at the half mile corner stake, being the Northwest corner of the North East quarter of section No. Twenty, Township No. Sixty-one of Range Twenty-four, Running South One hundred and Twenty-five Poles to a stake; Thence East ninety Poles to a stake; thence North Seventy-Eight Poles to a stake; Thence East seventeen Poles and four links to a stake; Thence North ninety-seven Poles to a stake; Thence West one hundred and five Poles to the beginning. Containing Eighty acres. To have and to hold the aforesaid Tract of Land with all and singular the Rights, privileges and appertanances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said County of Grundy for ever, and the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid Land to the party of the second part for ever free from the claim or claims of any and every person or persons whatever. In testimony whereof the party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

"(Signed)

JAMES S. LOMAX [SEAL].

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

"Be it remembered that on this sixth day of August Eighteen hundred and forty-one, personally appeared before me the undersigned clerk of the Circuit Court for Grundy county, James S. Lomax and acknowledges the foregoing to be his voluntary act and Deed for the purpose therein contained and he, the said James S. Lomax, is personally known to me to be the same person who signed said deed as having executed the same. Taken and certified the day and year above said. In witness whereof, I, Thomas W. Jacobs, clerk of the Circuit Court of said County have hereunto Set my hand and private Seal affixed, there being no official Seal for said Court yet provided. At office the day and year above written.

"(Signed)

THOMAS W. JACOBS,

"[SEAL.]

Clerk.

"The foregoing deed was filed in my office for record on the 6 day of August, 1841.

"(Signed)

TH. W. JACOBS, *Clerk.*"

CITY CHARTER.

Such is the position, and such the prospect, of the city of Trenton. Her earliest record is already written in the pages of the general history of Grundy county, and there is little more to be added until the time comes when a charter was demanded by the wants of the people and the growth of the town. This question had been talked over, and a bill was brought before the legislature in the month of February, 1857, for a city charter. The bill was passed and became a law, and remained so, with amendatory acts, until March 9, 1872, when the charter and its amendment were consolidated into one act, of which the following is an official copy:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Trenton, Grundy county," approved February 27, 1857, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and reduce the same into one act.

ARTICLE I—OF BOUNDARIES AND INCORPORATIONS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

SECTION 1. That an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Trenton, in Grundy county," approved February 27, 1857, and all the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto are hereby revised, amended and reduced into one act, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. All that portion of country included in the following boundary; to-wit, Commencing at the point in the center of Grand River where the south line of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number twenty (20), township number sixty-one (61), of range number

twenty-four (24), crosses said river; thence east to the southeast corner of said section number twenty (20); thence north to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section number twenty (20); thence east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-one (21) of said township and range; thence north to the northeast corner of the south half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number sixteen (16) of said township and range; thence west to the northwest corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number seventeen (17) of said township and range; thence south to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section number twenty (20); thence east to Grand River; thence down said stream, in the center of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, and the inhabitants thereof shall be, and are hereby constituted, a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Town of Trenton," and by that name shall be known in law; have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and equity having competent jurisdiction, and in all actions and matters whatsoever; may grant, lease, purchase, hold and receive property, real and personal, within the limits of said corporation, and no other (burial-grounds excepted), that shall be necessary for said town in the exercise of its corporate powers, and may lease, sell and in any manner dispose of the same for the benefit of said town, and may have and use a common seal, and alter or change the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. If at any time an addition to said town shall be laid off, as soon as a plat thereof shall be filed in the office of the recorder of Grundy county such addition, and the inhabitants thereof shall be, to all intents and purposes, included in and become a part of the corporation hereby established.

ARTICLE II—OF OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The corporate powers and duties of said corporation shall be vested in a mayor, four councilmen, and a marshal and such other officers as are hereafter mentioned.

SEC. 2 The mayor, councilmen and marshal shall be chosen by the qualified voters within the limits of said corporation, and shall hold their offices, respectively, for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The mayor shall be a citizen of the United States, and at the time of his election shall be at least twenty-five years of age, shall be a legal voter in Grundy county, and shall have resided in said town for the space of three months previous to his election; and no person shall be mayor of said town who is in arrears in the payment of any tax or other liability due said town.

SEC. 4. The councilmen and marshal shall be citizens of the United States, and at the time of their election shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and reside within the limits of said town, and be legal voters under this act; nor shall any person hold the office of councilman or marshal who is subject to any of the disqualifications which, according to this act, prevent any person from holding the office of mayor.

SEC. 5. The mayor and councilmen shall constitute a town council, of which the mayor shall be *ex officio* president, but he shall have no vote, except in case of a tie.

SEC. 6. The councilmen, at their first meeting after each general election, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall choose one of their number as president *pro tempore*, who shall hold his office until the next general election, and who shall, in the absence of the mayor, preside in the meetings of the council, and exercise all the powers and prerogatives conferred upon the mayor by this act.

SEC. 7. The town council shall be the judges of the election returns and qualifications of the mayor, members of the council, and marshal, and shall determine contested elections.

SEC. 8. A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, and impose such penalties for such absence as the council may prescribe.

SEC. 9. The council may determine the rules of their proceedings, punish their members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of three-fourths of all the members, may expel a member for disorderly conduct or breach of ordinance.

SEC. 10. All vacancies that shall occur in the offices hereinbefore created shall be filled in such a manner as may be provided by ordinance.

SEC. 11. Whenever a tie shall occur for councilmen or marshal, the mayor shall, by proclamation, order a new election; and if a tie shall occur upon election for mayor, the same shall be determined by a vote of the councilmen.

SEC. 12. The stated meetings of the council shall be held as often, and at such times and places, as the council, by ordinance, shall designate; and other and further meetings may be convened by the mayor, or, in his absence, by the president *pro tempore*, at any time, in his discretion; and the council may adjourn any meeting from day to day, or to any time within the period fixed for their stated meetings.

SEC. 13. The mayor or councilmen and marshal shall each, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and faithfully to demean themselves in office; and the marshal and treasurer shall

each enter into bond, in such amount as fixed by ordinance, which bond shall be filed with the clerk and approved by the mayor.

ARTICLE III—POWERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. The town council shall have power within said town, by ordinance, not repugnant to the laws of the land.

First—To levy and collect taxes for general or special purposes, on real or personal property, and license: *Provided, however,* That no tax shall be levied on wearing apparel, nor shall the same be seized or sold for taxes.

Second—To borrow money on the faith and credit of the town, in such form of bonds, notes, bills, tax certificates or warrants, and for such specified object and time, as they may think proper.

Third—To appropriate the money of the town, and provide for the payment of its debts and expenses.

Fourth—To prevent the introduction and spreading of contagious diseases in the town, and enforce the same to the distance of one mile from the limits thereof; to secure the general health of the inhabitants; to establish and regulate hospitals; to prevent or abate all nuisances on public or private property; to regulate the slaughtering of animals.

Fifth—To establish, open, abolish, alter, widen, extend, graduate, pave, or otherwise improve all streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, public grounds and squares, and to provide for the lighting, cleaning and repairing of the same.

Sixth—To construct and keep in repair all bridges, culverts, sewers and drains, and to regulate the use thereof.

Seventh—To erect, purchase, or rent a town hall, work-house, houses of correction, and all other necessary buildings for the use of said town, inside the corporate limits thereof, and to control, manage, sell or otherwise dispose of the same; to establish, license and regulate markets, market places and meat shops.

Eighth—To license, to tax and regulate auctioneers, grocers, merchants, hotels, public halls, concerts, public lectures, porters, runners, drummers, patent-right dealers, brokers, banking or other institutions, hackney carriages, omnibuses, carts, drays and other vehicles, and to fix the rates of carriage of persons, and of wagonage, drayage and cartage of property.

Ninth—To license, tax, regulate or suppress ordinaries, peddlers, street exhibitions, dance-houses, fortune-tellers, pistol galleries, lottery ticket dealers, billiard tables, or any other table or instruments used for gaming, shows, theatrical or other amusements, tippling liquors in any manner, and to suppress and prevent gambling or gambling houses, bawdy houses or houses of ill-fame or assignation.

Tenth—To prevent and extinguish fires, regulate, restrain or prohibit the erection of wooden buildings within prescribed limits; may regulate the

storage of gunpowder, coal oil and other combustible materials; the building of flues and chimneys, and the establishment of any manufactory or business that is calculated to cause fires or conflagrations.

Eleventh—To restrain and prevent any riot, rout, noise, disturbance, disorderly assemblage in any street, house or place in the town, and prohibit the running at large of cattle, hogs, or other animals in the limits of the town; to prevent and remove all obstructions and encroachments on sidewalks, streets, avenues, alleys, and all other public property; to prevent the firing of fire-arms; to prevent unnecessary and furious driving and riding of any horse or other animal in said town; to establish night-watches and patrols.

Twelfth—To impose, collect and enforce fines, forfeitures and penalties for the breach of any town ordinance.

Thirteenth—Finally, to pass all such ordinances as may be expedient in maintaining the peace, good government, health and welfare of the town.

SEC. 2. Every ordinance or resolution passed by the council shall be signed by the mayor, or president *pro tem.* of the council, and attested by the clerk, before it shall take effect: *Provided, however,* that if the mayor shall refuse to sign any ordinance or resolution passed by the council, he shall state his objection to the council; when, if such ordinance or resolution is again passed by a vote of three-fourths of the councilmen, the same shall be considered to be duly passed.

SEC. 3. The style of the ordinances of this town shall be, "Be it ordained by the council of the town of Trenton."

SEC. 4. All the meetings of the council shall be held publicly, and it shall be lawful, at any stated meeting of the council, for any qualified voter within the limits of the corporation, to present for the consideration and action of the council any ordinance, resolution, or business, and to appear by himself or counsel, at any meeting of the council, and discuss any business pending before the same.

SEC. 5. No ordinance, resolution or order shall be finally passed by the council until the same shall have three times been publicly read in the council, and an opportunity shall have been given to discuss the same.

SEC. 6. All ordinances of the town council may be proven by the seal of the corporation, and attested by the clerk; and when such ordinances shall have been printed and published by authority of the council, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts and places without further proof.

ARTICLE IV—EXECUTIVE AND MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The mayor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appoint all the town officers not ordered by this act to be otherwise chosen. He shall be a conservator of the peace within the

limits of said corporation; and it shall be his duty to see that all the ordinances of the town are rigidly enforced. In case of riot or threatened breach of peace, in presence of the mayor, it shall be his duty, immediately, to arrest the offender or cause it to be done, in which case no warrant shall be necessary, but he may summon the marshal, or such other persons as may be there present, whose duty it shall be to assist the mayor in preserving the peace, and in arresting and securing offenders, and all such as prevent the mayor or any of his assistants in the discharge of their duties. He may remit fines and grant reprieves in any case arising under the town ordinances. He shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all cases arising under this act, and over all cases arising under any ordinance of the town, made in conformance to this act, subject, however, to an appeal or *certiorari* in all cases above the sum of five dollars, to the Circuit Court of Grundy county, and such appeal and *certiorari* shall be granted and taken in the same manner as appeals are granted and taken from justices of the peace in the Circuit Court. He shall have the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses as justices of the peace now have. He shall be *ex officio* justice of the peace within and for Trenton township, in Grundy county, and have the same jurisdiction in all cases, and, when sitting as justice of the peace, be governed by the same laws; and transcripts from his docket shall, in all cases, have the same effect and be entitled to the same lien as transcripts from the docket of a justice of the peace. He may issue his warrant and cause to be apprehended and brought to summary trial all persons accused of violating any of the town ordinances; he shall grant the accused the right to be tried by six competent jurors, who, if they find him guilty, shall assess his fine according to the ordinances; and if any person fined, as aforesaid, shall refuse to pay such fine, the mayor may send him to jail or otherwise imprison him for a period not exceeding twenty days. Fines, penalties and forfeitures may be recovered in a summary manner, as aforesaid, or they may be recovered by action of debt in the mayor's court. He shall cause to be made out, at the end of each fiscal year, a complete and detailed statement of all moneys received and expended, which statement shall be published in such manner as the council shall direct.

SEC. 2. In case of a vacancy in the office of mayor, or of inability of the mayor on account of absence, sickness or otherwise, to discharge the duties and powers prescribed in section one of article four of this charter, the same shall devolve on any member of the town council until such vacancy be filled, or inability removed.

SEC. 3. The mayor may be removed from office for any misdemeanor by a vote of three-fourths of the councilmen.

SEC. 4. There shall be a clerk of the town council, a town treasurer and assessor, a street commissioner, and a corporation attorney, who, in addition to the duties prescribed by this act, shall perform such other du-

ties as may be prescribed by ordinance. There shall be such other officers, agents and servants of the corporation as may be provided by ordinance, who shall be appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the councilmen, and who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be provided by ordinance; and all the appointed officers, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take the same oath as prescribed in this act for mayor, marshal and councilmen, and shall be removable by the council at pleasure.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to keep a journal of the proceedings of the council and to record in a separate book all the ordinances and resolutions appropriating money. He shall keep and preserve, in his office, the common seal of the corporation, and all records, papers and documents of the town not properly belonging to some other office, and shall perform such other duties and receive such compensation as may be fixed by ordinance.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and receipt for all moneys belonging to said town, and pay out the same on warrants drawn by the mayor and attested by the clerk.

SEC. 7. The marshal, within the limits of the corporation, shall possess the same powers, perform the same duties and receive the same fees and compensation as the constable of Trenton township in Grundy county, for similar services. He shall execute and return all process to him directed, and may serve criminal process and subpoena anywhere in Grundy county for offenses committed within the limits of the corporation. He shall collect all fines, forfeitures and penalties accruing to said town, and shall collect all taxes levied in said town, and pay the same over to the town treasurer, and settle with the council as often as the council may prescribe; and for collecting taxes, and for services not above enumerated shall receive such compensation as may be prescribed by ordinance.

SEC. 8. The assessor shall perform such duties, and receive such compensation as may be fixed by ordinance.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the corporation attorney to prosecute or defend on behalf of the corporation in all suits instituted by or against said town; and if he have personal knowledge of the breach of any ordinance, or if he have satisfactory information by verbal statement or otherwise, that any of the ordinances of said town have been violated, it shall be his duty to prepare a complaint, under his hand, against the accused, substantially setting forth the offense complained of, and present the same to the mayor, who shall issue his warrant and cause the offender to be apprehended and summarily tried, as hereinbefore specified; and in all such cases it shall be his duty to prosecute to final judgment all suits instituted by him. In all actions for breaches of ordinances, if the accused is found guilty, or if, in an action in the mayor's court, judgment be rendered against the defendant, in

addition to other costs of the proceedings, there shall be taxed against the defendant a fee of two dollars and fifty cents as corporation attorney's fee; and for all such other services he shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by ordinance.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the street commissioner to superintend in executing all ordinances of said town for removing nuisances, for erecting and repairing bridges, for opening and forming public squares, avenues, drains and sewers, and for keeping the same clean and in order, and for opening, cleaning, regulating, grading, paving or otherwise improving the streets and alleys within said town, and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by ordinance.

ARTICLE V—OF ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. A general election for all officers of the corporation, required to be elected by this act, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September, 1873, and every two years thereafter, at such place in said town as may be fixed by ordinance.

SEC. 2. At all elections for town officers the voters shall vote by ballot.

SEC. 3. Three judges and two clerks shall be appointed by the town council previous to each general or special election, who shall each take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties. They shall open the polls at nine o'clock in the morning, and keep them open until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they shall proceed forthwith to ascertain and certify the result of the election.

SEC. 4. If, on the day appointed for holding any town election, the judges or clerks, or any of them, fail to attend, the electors may appoint judges or clerks to hold such election.

SEC. 5. All persons who are qualified to vote at State elections in this State, and who shall have resided within the limits of said corporation three months, shall be deemed qualified voters at all elections for town officers.

SEC. 6. Special elections to fill vacancies shall be held under such regulations as may be provided by ordinance.

SEC. 7. All officers elected or appointed under the provisions of this act shall hold their offices until their successors shall be duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law.

ARTICLE VI—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The town council shall have power by ordinance to prescribe the form of assessment rolls, and prescribe the duties and define the powers of the town assessor: *Provided*, That the town assessor shall have the same power as State assessors. The council may also make such rules and give such directions in relation to the revising, altering or adding to the rolls as they may deem proper and expedient.

SEC. 2. The council shall have power and authority to levy and collect upon all property, real and personal, taxable by law for State purposes, within the limits of said town, and not by general law exempt from municipal taxation, not exceeding one-half of one per centum per annum upon the assessed value thereof, to defray the contingent and other expenses of the town not herein otherwise provided for, which taxes shall constitute the general fund.

SEC. 3. The council shall, each fiscal year, levy and cause to be collected a tax on all the real and personal property taxable by law for State purposes, within the limits of said town, and not by general law exempt from municipal taxation, sufficient for the payment of all interest and bonds for the payment of which said town is liable during said fiscal year, which year shall commence on the first day of April, and end on the thirty-first day of March following; and said tax, when collected, shall be applied exclusively to such payment and to no other.

SEC. 4. The council shall have power to levy and collect a poll-tax not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents for every year, upon all male persons, residents of the town, over the age of twenty-one and under fifty years; and such additional tax upon all taxable property within said town as they may think proper, not exceeding one-half of one per cent, which poll and property tax shall be appropriated to the improvement of the streets within the limits of said town, and to no other purpose. All residents of the town shall be exempt from working on public roads or highways beyond the limits of the town, and from paying any tax on property within the town for keeping the same in repair. The council shall also have power to levy and collect a tax on dogs, not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar for each year, whether male or female.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the town council that a sidewalk is needed for public convenience along any avenue or street, or whenever the owners of a majority of the real estate fronting on any avenue, street or block thereof, shall petition the town council to construct sidewalks along the side or sides of such avenue, street or block thereof, the town council shall order an assessment to be made of all property fronting on the avenue, street or block along which the proposed walk is to be constructed, and shall levy and collect a special tax, according to the extent of the respective fronts sufficient to make the sidewalk ordered to be made or petitioned for, which shall be applied to that purpose and no other: *Provided*, That the council may permit any owner of property fronting on the proposed sidewalk to construct the same, under direction of the street commissioner, in strict conformity in all respects with the remainder of the sidewalks on such avenue, street or block.

SEC. 6. The general and special taxes, levied by the town on property in conformity with the powers granted by this charter, shall constitute a

lien on the property against which they are levied until paid, and the town council shall have power to cause real estate to be sold for delinquent taxes, in such manner as they may provide by ordinance, and to cause to be executed by the marshal, deed or deeds for lots or lands when sold for non-payment of taxes due the town; and such deeds, when executed, shall be received in like manner and have the same force and effect as State tax-deeds by the general laws of the State; and the council may provide for the redemption of lots or lands sold for non-payment of town taxes, in such manner as shall not be inconsistent with the laws of this State, and may in the same manner give power to the marshal to levy upon and sell any personal property delinquent for taxes.

ARTICLE VII—OF STREETS.

SECTION 1. When it shall be necessary to take private property for opening, widening or altering any public street, avenue or alley the corporation shall make a just compensation therefor to the person whose property is so taken, and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, the mayor shall cause the same to be assessed by a jury of six disinterested freeholders of the town.

SEC. 2. When the owners of all the property on the street, avenue or alley, proposed to be opened, widened or altered, shall petition therefor, the town council may open, widen or alter such street, avenue or alley, upon conditions to be presented by ordinance, but no compensation shall in such case be made to those whose property shall be taken for the opening, widening or altering such street, avenue or alley, nor shall there be any assessment for the benefit or damage that may accrue thereby to any of the petitioners.

SEC. 3. All jurors impaneled to inquire into the amount of benefit or damage which shall happen to the owner of property taken for opening, widening or altering any street, avenue or alley, shall be first sworn to that effect, and shall return to the mayor their verdict, in writing, signed by each juror.

SEC. 4. The mayor shall have power, for good cause shown, within ten days after any verdict shall have been returned to him, as aforesaid, to set the same aside and cause a new assessment to be made, which new assessment shall be final.

SEC. 5. In assessing the amount of compensation for property taken for opening, widening or altering any street, avenue or alley, the jurors shall take into consideration the benefit as well as the injury happening to any person by such opening, widening or altering such street, avenue or alley.

SEC. 6. The council shall have the power, by ordinance, to direct and regulate the working and improving of all streets, avenues, alleys, sewers, and drains in said town, and provide for the lighting and cleaning of the streets, avenues and alleys.

ARTICLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The ordinances of said town, as revised under this charter, which are of a general character, shall be published within six months after the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the town council to cause to be printed in pamphlet form, for distribution at the end of each municipal year, all the ordinances passed during said year and then in force.

SEC. 2. All ordinances passed by the council of said town shall provide for a single object only, which shall be clearly set forth in the title thereof.

SEC. 3. In pleading any ordinance of said town, or a right derived therefrom, it shall be sufficient to refer to such ordinance by the title and the day of its passage.

SEC. 4. All ordinances, regulations and resolutions now in force, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall remain and be in full force until altered, modified or repealed by the town council.

SEC. 5. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and may be read in evidence in all courts of law or equity in this State, without proof.

SEC. 6. The general assembly may, at any time, alter, amend or repeal this charter.

SEC. 7. All acts or parts of acts heretofore passed inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 9, 1872.

THE PLAT OF TRENTON.

Below will be found a *verbatim* copy of the original survey of the town of Trenton, dated August 7, 1841. The document is yellow with age and almost a total wreck. For years it was thrown around the court-house, sometimes reposing on dusty shelves and at others stowed away in some forgotten pigeon-hole or drawer. In a general cleaning up made in 1875, the old relic was found, and filed for record just thirty-four years after it was drawn up. It is indorsed: "Plat of the county seat of Grundy county"; and further down appears: "Filed for record, August 20th, 1875. J. B. Berry, recorder." The document reads:

"By order and under the directions of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the permanent county seat of Grundy county, I proceed, after being duly qualified, to procession the land selected by said commissioners; to-wit, Beginning at the half-mile corner stake, being the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty, range twenty-four and township sixty-one. Thence south 125 poles to a stake bearing s. 46, w. 17 links from a white oak and N. 67, w. 23 links from a hickory. Thence east 90 poles to a stake bearing n. 68, w. 21 links from a small white

in the log Baptist church which served as a place for holding court as well as preaching. There are at least two who antedate the Rev. Mr. Merrill.

Miss Bernettie Moore was, and is supposed to be the first white child born in Grundy county, and yet she was born in 1840; we have mentioned one, if not two who were born previous to that date.

Back to the above date, or a little earlier, Geo. W. Moberly opened the first tailor shop in the town of Trenton, and also kept some fine spirits, which were supposed to be very good. Some put this back to 1838. The price was from eighteen to twenty-five cents per gallon.

The first school was at the house of Levi Moore and he employed James Carson at fifteen dollars per month as teacher. This was not earlier than 1837; and 1838 has been mentioned as the date. This information came from a son of Levi and Rachel Moore.

The first tavern, for there were very few hotels in those days, in Trenton was kept by Jeremiah Snyder, in 1840.

After Lomax, Thrailkill, and others, John C. Griffin opened a general store in Trenton, in February, 1841.

In 1842 Mr. Wm. Collier fixed up some seats in a building he had and gave it free for a temporary place of worship. This was the next place of worship to the old Baptist log church spoken of. Mr. Collier proved to be one of the most public spirited men of that day, and pressed the work of keeping up religious worship, and in 1848 a church was organized, and he became an elder and deacon. Mr. William Collier was the first P. M. we have any account of.

In 1850 an inn-keeper's license was granted to J. H. Cooper, and he opened the Union Hotel on Water Street. The town of Trenton was incorporated that year, 1850, and the above license was the first issued that any account can be found of. The petition for the incorporation of the town has not been found, nor the names of the petitioners, but the following refers to it, and is the order of the County Court granting the same. It reads:

“MARCH TERM COUNTY COURT, 1850.

“Daniel Wright and other citizens of Trenton presented a petition to the court praying for an incorporation, the metes and bounds of which are laid down on plat of said town, which petition was received and their prayer granted.

[*The plat referred to is incorporated in the city charter.—ED.*]

“Ordered, That Dr. James Cooper, Jeremiah Snyder, Wm. Benson, Joseph Winters and D. T. Wright, be and are hereby appointed trustees for the incorporation of said town of Trenton.”

Still, Trenton might be considered as slow of growth. What she gained, however, was solid. The county itself was improving slowly in regard to

population. Quite a number of immigrants came in in 1850-51 and the town grew, but only as the demands of the people of the county warranted.

A map of Trenton was authorized by the County Court June 5, 1855, and J. H. Shanklin was the person named to get it up, the sum of fifteen dollars being allowed by the court for the purpose, but at this time very little is known of said map.

The completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to Chillicothe in February, 1858, was quite an era in the history of all this country. It was a great benefit to Grundy county so far as it gave the people an outlet by rail from that point. This was taken advantage of by the citizens, and Chillicothe was made the focus of Grundy county trade when home merchants failed to fill the bill. Undoubtedly Trenton would have grown and prospered materially, and far more rapidly, if the break had not come in the deadening effects of the civil war. It was not only the time the war continued that was lost, but it so demoralized everything that the population of 1860 was little more than a natural healthy increase without immigration. Those years were dark and gloomy ones for Trenton, as it was a period of gloom and despondency for the whole country. Organized bands of thieves raided the whole country, and Trenton appointed a patrol to guard the city at night from these migratory bands. The men were allowed twenty-five cents an hour while in performance of their duty. The first organization of a patrol was in December, 1860, and was for the township. Jos. Kennedy was made captain and his men were Chas. G. Chandler, Wm. Collier, Jr., John W. Rice, Alfred Blew. They patrolled three hours each night. Jos. Kennedy declined to serve and so Reuben Shinn took his place as captain and was engaged for one year.

HER PROGRESS.

The progress of Trenton the next few years was marked by her struggle for railway communication, and on the success of that project depended almost the life of the town. She began to make solid improvement and was growing fast after it was ascertained that the Chicago & Southwestern Railway would really make Trenton a point. In 1869 buildings were put up to the value of \$65,707, and for a town of something less than a thousand people showed wonderful progress. Her energies, however, were far from being exhausted, and the year 1870, though not quite as heavy building operation went on, still the amount reached \$56,735. Other business had also rapidly improved and 1870 was one of general prosperity.

In 1871 Trenton was represented by the following business houses, which shows a pretty good assortment. There were five dry good stores, three drug stores, five family groceries, one hardware and agricultural implements, two agricultural agencies, one furniture store, one hotel, three meat markets, one lumber yard, four carpenter shops, three blacksmith shops, three wagon

makers, one tin and stove store, one harness shop, five boarding-houses, one restaurant, one boot and shoe store, two milliners, three paint shops, two livery stables, two barber shops, one tannery, three flouring-mills, one woolen factory, one marble yard, one printing office, one seminary, two school-houses, three churches, three land agents, one photograph gallery, one bank, one gunsmith, two jewelry stores, one tailor shop, six doctors, fifteen lawyers, and insurance agents too numerous to mention. Each taxpayer had personal property to the value of \$300 exempt from taxation. The population had increased from 920 to 1,075, and the valuation of city property was \$214,685.75. The school building was finished, of which will be found a description in the school history of Trenton.

THE MILK WAGON.

About this time Trenton took a new departure, put on city airs, and by and with the consent of P. Y. Yakey came out with that article of a city's prime necessity, a milk wagon. Mr. Yakey inaugurated this necessary reform, but the first time around his modesty got the better of his judgment and he walked into the house of each customer and announced his presence and his milk. All this, however, wore off, and in a few days Mr. Yakey could give his little bell one of those sharp taps which bids a lazy customer to hurry up, with the twang of an expert. This necessary luxury Mr. Yakey was prepared to keep up winter and summer. Mr. Yakey started on his first round of delivery November 30, 1870.

THE IRON HORSE AND JOY UNSPEAKABLE.

It was on June 24, 1871, that the citizens of Trenton were fully persuaded that the "year of jubilee" had come: their faith was the size of a mountain in that belief, and there never was a people so tired as they were that night and so supremely happy. They could talk and shout, that is the few that were not already hoarse from undue exertion in that line, but they could not sleep, and quite a number went down in the morning to see if the thing had really staid all night. But to the feature of all this happiness.

CROSSING THE LINE.

On the morning of June 14th, 1871, at precisely nine o'clock in the morning the track laying of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad crossed the line of Mercer into Grundy county. On the morning of June 24th, 1871, at eleven o'clock, the first rail was laid within the corporate limits of Trenton, and at three o'clock p. m. of the same day the last spike had been driven at the depot. A vast crowd was gathered and ere the ring of the hammer had ceased "three cheers and a tiger" rent the air, and Trenton was in railroad communication with the outside world. A free ride to Tindall and return was given those who wished to go on the construction train, the people

returning that night in the firm belief, that no matter what the future might bring forth, Trenton's fate would be a happy one and her progress rapid. Of this belief, the past ten years have proven the truth and from a population of 920 she has one of quite 4,000.

MACHINE-SHOPS.

While their joy was great and their hopes high, there was still one more event which they were very anxious should happen and if that were obtained for Trenton then their cup of joy would not only be full but running over. As the saying is, it never rains but it pours, or that one streak of luck brings another, proved true in Trenton's case, and it was not long before the grand prize was dropped into her arms. The machine works and repair shops were located here. When that was decided, it was necessary that some demonstration should be made to let off a little of the joy which was too much to bear. A big meeting was called, the people cheered and 4th of July oratory, real spread eagle style, was indulged in. Col. Shanklin, and C. H. Manson, who was up from Chillicothe, succeeded in doing the wind work in a surprisingly graceful and popular manner. The people of Trenton retired to their homes thoroughly convinced that they had won the stakes and that there were no more worlds to conquer.

CLOSE OF 1871.

The first merchant tailor, that is, exclusively in the business, in Trenton, was S. V. Spurling and he opened that year, 1871, and in March of the same year R. F. Derick opened the first exclusively boot and shoe house.

CHAPTER XIV.

SOMETHING OF A BOOM.

Onward March. 1872—First Fire-company—Building Association—Brewery—Financial—Crash—Railroad Business—Public Library—Gas Works—Hotels—Banks—Trenton Silver Cornet Band—Passing Events—Prehistoric—Gala Day—Depot Burned—Telegraph—Trenton's Business Houses.

The Elmore House and other first-class buildings showed the energy and enterprise of the Trentonians, and the year 1872 proved a boom in the building line. Trenton expended \$101,000 that year to increase her residence and business property. That was progress, and progress of that kind makes history.

The business of Trenton in 1872 amounted to the handsome sum of \$502,000. In excess of that the freight paid on shipments and receipts amounted

in the aggregate, to \$80,000, and the machine-shops and departments showed an expenditure the same year of \$125,000.

There were fines assessed for the year 1872 amounting to \$560.50, and the amount the city received from licenses, from saloons, billiards, circuses, etc., reached the sum of \$1,091.50. By order of the city council this last sum was appropriated for the grading and repairing of the streets and sidewalks, and this history records the fact that it would be a great improvement to the city of Trenton if more saloons were in full blast, if thereby the sidewalks could be improved. In choosing between the evils of saloons and the present condition of the sidewalks, all will favor the saloons. The sidewalks are simply execrable.

In August, 1873, the stove factory was started by J. M. Robertson and J. M. Leedy, and it was for a while one of the institutions of the city.

The house known at that time as the Central Hotel, near the depot, was opened in August, 1873, with D. S. Miller as proprietor. The house is known at this date as the Trenton House.

FIREMEN.

The first fire-company was organized in Trenton April 2, 1873, with thirty-eight members. The following officers were selected to take charge of the company and look to an increase of membership: Foreman, Levi Greer; first assistant, James Guerin; second assistant, George W. Smith; secretary, Robert A. Collier; treasurer, J. W. Smith; and the name given it was the "Trenton Fire King." In June of the same year the organization had increased to sixty members on the roll, the limit being eighty.

AN ASSOCIATION.

One of those wild vagaries which always strike a growing town got a slight grip on Trenton in the year 1873. The town was growing and there were many new projects started. They had secured a railroad, machine-shops, even put up a first-class hotel and started a national bank, and not finding anything more of a practical nature and within the scope of their financial resources, concluded to step outside of both, and the grand idea culminated in the organization of a grand building association, with a modest capital of only \$600,000. To be sure the real and personal property of Trenton had been assessed at just \$445,467 the same year, but there was not a particle of doubt that the citizens, or rather the incorporation could, after taking in the city and its assets, secure the small sum remaining of \$155,000, or thereabouts, to make up their capital stock. It was a "big thing," and the wealthiest men in the city were put in as directors to give the association a handsome start. The idea was worthy of the genius of those who love to build air-castles, but to the plain, matter-of-fact business man, just where the money was to come from, or where the profit would come in, was past

their judgment, and so they looked on and wondered at the magnificent scheme, but kept their grip on their pocket-books. They took a just pride in the fact that such a rich corporation or association could be started, and even the suggestion of such a scheme caused them to feel proud of their leading citizens. Still they preferred to get rich by the sweat of their brows, and the author of this history is sorry to record that the association was a dead failure after six months of a not over healthy existence. The following were the first and last directors of the association: W. B. Rogers, R. O. Carscadin, Robert P. Carnes, C. R. Dudley, E. Reams, J. R. Rupp, R. V. Young, George W. Smith, W. T. Beachem, John Tannehill, Joseph McMullen, Solomon Stewart and J. M. Leedy. The capital stock, as before stated, was \$600,000, divided into 1,200 shares of \$500 each. Directors were to be elected annually, on the first Monday in May of each year. The board of directors were to elect their own officers from the directory, which would secure a close corporation. Those who couldn't pay all down for a share could do so in weekly installments. Notwithstanding this last accommodation the scheme failed, and in November, 1873, the most magnificent project ever offered to the citizens of Trenton "passed in its checks."

BREWERIES.

In the winter of 1873-74 a brewery was built just outside the city limits on the banks of the Grand River, not far from the river bridge, and on the corner of what is known as the Gilham farm. The building was in size forty by eighty feet, the machinery was received December 12, 1873, and it commenced operation as soon as it could be arranged. Its proprietors were Messrs. Bauer, Kraner & Schaub, and they were from Ottumwa, Iowa. Mr. Schaub took the active management of the business, and for a year succeeded very well; but the business seemed to decline after that and he lost all he had, and what his partners put in they lost. The brewery burned down in the fall of 1876, and the ground fell into the hands of the Shanklin & Austin Bank. The unfortunate termination of this business venture made it the last as well as the first brewery in Trenton.

FINANCIAL CRASH.

The crash of 1873 and 1874, which swept thousands of business men into bankruptcy and ruin, and brought other thousands to the verge of starvation, passed Trenton with scarcely a breath of its destroying force. What proved in some parts of the county a simoon, carrying poison in its breath, and wilting all that came in its path, passed Trenton as mildly as a zephyr.

Buildings continued to go up, business prospered and the growth of the town kept pace with its business. The coal mines and the machine-shops came to the front, and with the money they distributed monthly kept stagnation away from the doors of its citizens. All around was the crash felt.

Chillicothe felt its poisonous fangs sink deep into its business vitals, and she lies to-day a wreck, scarcely a hundred more in population than a decade ago, and the value of property far below its former price. Trenton was growing and it has continued to grow, and in this year 1881 nearly rivals in population and wealth her sister city, Chillicothe, while a decade since she had but one-fourth of her population. This is the age of progress, and the city or the man that waits for something to turn up, is destined to be badly left in the race for wealth—wealth that is so necessary to build a town or secure a home. Trenton continued to move forward, adding to the area of her boundary, building business houses and residences, and making sure by active work that her progress should not be impeded or her future become less promising.

In 1875 the demand for new buildings continued, and it was seen that a more extensive building arrangement would have to be made than at first contemplated. Many new-comers found rents high while many more were forced to board, because vacant houses could not be found. With this demand on its hands, Trenton put forth her exertions and by January 1st, 1876, had put up buildings to the value of \$71,850. That was what the year 1875 brought and it added wonderfully to the growth of the city.

The railroad property was assessed at \$98,246.51 within the city limits of Trenton. There were paid out for telegraphic dispatches by the citizens of Trenton for the year 1875, \$1,551.75, and right on top of that lightning business a "silver cornet band" was organized, but it died, and those living in the neighborhood where they practiced uttered thanks and sang pæans of joy.

December, 1875, had the honor of inaugurating street lamps, and one here and there can be found at this day.

A cold blooded murder was committed on the 15th day of October, 1875, by a rough, named Dick Mitchell, and the victim of the shooting and of his brutal revenge, was a Mrs. Jane Sayers, alias Fitzgerald, a courtesan.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

The railroad business of Trenton, for 1875, amounted to 452 car loads shipped, and the sum of \$35,722.07 was taken in on freight received, and on shipment the amount was \$33,911.24. In the passenger department tickets to the amount of \$12,349.20 were sold during the year.

The amount of money paid out for labor, which included all making their home or stopping at Trenton, the machine-shop workmen, engineers, etc., was \$93,806.

There were used by the engines and shops at Trenton 13,360,000 pounds of coal the same year. There were also used at this point 13,396 gallons of oil, and 19,116 pounds of waste.

Perhaps future generations could have no better idea of what the soil of

Grundy produces, the variety of her productions, and her stock-raising business, than to give the contents of those 452 cars. Here it is:

CAR LOADS SHIPPED.

Horses and mules.....	4	Cattle.....	61
Hogs.....	149	Sheep.....	11
Wheat.....	35	Oats.....	65
Rye.....	31	Corn.....	10
Seed, grass and hay.....	23	Apples.....	6
Potatoes.....	2	Lumber.....	21
Staves and heading.....	11	Hoop-poles.....	15
Wool.....	8		
Total car loads.....			452

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An attempt was made January 4, 1876, to establish a public library in Trenton, and a meeting of gentlemen took place at the office of Luther Collier. A committee was appointed to seek subscriptions of membership, which was placed at five dollars. Another committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and after some talk, and further matters considered, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place in one week, January 15th. It never met, if it did it is not recorded in the papers of that day, or by any other sign, that a library association was ever one of the institutions of Trenton. Yet good men attended that meeting, men of attainment and public spirit, but they were too few, and they are still too few for Trenton's good. However, this attempt was undoubtedly the starting which gave to Trenton her public school library, which was secured the following year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fourth of July, 1876, and the centennial day of our national existence came along, and while all the people could not attend the Philadelphia Exposition and see the wonders of man's genius from all parts of the globe, they could come to Trenton and enjoy themselves, and air their patriotism, which was just as strong and enduring as if they had exhibited it in the halls of the World's Exposition. It was the biggest "fourth of July" ever seen in Trenton. The day was splendid, and the celebration was carried on in a magnificent manner. It wasn't exactly a centennial for old Grundy, but she put in four decades of life and celebrated it by one of the most attractive features of the day, and that was a short but very interesting history of Grundy county, from its first white settlement to that day, by Geo. H. Hubbell, and added to that was a centennial poem, read by its author, Dr. Cole. These were productions of high merit, and both the gentlemen were handsomely complimented by the large concourse of people,

for the rich literary treat given them. This, with fireworks, ended the centennial fourth in Trenton, and it will be to those who were there to enjoy it, *the* "fourth of July" of their history and remembrance.

GAS WORKS.

A proposition was made the same year to the city of Trenton, to build gas works. The city council met, discussed the merit of the proposal, and concluded to accept it. The party or parties were notified that while Trenton boasted a supply of the article manufactured from wind by some of her best legal and oratorical lights, that it was a poor quality for illuminating purposes, so to speak, and that coal gas for lighting the streets would be preferable, and their proposition was accepted. Just what scared the persons who made the proposition was not known, but they were not heard of afterward, and Trenton still glories in her street lamps, and the illumination of coal oil.

Of course it is not known whether the people of one generation are like another, but while the following may not be exactly history, yet future generations, who may happen to have the style of people mentioned below, will know they bloomed and flourished in earlier days, and that this class of people, like history, repeat themselves.

The editor of the *Trenton Republican* was constrained to publish August 2, 1874, the following from personal observation:

"It is remarkable to see how easy it is for some men to raise money to hire a horse and buggy to go out and see a foot-race, who never have a nickel to give to the Sunday-school or church."

Undoubtedly it is somewhat remarkable, while it is a solemn fact, yet such is life, and Grundy county and the city of Trenton probably have their full share, and history will so record it.

HOTELS.

In December, 1871, the night of the 16th, a meeting was held to inaugurate the building of a first-class hotel. Mr. J. M. Roberts, of Centerville, Iowa, was present, and offered to take from \$8,000 to \$10,000 worth of stock in a building of that kind. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, but the project fell through. The matter, however, was not allowed to die out, and in June, 1872, the plan for the Elmore House was accepted, and the work begun. The house was to be of brick, three stories high, 70x100 feet, and substantially built. The owners were Spitler, Herring & Elmore, the house being named after the latter gentleman. It was finished in 1873, and met with varying success, changing hands several times in the matter of landlords, until June 1, 1878, when it was leased by L. D. Baily, of the Baily Brothers, the popular dry goods merchants of Trenton, and since that day the house has continued to grow in popularity.

The "Elmore House," under its present able management, has achieved a wide-spread reputation as a first-class hotel, and Mine Host "Baily," has proven himself a prince among landlords.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

In April, 1877, Mr. J. Meloney, who owned the property, gave out a contract to build a hotel on Water Street, near the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot, and the contract was taken by Mr. C. Hall. Mr. Meloney and his father-in-law, who was with him, came from Washington, Washington county, Iowa. Mr. Hall finished his work, and announced August 1st that the building was completed. It was named the "American House," and Mr. Meloney took charge as landlord and proprietor. The house had cost rather more than contemplated, and beyond Mr. Meloney's financial ability to meet, and he gave up the property and returned to Iowa. The property is owned by Mr. Milton Crow, and he leased the house to Mr. Thomas B. Harber soon after. The hotel has sustained a well merited reputation, is quite a favorite with the traveling public, and Mr. Harber has realized a handsome competency by his successful management. In July quite an addition was added to accommodate an increased patronage.

OHMART HOUSE..

This well-known hostelry is the oldest of the trio which find their location near the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It was built in 1860, by the Patterson Brothers, who, also, became the landlords and held sway for some eighteen months. At the end of that time they traded the house to Mr. Ohmart who assumed its management at once and gave it his name. The house has held a very steady run of customers, is known far and wide among the traveling public and has been the source of a steady and remunerative patronage to its proprietors. It is still owned and under the management of Mr. Ohmart. The Patterson Brothers came from Ohio; one is dead, the other is a resident of the State of Iowa.

UNION HOUSE.

This is one of the oldest hotels of Trenton, and has always received a fair and steady run of custom. The house was built in 1871 by Jas. G. Benson, who conducted the same until the fall of 1878. He died November 22d of that year and since that time his widow has taken charge of the house and been successful in its managment.

CLOUDAS HOUSE.

This is the oldest hotel in Trenton, a frame building built in the old-fashioned style, low ceilings and windows with 7x9 and 8x10 glass. The house was erected in 1844, and the corner upon which it stands was, when



Yours Truly
E. D. Horton

the hotel was built, about the center of the town or the business portion thereof. It is now on what might be considered the west end and be called a rural and out of the way corner. In its long career it has seen many strange customers within its walls, and it has had many landlords to welcome its guests. It has had its name changed several times and it is now named as at the head of this article, Mr. Milton Cloudas having kept the house a couple of years. Its landlord is now Robt. McAfee a genial host and pleasant gentleman.

TRENTON HOUSE.

This house was built in 1874, by D. S. Miller, and was kept by him for a short time. He sold to Ed. Landers who in turn sold to O. G. Newton, present proprietor, who took possession September 20, 1877. In the spring of 1878 he added nineteen rooms to the building and it is now, with the exception of the Elmore House, the largest hotel in the city. At the time it was purchased by Mr. Newton the house was kept by James Corett. The house is located near the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad depot and is receiving a fair share of the patronage of the traveling public.

THE NATIONAL.

This hotel was opened in the fall of 1875 by Messrs. Colley and Wilson, who continued as proprietors until 1870 when the partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Colley, the father-in-law as well as the partner of Mr. Wilson. The latter still continues its management.

PACIFIC.

It was in 1873 that this house was first opened as a traveler's inn to the public, and was then the property of O. G. Newton, now of the Trenton House, who added six new rooms and continued its proprietor until 1877, when he sold it to Mr. Edward Landers, the mother of the latter gentleman assuming the proprietorship of the property. It is now conducted by Mr. N. A. Phillips, who is making it a pleasant home for travelers.

BANKS.

The First National Bank of Trenton was organized January 23, 1872 with a capital stock of \$50,000. The stockholders' names and amount taken by each is as follows:

Wm. Bradley.....	\$ 26,000
Robt. P. Carnes.....	8,000
Geo. W. Moberly.....	8,000
Jas. B. Carnes.....	2,000
James Austin.....	1,000
A. D. Mullin.....	1,000
Stephen Peery.....	1,000
Henry Wharton.....	1,000
J. H. Foulks.....	1,000
J. A. Webster.....	1,000

Mr. Bradley was made president, Geo. W. Moberly vice-president, and Robt. P. Carnes, cashier. It continued business until the summer of 1876, when it gave up its charter and turned its business over to the Union Bank as its successor. The last statement of its assets and liabilities was given May 12, 1876 and is as follows.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 91,737.50
Overdrafts.....	1,285.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	4,348.93
Due from approved reserve agents.....	33,003.57
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	2,039.26
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,201.68
Premiums paid.....	4,029.85
Checks and other cash items.....	3,455.61
Bills of other national banks.....	5,554.00
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	22.10
Specie (including gold treasury notes).....	444.70
Legal tender notes.....	6,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	2,250.00
Total	<u>\$205,375.41</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.....	37,932.13
Other undivided profits.....	6,677.46
National bank notes outstanding.....	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	36,697.86
Demand certificates of deposits.....	17,067.96
Time certificates of deposit.....	12,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$205,375.41</u>

UNION BANK.

The closing up of the First National Bank of Trenton brought into existence the Union Bank, the president of the bank, Mr. Bradley, drawing out his interest and returning to Iowa. The Union Bank, on its organization, elected George W. Moberly, vice-president of the First National, to the office of president, and Mr. George Gilmore, the late cashier, to the same position in the new bank. These gentlemen are still, in 1881, respectively the president and cashier of the Union Bank. The resources and liabilities of the bank on the first of January, 1881, are found in the following sworn statement of its officers:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security.....	\$28,118.70
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security...	4,474.80
Overdrafts by solvent customers.....	526.81
United States bonds on hand.....	2,500.00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft.....	29,167.85
Real estate at present cash market value.....	495.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,915.21
Checks and other cash items.....	272.00
Bills of national banks and and legal tender U. S. notes.....	11,700.00
Gold coin.....	500.00
Silver and other fractional coin and currency.....	1,173.83
Total.....	<u>\$80,844.20</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$30,000.00
Surplus funds on hand.....	475.05
Deposits subject to draft—at sight.....	50,369.15
Total.....	<u>\$80,844.20</u>

SHANKLIN & AUSTIN BANK.

This is the pioneer bank of Trenton, and holds an enviable position in banking circles as well as at home. The bank was started under the State banking laws in the year 1869, Col. J. H. Shanklin, a native of Virginia, assuming the role of president, and his partner, James Austin, that of cashier. This banking house has been uniformly successful, and is still a sort of a family institution, one son of each of the proprietors holding responsible positions with credit, with the careful supervision of Mr. James Austin at the helm.

The resources and liabilities were as stated below on the first of January last:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security.....	\$ 46,027.25
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security..	22,649.48
Overdrafts by solvent customers.....	28,795.90
Other bonds and stock at their present cash market price.....	5,100.00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft.....	31,842.33
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000.00
Checks and other cash items.....	3,328.39
Bills of national banks and legal tender U. S. notes.....	12,508.00
Gold coin.....	1,179.00
Silver and other fractional coin and currency.....	813.37
Total.....	<u>\$153,244.22</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 10,000.00
Surplus funds on hand.....	1,090.29
Deposits subject to drafts—at sight.....	129,286.72
Deposits subject to drafts at given dates.....	12,867.21
Total.....	<u>\$153,244.22</u>

These banks, like a majority of corporations, believe in a light assessed valuation when the taxes are rather heavy, and it is found of record that on April 10th, 1879, J. H. Crowder, assessor, files notice that the valuation of \$14,500 for the Shanklin & Austin Bank, as given in by them, was not correct, and the same was raised to \$45,459, upon which they were compelled to pay taxes. The same assessor reports the Union Bank, on the 17th of April, as following the example of the first named, and the board of equalization promptly raised their assessment to \$43,868. Since that time real values and assessments have kept closer company in the history of bank taxation.

TRENTON SILVER CORNET BAND.

In January, 1878, all other bands having ceased to exist, another was launched upon the rhythmic sea of melody. The new organization was named the "Trenton Silver Cornet Band," and owing to the failure of many others, the editor of the *Republican* advised the "boys" "to stick like a Democrat to his politics." The advice was good. The "boys" followed it, and the band has proven a grand success. The following gentlemen compose the membership: Walter Shanklin, Chauncey Hall, Lorenzo Race, Wm. Thomas, Ory Davis, John Conrads, Samuel Ohmart, Henry Comer, U. S. Hall, Wm. Thomas, Frank Hoffman, — Goodlander, L. Crowder, Wm. DeBolt.

The band has paid all its own expenses, purchased its own instruments, and dress suits, besides giving \$150 to the railroad bonus and still have money in their treasury. They are good musicians.

It has been thought worthy of record, as the dry weather has caused all vegetables to be very scarce in this year 1881, and the prices high, that in June 28th, 1878, new potatoes in the Trenton market sold for 25 cents per bushel, August 1881, one dollar per bushel.

The Catholics purchased, in Oct., 1878, six acres of ground for their cemetery from Daniel Metcalf, on the sloping banks of Grand River, southeast of the city just outside the limits.

The citizens of Trenton had cause to express their sorrow and sympathy this year in the death of an old and esteemed citizen, Mr. Jesse Boyce, who departed this life July 11th, 1878. And some two months later, Sept. 14th, 1878, the body of W. W. Gordon was found on the Chicago,

Rock Island & Pacific Railroad track just north of the town with his head severed from his body. Foul play was suspected, but nothing was discovered, if a murder had been committed.

There were shipped from the Trenton depot fifty-four cars of loaded stock and grain in the month of December, 1879.

The shipment for the first six months of 1880 reached the number of three hundred and six car loads.

It was soon after the Glendale train robbery, near Kansas City, that a few venturesome spirits started to Kansas City on a business and pleasure tour combined, but the train robbery and the perils of travel caused the editor of the Grundy county *Times* to offer up the following prayer for their safety: "May a merciful Providence guard their footsteps, and return them safely to a loving community." It is well to add that the gentlemen not only escaped the perils of railway travel, but the dangers of seeing Kansas City by gaslight as well.

The author has read of a couple of incidents which may as well be mentioned here. The editor of the Trenton *Republican* is responsible for their truthfulness, as they were found in his valuable paper. One shows that the economy which so long held possession of the County Court was not entirely monopolized by them, and the other the care in which they guarded the morals of their public servants. The economist is thus reported: "A rusty looking agriculturalist entered our office recently, and, after looking around earnestly long enough to excite our curiosity, and to elicit an inquiry as to his business, our rustic friend replied: 'It was nothing much, but I left a large cucumber here in the fall for a notice, and thought as how I was in town I might run in and get it if you was through with it.'" Whether Col. Rogers returned the cucumber or paid him for it was not mentioned.

"Does our town grow?" was the question asked, and the editor goes on to prove it as follows:

"Bob. Collier, county treasurer, went to Jefferson City, and, returning after a few weeks' absence, arrived in Trenton at night, and the town had grown so that it took the second attempt before he could find his home." Without waiting to give the reader time to get over the astonishment of such a rapid growth, the editor publishes the sequel in this shape: "The County Court, which granted licenses a few weeks ago, revoked them all this week."

It would seem the County Court took a queer view of "Bob's" reported growth of the town, and didn't propose to take the consequence of Bob's seeing double. This removing temptation from the path of adults is to be commended, and future County Courts have here a precedent they can follow without sin.

On March 30, 1880, Mr. J. B. Crouch, an estimable man and citizen, a brakeman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, fell from the

train while "braking," from a sudden jar, and, falling under the cars, was killed.

The city council, in March, 1880, concluded to abolish the backwoods signs so prominently displayed all over the city in shape of what they called awnings, but of every imaginable description, and an eye-sore to the good looks of the town. The ordinance was passed, and in twenty-four hours about one thousand dollars' worth of lumber and disfiguration of the city were removed. There was some objection from those who really had a respectable shade, but they were so few that they were compelled to suffer with the many. The regret was short, as the looks of the town were so changed for the better that pride at once came to the relief of the pocket, and Trenton can now be called a handsome and pleasant little city.

The city government rented one cell in the county jail for one year from the county for \$50; it was afraid that the "most accomplished offenders" might attempt to leave the not over strongly built lodging-rooms belonging to the city.

The year 1880 closed a very prosperous one for the city as well as the county. Quite a number of new buildings had been erected, the town was spreading and rapidly filling her waste places, and the near advent of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad to Trenton inspired all with bright hopes of a prosperous year.

What has transpired during the past eight months worthy of historical record will be found in the following pages, and they have proven eight months of very important history to this country, of which Grundy county as a part has felt a deep interest. From January 1, 1881, to September 1, 1881, will close this volume, replete with many important facts, but none that will remain longer in the records of the past or future than that which has transpired, so far, in the eventful year of 1881.

PREHISTORIC.

There had been a wish for some time expressed by the savants of Trenton to look at the interior of several mounds which lay some two miles from the city, and see if they could not find some relic of a prehistoric age. There were quite a number of periods which had marked of the world's progress, and with the tertiary age, the triassic period and the carboniferous period, etc., they proposed to get some knowledge which would, perhaps, enlighten the world, or its living population. Just what they succeeded in finding out may be gathered from the *Trenton Times*, with the further remark that no more manual labor was performed in search of ancient relics, or of sandstone or rock formation, which might refer to a period beyond the present information of man.

THE RESURRECTION DAY.

"The day of resurrection has come—to the bones in the mounds on the bluff across the river. A party of men, with spades and other implements used in digging, made an excavation in one of the mounds one day last week and succeeded in unearthing several basketfuls of bones in different states of preservation. Then, on last Sunday, another party labored to unearth some, and succeeded in finding some ornaments and pretty pieces of pottery. The mounds in which these bones were found are about two miles northwest of town, on a bluff overlooking the river. The indications are that the bodies have lain there, in layers on each other, and all at one time, as though there had been a massacre or a battle, in which many met death together. The mound which was digged into is about thirty by sixty feet, and there are smaller ones near by. On each of these mounds are growing large trees, and the relics found indicate that they were made by a race of people who were more skilled in the arts than the American Indians."

WIND.

On Monday morning, June 27, about daylight, a fierce wind-storm arose, accompanied by some rain, which caused quite a commotion in the city, from the fact that numerous cyclones had been reported in the State and various sections of the country. The gale tore off the tin roof of Stein's store, quite a number of awnings took wing, and the old Presbyterian church was struck by lightning; but, with the exception of demolishing a chimney, no great damage was done. The agricultural warehouse of G. D. Smith had one end blown out, and an unoccupied house was lifted from its foundation and partly turned around. While other sections of the State, and Kansas, had severely suffered, Trenton escaped with the above slight casualties.

A GALA DAY.

The long looked for Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway, due at Trenton July 1, 1881, by twelve o'clock, midnight, arrived about sundown. The force of tracklayers had worked incessantly for some days, a double force being necessary to accomplish the work on time, and so they had pushed it night and day. They were greeted on their arrival by full 2,000 people, and with their shouts and the incessant scream of five steam whistles, which awoke the echoes far and wide, attested to the ears of the people for miles around the fact that the completion of the above railroad within the limits of the city of Trenton was an accomplished fact. While the citizens rejoiced, there was no less rejoicing on the part of the railroad company, for the time specified to arrive here having been accomplished, they were entitled to a private subscription of \$40,000, which was given them as a

bonus. The last spike was driven at 7:15 o'clock in the evening, and five engines were on the track, ready to close up to the elegant depot, already completed. A coach, conveying the officers of the road from Quincy, was in the rear and was switched off on a side-track. When the almost unearthly scream of the whistles ceased, and the immense crowd had become quiet, Dr. Horton stepped to the front and made a short speech of welcome, which was responded to by Hon. W. G. Ewing, a lawyer of Quincy, in behalf of the company. Mr. Ewing praised the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific company, the Wabash company, and the people of Trenton, referring among other things, to the band, which had given \$150 of its funds to aid in securing the road. After the speaking was over the company rolled out twenty kegs of beer to the hands who had worked so hard to get through.

Trenton now is a town with two of the best managed railroads in the West crossing here. She has direct connection with all principal points east and west by competing lines of transportation. Trenton and the people of the county paid over \$40,000 for this competition, but they never made a better investment. It will be paid, and that willingly. And thus ended the reception of the second railroad by the city of Trenton.

DEPOT BURNED.

On the night of August 24th the people were aroused by the cry of fire, which proved to be the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Trenton, a frame structure which was consumed with its contents. Some five hundred dollars' worth of freight in the building, their books, a supply of new tickets just received, and the railroad supplies in the supply building were destroyed. There was also one box and one platform car partly loaded with lumber partially destroyed. The loss aggregated \$3,000. The fire caught in the lamp-room at about 1 o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 25th of August, 1881.

The new depot to be constructed in its place will probably be a handsome and substantial brick building, larger and better arranged for the increased business now doing. The old building was much too small. The Ohnart House was saved from the flames with difficulty.

The business of 1881, to July 1st, over the last six months of 1880, was fully 15 per cent. The books being destroyed, the exact amount of business done could not be ascertained, but the books when balanced July 1st, showed the above increase in a comparison of the aggregate amounts. W. M. Maxwell, from whom we have the above, has been the acceptable agent of the company and very satisfactory to the people for the past four years.

TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph business now reaches the sum of \$200 per month, an increase of about \$60 per month average over that of 1880, and the business

steadily increasing. The chief operator is T. B. Cook; train dispatcher, J. Fleming, and night operators, M. L. Parker and J. C. Kibbey.

TRENTON'S BUSINESS.

From the first settlement of Trenton up to the year 1868 the business of the town concentrated on Water Street, west, or rather southwest of and opposite the court-house. The probable location of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot on the east side of the town gave a tendency to build that way, and business houses gradually pushed their way eastward. In 1871 the four corners east of the court-house were then about the center of the business of the town, but from that day the "West End" has been entirely deserted by the leading business houses, and the business center of the town will probably remain in and around what is called the "Five Corners." It will branch out on Elm Street more extensively, and should the town secure the machine-shops of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company, Elm to Prospect streets will, with the Five Corners, do the business of the town. One block more on Water Street toward the depot, and perhaps on Prospect Street in the same direction, might also be used for business purposes. The location of the depot of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad settles the question as to the resident population, and it will be north and northeast of the State line road.

KINDS OF BUSINESS.

The following list comprises the number and kinds of business being transacted in Trenton on the first day of September, 1881: Eight dry goods two clothing, seven drug and four millinery stores, one book and news store, one music, one jewelry, one boot and shoe, and three hardware and stove stores, one agricultural and seed store, one bazaar, "St. Elmo," seventeen grocery stores, two furniture, two musical instrument, and two saddle and harness stores, four sewing machine agencies, two merchant tailor establishments, two wagon manufactories, two marble yards, two grain dealers, two photographers, two lumber yards, one second-hand store, two undertakers, one coal yard (mine), one wood yard, one woolen-mill, three flouring-mills, three watch and clock repairers, one gun shop, one novelty shop, three boot and shoe shops, four blacksmith, five barber and two paint shops, three meat markets, two bakeries, five restaurants, five saloons, two billiard halls, three ice cream and oyster saloons, twenty-four lawyers, thirteen physicians, three dentists, seven insurance agents—two life, one lightning rod agent, seven real estate agents, one high school, one primary, seven churches, eight hotels, two banks, three newspapers (weekly), three job offices, one amusement hall, three livery stables, one transfer line, two express offices, one telegraph office, five contractors and builders, two railroads, one machine and repair works, four laundries, one boarding-house, three ice dealers, two milk dealers.

CHAPTER XV.

THE EARLY BAR, ETC.

Early History—Bar of 1841—Juries—Important Case—The Present Bar—Trenton High School History—Its Rise and Progress—Its Present Condition—Coal—Trial Shaft—The First Company—The New Organization—Depth of Shaft—The Coal Vein—Woolen and Flouring-mill—Cost—Weather and Crops—Below and Above Zero—Crops Injured—A Review of its Effects—Trenton's Officials, 1847-1881—Places and Distances.

THE EARLY BAR.

Very few members of the Grundy county bar of to-day remember the early practioners, or know anything of riding the circuit. There was a great deal of hard work and hard riding connected with the practice of the first courts of the county. Long and dreary rides through an unsettled country often became monotonous, and it was then that the legal lights of early times cracked their jokes and laughed long and heartily over amusing incidents of their career. Unfortunately, at the present day it is impossible to obtain any personal reminiscences, which would, in themselves, form an interesting chapter.

The first bar was a strong one, composed of big-brained, large-hearted, good-natured gentlemen, whose rugged health and lively spirits added a wholesome zest to their rattling intellectual encounters and hard fought battles in the legal arena.

The first court was held in a log house in Trenton, then known as Lomax store, in April, 1841. The judicial circuit was at that time composed of the counties of Chariton, Ray, Daviess, Livingston, Macon, Linn and Grundy, Judge James A. Clarke, of Monticello, Chariton county, presiding. Mr. B. F. Stringfellow, of Brunswick, Chariton county, was circuit attorney, and the following gentlemen were members of the bar: Messrs. Philip L. Edwards and Amos Reese, of Richmond, Ray county; Messrs. Benjamin F. Tarr and William Y. Slack, of Chillicothe, Livingston county; Mr. Anderson S. Harris, of Brunswick, Chariton county; Wesley Halliburton, of Bloomington, Macon county; and Ebenezer H. Wood, of Trenton. This composed the bar in 1841. Most of these gentlemen rode the circuit regularly. In 1852 Major John C. Griffin became a member of the bar, the second member from Grundy county. Later, Messrs. John H. Shanklin and Jacob T. Tindall were admitted. At that time Messrs. Stephen Peery and Daniel Metcalf were law students in the office of Messrs. Shanklin and Tindall.

JURIES.

Grand juries were things of the future when the first court was held in Grundy county. Petit juries were picked up anywhere in the woods when a jury trial was demanded. There were no jury rooms, and after the jury had absorbed the necessary amount of law and evidence in a case they retired to the shade of a neighboring tree to deliberate on a verdict. At other times when the court wasn't very busy the judge and lawyers would take to the woods and give the jury full swing in the court-house.

An important case was brought from Platte county to Grundy in 1844. It was a charge of seduction brought by a Miss Ellis against one John Stockton, a man of considerable property. The case was vigorously contested and finally won by the plaintiff, the jury bringing in a verdict for \$10,000 damages. B. F. Stringfellow was the plaintiff's attorney. The verdict was a surprise to Stockton, but he managed to turn over his property to relatives and returned to his old home in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where, while on the streets of Lafayette, he died from the effects of sun-stroke.

PRESENT BAR.

The present Grundy county bar is a body of courteous gentlemen, whose legal qualifications will compare most favorably with the best lawyers of the State. The following is the list of names registered as members of the bar: John H. Shanklin, Marcus A. Low, A. H. Burkeholder, R. A. DeBolt, W. E. Clark, John C. Griffin, A. D. Mullins, Luther Collier, Stephen Peery, Melvin Bingham, P. C. Stepp, A. K. Sykes, T. A. Witten, George Hall, G. L. Winters, Nathan Hearty, M. G. Kennedy, E. M. Harber, W. W. Witten, George Tindall, Orville Shanklin, N. A. Winters, O. G. Bain, Walter Peery, Nash Peery. Several of these gentlemen are not in active practice, but their names are enrolled and for that reason are given.

TRENTON SCHOOL HISTORY.

The first school ever taught in Trenton, or in Grundy county, was in 1838, by an Englishman by the name of Moore. The house was a rough log cabin on the present site of the old cemetery. The school was taught by Jarvis Boyce, 1839-41, and by Geo. H. Hubbell, in the fall and winter of 1842-3. In 1844 a system of public school was inaugurated; a school board chosen, whose duty it was to elect the teacher. The first election of this kind ever held in the county was in the fall of 1844, and was quite interesting. Col. Jacob Tindall was the lucky candidate, and took charge of the school. In 1853 D. T. Wright, of his own means, erected the first frame building in the county for school purposes, on the lot where A. K. Sykes's residence is now situated. The school was now brought from the graveyard to town, and Mr. Wright became teacher. In the meantime,

Judge Snyder had driven all church organizations from the court-house, their former place of worship, and the building of Mr. Wright was rented by the different denominations as the only place to hold services.

In 1855 Joseph Ficklin, now professor of mathematics in the State University, Columbia, this State, was chosen to take charge of the school, which he did with general satisfaction.

In the same year, a regular district school-house was built where Rogers's lumber-yard now stands, and in this building Mr. T. Bradley opened school. The increase in interest and number made it necessary to have more room and better facilities; accordingly, the next year, Mr. Bradley erected the building now used by Fitterer & Hoffman for a grocery room. This was known as the Bradley building, in which he opened school, in the fall of 1856. This school was so popular that an assistant and music department were added, with Miss Chamberlin (now the wife of Dr. J. O. Harris) as teacher. In 1860 Mr. Bradley died, and the school was continued by his wife (now Mrs. Leedy, of our city). She, retiring, was followed by Messrs. Colley and L. Collier, till 1863, when Prof. R. C. Norton, late of Ohio, was induced to take charge of the school. He remained in the district building till 1865, when a want of room forced him to go to the Bradley building.

Trenton now had sprung from a few rude huts to a flourishing little town, surrounded by an excellent and fast improving country. The cause of popular education met with one common unanimity, and so many were flocking to the school-room doors, that a larger building was no longer a question, but an absolute necessity. This fact was universally admitted, and steps were taken to supply the demand; and, in 1870, the present large and commodious building was erected, costing \$17,000. An efficient corps of teachers was employed, with Prof. Norton as superintendent. Besides the now large home enumeration, many intelligent young ladies and gentlemen from abroad came and sought admission to the most excellent advantages offered. An extensive course of study was prepared and adopted, and students had the privilege of entering upon a regular course. Then began the reputation the Trenton schools have always so justly sustained at home and abroad as the leading educational institution of North Grand River Valley. The efficiency of teachers and schools was so general that many applications came in for teachers from various fields; and, accordingly, in 1875, Prof. Norton was induced to resign the superintendency and accept the position of vice-president and professor of mathematics at the Warrensburg State Normal. The position of superintendent was then tendered to Prof. W. D. Dobson, who had already distinguished himself as an able and efficient educator, teaching the first grammar department. Prof. Dobson held the position of superintendent till 1880, and with the earnest and faithful work of him and his efficient corps of workers, the popularity of the schools was kept up.

In 1880 a new board of education was elected, who, for some factionary cause, rejected Prof. Dobson and several former teachers, greatly against the wish of the people and the interest of the school. Prof. J. E. Vertrees became the next superintendent, and served only one year, when the board were ready to call back Prof. Dobson. Prof. Dobson declined to accept, whereupon, Prof. A. B. Smith was elected and has accepted.

If space would permit, we would like to speak more in detail of the Trenton schools. Suffice it to say, she has a flourishing *alumni*, whose association meets annually. The first class graduated in 1875, and was three in number, and most every year since a class has completed the course. This year (1881) the class numbered eight.

The people are proud of their school, and it is with pride they can say that the schools have honorable representatives in the pulpit, the bar, and other fields of honor, trust and profit in many of our States and Territories. The enumeration for last year (1880) was 990, and it is conceded that for this year it will be over 1,000. Another additional department has been added this year, making now thirteen departments and fourteen teachers.

COAL.

While the State of Missouri has many thousands of acres of coal lands, it has only been of late years, and we might say within the last decade, that the real wealth of the State in her coal area has been discovered. We doubt even now, that anything like a full knowledge of her mineral resources are known, and we are aware that coal has been found in large quantities and in places which, a few years ago, geologists had positively decided that coal could not be found. Stratified coal, in the carboniferous age, it is conceded, extended over great areas of country, and at that time the deposits were about on the same level; the thickness of the deposits was not uniform, but would vary gradually at different places. In subsequent geologic periods the strata of the earth's surface became greatly changed, so that in some places they were wavy, in other places broken by faults or other depressions, and in other places, particularly in mountainous countries, they were changed by upheaval and the shrinkage of the earth into folds of every conceivable angle, from the horizontal to the perpendicular.

It is therefore well known that the coal fields of the whole Northwest, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as also Missouri and Kansas, belong to the true carboniferous age, and that only in the Alleghanies, where subterranean action has taken place, can anthracite coal be found. The bituminous coal fields cover many thousand square miles of the country, and there are but few States that exceed Missouri either in the extent of her coal area, or in its quality. The subject is really one of great interest, and the scientific men have given it profound research—which it is hardly necessary to give here.

It was not until 1870 that those persons who were acquainted with coal-mining began to notice the general features of the country, and they became convinced that its geological formation was such that a coal strata was believed to exist, and that it must underlie a large portion of the county. The veins were not thought to be very thick, yet there was evidence enough to convince the most skeptical that a vein could be found that would furnish the fuel needed, and of a thickness that would compensate those who invested money and labor in its development. This belief at last took shape in the organization of a coal company in the spring of 1873. The company organized with a capital of \$100,000, a board of directors and the following officers: president, George W. Moberly; secretary, B. Markert, and treasurer, James Austin.

TRIAL SHAFTS.

But previously to this organization Mr. Markert bored for coal near the woolen-mills, at his own expense, in a search for a paying vein, and proved that coal did exist. He did not make any effort to sink a shaft. However, the company was formed and a shaft sunk on block five of the Harris Addition to the town of Trenton and about 150 yards north of the present shaft. That was worked some time but not being so convenient for the railroad company, the present location was selected and the shaft sunk. Mr. Joseph McMullen was once president and Geo. Tindall secretary of a firm under the name of the Grundy County Coal company which did some work in January, 1878. The present company is now in full possession of all the coal property, and the facts here given cover the principal history of coal mining in this county. The company employed a superintendent by the name of Jones who in July, 1873, commenced boring for the black diamond. At the depth of forty feet a small vein, only four inches in thickness, was struck. The coal was of a good quality, but, of course, the vein was not worth working. At ninety-six feet the bore showed a fourteen inch vein. This also proved a good quality of coal and comparatively free from sulphur. At the depth of 215 feet an eighteen inch vein was struck and that vein is now being worked. Still below that a distance of fifteen feet lies another vein of about the same thickness, but the roof crumbles and it is therefore harder to work. After working the 215 feet vein for some months the work was temporarily suspended.

In the fall of 1875 some changes was made in the company. That is, a few of the stockholders dropped out, the remaining ones buying up their stock. The company still consists of the members of the original organization. They had sunk the shaft to the depth of 215 feet and in October of that year commenced mining on the eighteen inch vein in earnest. The main drift has, up to this year, 1881, been extended some 700 feet from the shaft, nearly northeast. A drift has also been worked from 200 to 300 feet west and south.

THE COAL

is of good quality, a compact bituminous variety, fine in texture and not of over bright luster. Its compactness causes less loss by shrinkage when exposed to the air. The thinness of the vein and its depth make mining rather more expensive than in larger veins, or of those lying nearer the surface. The price paid is five and three-fourth cents per bushel. The men and boys employed number from sixty to seventy-five, and the price of the coal varies to consumers. It is now furnished at twelve and one-half cents per bushel and has been up to fifteen cents. In large quantities \$2.45 is charged per ton. This price is paid by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, who take an average of 1,500 tons per month, delivered, but that is of little expense as the shaft is but a couple of hundred feet from the platform alongside of the track. It has now been for seven years under the superintendency of Mr. N. Shanklin, an energetic, driving business man, and one of the foremost gentlemen in the county. He claims that no fortune has yet been drawn out of that shaft, that it will be several years before he or the stockholders can retire to their several beds of ease and shake hands with the world as money kings, yet it is safe to say that the money has been well invested, and that the stock is not running around asking for buyers to any alarming extent in the present year of our Lord, A. D. 1881.

ITS FUTURE.

Its future is one of promise, and it is expected that an additional force will be put on soon. It is a big boom for Trenton, and if railroads have made her, the coal company has helped to support her and has added largely to her population and wealth.

CITY WOOLEN AND FLOURING-MILLS.

Among the important industries of Grundy county, the manufacture of woolen goods and flour takes a high rank, and the Trenton woolen and flouring-mills have aided not a little in making Trenton a market for wool and wheat for a large area of country surrounding the city.

This mill has been in active operation since the spring of 1870, and from that time many a yard of cloth has been manufactured and many a bushel of wheat ground. The building was erected in the latter part of 1869, but not entirely completed until the date given above. The founders were the Messrs. Markertes & Bolser, but the firm dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1870, Mr. Bolser selling his interest to the Messrs. Markertes, who in turn disposed of a third interest to Dr. J. H. Kerfoot for the sum of \$8,000. These gentlemen continued as members of the firm until September, when Dr. J. H. Kerfoot retired and Mr. C. Gilham purchased his one-third inter-

est. Under the firm name of Markertes & Gilham the business flourished for three years, when the whole establishment was purchased by the McGuire Bros. on the 22d of February, 1874, and styled the Trenton Manufacturing Company. These gentlemen remained proprietors for several years, when they retired, selling the mills to Messrs. Rockwell & Flannigan, who disposed of it to the present proprietors, Messrs. Smith & Bixty in 1879.

COST.

The original cost of the mill was \$24,000. The mill is a combined woolen and grist-mill and does custom grinding. It is the only establishment in the county which cards, weaves, spins and manufactures woolen goods, and, in fact, doing a large and general business in both departments. The machinery is operated by a forty-horse power engine, and is capable of turning out about 7,000 pounds of flour, 135 bushels of corn, and 2,000 pounds of wool in twelve hours.

Wool is carded and spun at the rate of twenty-one cents per pound, and carded alone at eight and one-third cents per pound. The mill manufactures four excellent grades of flour. The well known brands, "Best," "Family," "Standard," "XX," are known over this and surrounding counties as brands of superior merit and fine quality. The Trenton woolen and flouring-mills have largely helped to make Trenton the bustling city that she is.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The winter of 1873 will long be remembered as the coldest in the history of Trenton. The cold was intense, and the whole northern portion of the State felt the extreme severity of the weather. Among the older residents of the State it was conceded to be the coldest winter visiting this section in the past fifty years. The thermometer ranged all the way from ten to twenty degrees below zero, and on the 26th and 27th of January it reached its lowest ebb in the city, the mercury marking twenty-eight degrees below zero, each day. At the farm of P. H. Yakey, two miles east of Trenton, on the same days, it was reported that the mercury reached thirty-two degrees below zero. This extreme cold caused great surprise, when contrasted with the usually mild, invigorating winters of northern Missouri.

The first heated term of note or of which any record was kept, occurred in the summer of 1878, when on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July the mercury rose from ninety up to one hundred and four degrees in the shade. Several sunstrokes were reported, but no deaths occurred. This was the warmest weather experienced by the citizens of Trenton until July, 1881, when two weeks of very warm weather were recorded, the mercury rising from ninety-six to one hundred and four degrees daily. A few days of pleasant weather

intervened when a second heated term began on the 4th of August. The atmosphere was sultry, scarcely any breezes stirring. The sun's rays came down with burning intensity, parching vegetation to a crisp, amber hue. With the exception of a slight shower or two, there was no rain-fall of any consequence during the months of July and August. The heat fell with deadening blight upon the crop prospects. The large yields anticipated in the early part of the summer, especially in corn, began to fade away to a small average, and throughout the country the farmers became disheartened and discouraged. Wheat for 1881 had fallen off on account of the severe winter, full twenty-five per cent below the yield of 1880. Corn by this drought, shows a loss of full forty per cent over the previous year's average yield. Hay, oats and flax did a great deal better, but did not reach better than a fair average except in hay; dry weather had a bad effect on the water supply, many cisterns and not a few wells giving out, necessitating the use of river and creek water. Running streams were very low. The following shows the record for August:

		Deg.		Deg.		Deg.
August 4th, at 10 A. M.		102	12 M.	108	6 P. M.	100
" 5th, " 10 "		104	12 "	108	6 "	97
" 7th, " 9 "		98	12 "	108	3 "	104
" 8th, " 10 "		104	12 "	108	2 "	110
" 9th, " 9 "		92	12 "	106	2 "	108
" 10th, " 9 "		92	12 "	104		
" 11th, " 10 "		94	12 "	100	2 "	102
" 18th, "					2 "	106
" 19th, "					2 "	108
" 25th, "					2 "	102
" 26th, "					2 "	106
" 27th, "					2 "	100

REVIEW.

These were the exceptional hot days but there were very few days in the month of August, 1881, that did not reach over ninety degrees at two p. m., and many not of record that stood from ninety-two to ninety-six.

While the summer heat on the average has been very great, the heated terms have been longer and more debilitating and depressing in their effect than any season in the memory of the traditional "Oldest inhabitant." The winter previous, 1880-81, had been one of severity, with a greater amount of snow than had fallen in many winters, falling as late as the 12th of April in Missouri, with heavy spring rains, and the greatest freshet since the year 1844 on the Missouri, and greater than that year on the river north or above the mouth of the Kaw. The memorable freshet of 1844 at Kansas City was aided by an immense flow of water from that river.

August 29th quite a heavy rain fell in the afternoon wetting the earth some two or three inches, but the backbone of the drought was completely

broken on the night of the 31st of August, and on the following day, September 1st, when a very heavy rain-fall was experienced—too late for corn, but in excellent time to put the ground in good condition for the plow for winter wheat. The rain seemed to be general all over the State. The winter of 1880-81 and the summer of the latter year will long be remembered for their variable and extreme weather of both heat and cold and the heavy snow and spring rains and dry summer. The peculiarity of the atmosphere seemed, also, to have a peculiar effect on human nature, especially those whose minds were not evenly balanced. The murders, suicides and crime generally even to this date, September 1st, have exceeded any full previous year. Why it has proven so let the philosopher explain: certainly men have been strangely afflicted, and murder seemed to be the only remedy that would appease their maddening brain. The cities seem to be more afflicted than the country. The dense mass of brick and stone reflected the heat which affected the body and the brain, alike debilitating the one and maddening the other. Thirty-one murders recorded in Chicago in seven months; and in St. Louis, August seemed to almost breed them, for several men were shot down by these persons upon the most trivial pretense. The East seemed to be afflicted the same way. The Southern cities escaped the intense heat and its murderous effect. The heat was more regular and the hot days were fewer.

TRENTON'S CITY OFFICIALS.

The following is the list of the city officials of Trenton from its first incorporation up to the present time:

1857—Nathaniel McBride, mayor; John W. Bagley, John B. McDonald, William Collier, Sr., and George W. Moberly, councilmen; Stephen Peery, clerk and corporation attorney; H. Cooper, marshal.

1858—R. P. Zantis appointed councilman, *vice* McDonald, resigned; John C. Griffin appointed corporation attorney, and W. L. McGuire, clerk, *vice* Peery, resigned.

1859—No officers elected and the town corporation ceased to exist. This state of affairs continued for seven years, when new officers were elected.

1866—J. H. Kerfoot, mayor; James S. Estes, William L. Knight, Samuel D. Luke and R. M. Peck, councilmen; R. C. Norton, clerk; W. C. Benson, treasurer; J. M. Voris, corporation attorney; A. J. Spittler, assessor; F. W. Lowen, marshal.

1867—William H. Smith appointed, *vice* Peck, resigned; C. A. Hoffman, *vice* Estes, resigned.

1869—H. J. Herrick, mayor; William S. Knight, Samuel D. Luke, William H. Smith and Isaac Coles, councilmen; R. C. Norton, clerk; George Hall, corporation attorney; F. W. Lowen, marshal.

1869—Resignations and changes left the organization thus: H. J. Her-

rick, mayor; Isaac Coles, R. C. Norton, W. H. Roberts and W. H. Smith, councilmen; Luther Collier, clerk; George Hall, corporation attorney; James Wamsley, marshal.

1871—Daniel Metcalf, mayor; W. C. Benson, Isaac Coles, J. E. Harris and R. C. Norton, councilmen; H. J. Herrick, treasurer; Luther Collier, clerk; James Wamsley, marshal.

1873—J. L. Lowen, mayor; R. O. Carscadin, A. D. Mullens, J. L. Shipley and J. H. Kerfoot, councilmen; L. Collier, clerk; L. B. Walker, marshal.

1875—H. J. Herrick, mayor; J. M. Bailey, M. L. Boyles, R. O. Carscadin and J. H. Kerfoot, councilmen; L. Collier, clerk; R. V. Young, marshal.

1877—H. J. Herrick, mayor; J. M. Bailey, C. A. Hoffman, John Kirk and Thomas Kimlin, councilmen; L. Collier, clerk; R. V. Young, marshal; Nathaniel Shanklin appointed, *vice* Bailey, resigned.

1879—George Tindall, mayor; Christopher A. Hoffman, Edward P. Herron, Chauncey Hall and Thomas Torpey, councilmen; E. M. Harber, corporation attorney; James Austin, treasurer; W. H. McGrath, assessor; L. Collier, clerk; R. V. Young, marshal.

1881—Herbert L. Low, mayor; Gilbert D. Smith, James M. Bailey, Orson J. Rockwell, W. H. Yerian, councilmen; E. M. Harber, corporation attorney; James Austin, treasurer; J. W. Conduit, assessor; L. Collier, clerk; John A. Shanklin, marshal.

1881—Luther Collier, mayor, *vice* Low, resigned; R. A. Collier, clerk, *vice* L. Collier, resigned.

DISTANCES

	MILES.
From Trenton to Chicago	429
“ “ “ St. Louis	250
“ “ “ Kansas City	101
“ “ “ Quincy	130
“ “ “ Chillicothe	24
“ “ “ Gallatin	26
“ “ “ Cameron	47
“ “ “ Bethany	35
“ “ “ Princeton	26
“ “ “ Milan	31
“ “ “ Linneus	35

The above distances cover the usual route traveled either by cars or wagons, and not air-line distances.

TOWNS IN THE COUNTY.

	MILES.
From Trenton to Spickardville by railroad	12
“ “ “ Lindley, “ wagon road	15
“ “ “ Edinburg, “ “	4½
“ “ “ Alpha, “ “	15
“ “ “ Gault, “ railroad	15
“ “ “ Dillon, “ “	9

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS OF TRENTON.

Trenton Pioneer—Herald—Christian Pioneer—Trenton Republican—Its Changes of Name and Proprietors—Its Political Course—Incidents in its Career—Grundy County Times—Organ of the Democracy—More Wood—Daily Bazaar—Trenton Weekly Star—First Appearance—Monthly Star—Daily Star—Its Principles—"What Becomes of Editors?"—Daily Evening Republican—A Forward Movement.

THE TRENTON PIONEER.

Following fast upon the heels of the early settler came the newspapers, with their civilizing and brightening influence, to cast a ray of mutual interest over the events and occurrences of the community, and to save, as it were, the golden grains from the sands of oblivion. The pioneer newspapers were not a general source of wealth to their proprietors, and while they were building up the community, it was often that their best efforts were unappreciated, and it was oft-times a hard struggle to keep the paper going, even in a fitful and uncertain way. In 1851 the first newspaper published in Grundy county was placed before the public in the city of Trenton, with the name *Trenton Pioneer* flying from its mast-head. Mr. David T. Wright was the editor and publisher, and continued its publication for two years, giving general satisfaction, when in 1853 he disposed of the good will and material to Mr. R. C. White, who took charge, and the *Pioneer* moved along under his management until 1854, when the office again became the property of Mr. Wright, who removed it to Lindley, in Marion township, and began the publication of the *Christian Pioneer*, in conjunction with the Rev. H. O. Howard. The *Pioneer* was a five-column sheet, but upon its removal to Lindley it was changed to a quarto form in the shape of a two-column, sixteen page pamphlet. The *Christian Pioneer* continued the only paper published in Grundy county until 1857, in which year Mr. E. C. Jones started

THE TRENTON HERALD,

and under his management it was conducted one year, when Mr. Jones retired, selling the paper to Mr. S. P. Mountain, who continued the publication until 1859, when, for want of proper support, the *Herald* threw up the sponge and expired. The press and fixtures remained idle until the latter part of the same year, when Mr. D. T. Wright moved his office from Lindley and purchased the material of the *Herald* office, uniting the two establishments, and continuing the publication of the *Christian Pioneer* at Trenton in an improved form. Mr. Wright continued the publication with

varying fortunes until 1862, when the entire office was destroyed in the disastrous fire of that year. This ended the *Christian Pioneer*, so far as Grundy county is concerned, as Mr. Wright removed to Chillicothe, where he re-commenced its publication. For the two years following the destruction of the *Pioneer* office, Grundy county had no paper published within its limits. In 1864 the *Grand River News* was placed before the public, a candidate for popular favor, and a history of its career follows, under the head of

THE TRENTON REPUBLICAN.

The *Trenton Republican* is now nearing the close of its seventeenth volume, and is one of the established and reliable institutions of the Grand River Valley. Under the management of its present proprietor, Col. W. B. Rogers, it has taken a firm stand under the banners of Republicanism, and wields a large influence in the politics of the Tenth congressional district. The paper has steadily grown, and is now one of the largest county papers in northern Missouri, constantly improving, wide-awake, and up with the spirit of the times.

The *Republican* is the oldest paper in Grundy county, and first threw the silken folds of its banner to the breeze in the year 1864, under the name and title of the *Grand River News*, with the names of Messrs. A. O. Binkley and G. W. Buckingham heading its columns as "editors and proprietors." The material was brought from Corydon, Iowa. The exact date of the first number is not obtainable, from the fact that the files of the first five years have been accidentally lost or destroyed. Shortly after the advent of the paper, Mr. Buckingham sold his interest to his partner, and Mr. Binkley continued the publication until 1865, when Mr. John E. Carter, late of the *Trenton Star*, and the present county treasurer, purchased the good will and material of Mr. Binkley, and at once assumed the position of editor and proprietor. Mr. Carter's stay was short, and in six months after taking charge he disposed of the office to Mr. N. T. Doane. Up to this time the *Grand River News* boasted of only six columns to the page, but under the proprietorship of Mr. Doane, it was enlarged to a seven-column paper and the name changed to *Republican-News*. The paper continued under the management of Mr. Doane until his death in June, 1868, when Dr. J. H. Kerfoot, as administrator of Mr. Doane's estate, assumed control, and the following month leased the establishment to Mr. E. S. Darlington, who continued its publication until April, 1869, when Dr. Kerfoot sold the office to Mr. W. H. Roberts and Mr. E. S. Darlington, the former taking editorial charge. This firm continued in existence about six months, and in September, 1869, the business interests and material of the office became the property of Col. W. B. Rogers, the present proprietor.

The *Republican-News*, when purchased by Col. Rogers, was a seven-column paper, twenty-four by thirty-six, and printed a weekly edition of

twenty-two quires. Under the energetic management of Col. Rogers, the paper began to steadily improve and its patronage to increase, and to meet the demands upon its columns, on November 9, 1871, it became an eight-column paper, twenty-six by forty. The *Republican-News* continued to thrive and prosper, until the constantly increasing advertising patronage and large circulation made it necessary for another enlargement. This change was made on the 19th of June, 1879, when the paper was issued in its present nine-column form, twenty-eight by forty-four, printing a regular weekly edition of fifty-one quires, and on the 5th of July following the name was changed to *Trenton Republican*, under which title it is now widely known as one of the most influential weeklies of northern Missouri.

POLITICAL COURSE.

Politically, the course of the *Republican* has been that of a sincere advocate of the principles upheld by the Republican party, of which organization its editor has long been a conspicuous and consistent member. The *Republican* has steadily pursued a course which, in its judgment, has best aided the interests of the party which it so ably represents.

In 1872, when the split occurred in the party, a portion joining what was called the Gratz Brown movement, the *Republican* gave an active support to the McClurg ticket, as the only regular Republican nominees.

In 1873 the high standing of the *Republican* caused it to be selected by the State department at Washington, D. C., as one of the two papers in the State of Missouri to publish the laws and treaties of the United States, an honor which certainly speaks well for the *Republican*.

In 1874 the party in the State decided to make no nominations for State officers, and the *Republican*, with its party, gave a passive support to the "People's ticket," in opposition to the regular nominees of the Democracy, but cordially supported the straight ticket in the county and for Congress.

In 1880 the *Republican* cast its influence in favor of the Greenback candidate for Congress as against the regular Democratic nominee—the Republicans having made no nomination—and, although there was some opposition at first, it carried with it nearly the entire vote of the party in the county. The *Republican* has ever been constant and true in its allegiance to the guiding principles of the Republican party, and has never failed to give an earnest, manly support to the nominees of the party. As the largest paper, with the largest circulation in the Grand River Valley, the *Republican* bids fair to flourish for years to come under the excellent guidance of Col. Wm. B. Rogers, its popular editor and proprietor, and with this bright future before it, this sketch closes its history up to 1881.

INCIDENTS.

From a small country printing office the *Republican* has grown until it now has an establishment capable of executing all kinds of job printing,

which will compare favorably with offices in larger cities. A power press, two job presses, and a large assortment of type and fixtures complete its equipment as a first-class office.

Beside the regular weekly issue, the *Republican*, in the fall of 1877, issued a daily edition during the continuance of the county fair. The paper was a small, spicy sheet, and closed its career after five issues.

Among the incidents illustrating the local career of the *Republican* might be mentioned one which occurred in 1872, while Colonel Rogers was away attending to his duties as a member of the State Senate. During the Colonel's absence the enterprising city editor hastened to inform a confiding public that he, the aforesaid city editor, having assumed full charge and responsibility, would immediately begin to improve the paper, and show what true genius could do in the way of running a newspaper. By way of proving his good intentions, he announced with a flourish of trumpets, that in the next issue of the *Republican* he would publish a full and complete list of all the marriageable people in town, and wound up by coolly requesting all ladies who were open to matrimonial propositions to send in their names, *ages* and description, with full information as to whether they wore false hair or teeth; and, also, whether their dispositions were of the tartaric acid variety. "These questions," sagely remarked the youth, "are very important and absolutely necessary to make the enterprise a grand success, and will, at the same time, save us the trouble of getting the facts from the census reports, ourselves, ladies." The idea was so perfectly shocking that it liked to have everlastingly ruined the young man's usefulness as a chronicler of society news.

In the very next issue after the city editor had aired his genius, the "devil" was taken with a severe attack of brilliancy which nearly struck the town all in a heap. It seems that this youngster from the lower regions was of a very observing disposition, and having noticed that the fashion of wearing bustles had just come in vogue, and that the girls flocked to the newspaper offices to get the much-needed stuffing, he conceived the plan to make the business yield a profit; so in the next issue of the *Republican* he inserted an advertisement offering "to exchange old papers for kisses, at the rate of one paper for one kiss, three papers for two kisses, or six papers for three kisses," with a postscript stating that the osculatory caresses must be paid strictly in advance, and that proxies would not be allowed, as he didn't propose to waste any of his sweetness on the hired girls, not if he knew it, and he thought he did. The bustle business boomed, but whether the "devil" scooped in the kisses is not known, but it is certain the girls got the papers.

Perhaps the worst case of downright meanness ever perpetrated on a human being was practiced on the editor of the *Republican*. It is possible that editors are not put down in the census reports as human beings,

but that is not the question. On or about the 29th day of January, 1874, the *Republican* man was notified that if he didn't pay his taxes before February 1st, said taxes would go up as high as the price of the first crop of watermelons. Ye editor shinned around in a hurry, and by going only to people who didn't know him, finally managed to borrow the necessary amount and forked it over to the flinty-hearted collector. The very next day the legislature extended the time three months, and the editor man got mad and hit himself with a club. He rushed madly forth from his office, collared the collector, and demanded the return of his hardly-borrowed shekels, and that's right where the meanness came in; the miserable wretch refused to do it. The life of an editor is a hard one.

THE GRUNDY COUNTY TIMES.

In the latter part of November, 1871, the *Grundy County Times* made its first bow to the public, under the editorial management of Mr. S. L. Harvey. The material of the office was purchased from the *Constitution* office, at Chillicothe, and the money was raised by subscription from the prominent Democrats of the county who determined to support a paper advocating the principles of Democracy. Mr. Harvey was placed in charge and the office deeded to him on the condition that he would publish a Democratic paper, and the *Times*, as above stated, appeared in the latter part of November, 1871, as the result of this determination on the part of the Grundy county Democracy.

For the first year the *Times* had a hard struggle for existence, but the Democrats of the county stood solid in its support, and in the beginning of the second year it was firmly established and boasted of a *bona fide* circulation of over five hundred copies. Mr. Harvey continued to edit the *Times* until the 8th of October, 1874, when he disposed of the good will and material, Mr. Frank A. Dinsmoor being his successor. The *Times* had now won a place in the good will of the people, and was one of the permanent fixtures of the county. The publication of the *Times* was continued by Mr. Dinsmoor until the 3d of April, 1879, when the management was transferred to Mr. C. L. Beachem, who was in charge only a short time, retiring from the paper on the 20th of the following November, when Mr. Dinsmoor again assumed control. This time he held on until the 10th of August, 1880, when the business interests, fixtures and appurtenances became the property of Mr. M. G. Kennedy, who is the present editor and proprietor.

WHAT IT ADVOCATES.

The *Times* has ever been staunchly Democratic, and its fervor in the cause which gave it birth has never abated, but, on the contrary, its columns continue to advocate and defend the principles of pure Democracy, as taught by Jefferson, the founder of the party. The *Times* has always given

hearty support to the nominees of the Democratic party, and stands to-day the representative of the best interests of the Democracy of Grundy county.

The *Times* was a seven-column paper from its first issue, and has never changed, but is still printed from a Washington hand-press. The office is also supplied with an eighth-medium job press and a stock of job-printing material.

“MORE WOOD.”

The career of the *Times* has been steady and uneventful. It is true, however, that a terrible howl went up from the *Times* for more wood in the winter of 1878. But that has nothing to do with its career. Suppose one subscriber did rush in with a load of water-elm and palm it off on the editor for seasoned hickory, who never found out the difference until his wife threatened to stop his supply of provisions until he got a load of wood that would burn without the trouble of putting it in a blast furnace to dry it? Well, suppose the aforesaid editor did meander away on his auriculars, and threaten to make a forcible appropriation of the capillary substance taking root in the cranium of the subscriber who brought in that wood? Suppose he did awake the echoes with his anguished howls for *gore, gore, GORE?* Has that anything to do with the *Times*? Not much; but it shows that you can't please some editors, no matter how much swamp-elm you bring them.

The *Daily Bazaar* was issued from the *Times* office in 1878. It was published in the interest of the Catholic fair, by Rev. J. J. Kennedy. Only a few issues were printed.

THE TRENTON WEEKLY STAR.

The *Monthly Star*, a three-column quarto, made its appearance in the early part of 1877, under the editorial control and proprietorship of Mr. G. S. Dunn. The paper was started as a venture, and was intended to more fully discuss matters of national and scientific importance than those of mere local interest. The *Star* met with fair success, and its publication was continued for one year, closing its career in 1878, and was followed on the 7th of May, of the same year, by the *Daily Morning Star*, which flashed like a meteor from the sky upon the people of Trenton. The daily was a newsy six-column sheet, the first *bona fide* daily newspaper published in the city. It was gotten up as a surprise to the people, and its first and last issues were one and the same.

After a few years' rest the *Monthly Star* was again before the public, this time to supply what seemed to be a demand for a bold and fearless local paper. It was published in folio form, six columns to the page. The *Monthly* was a success from the start, and by its outspoken stand upon all questions of local as well as of national interest, won such a large circle of

friends that, after only three issues, it was merged into the *Weekly Star*, the first number of which was dated August 21st, 1879. It was a neatly printed eight-column folio, and, although strongly Republican, its course upon the questions of the day were defined in the following salutatory taken from the first issue:

ITS PRINCIPLES.

"In presenting you with this, the first copy of the *Weekly Star*, we deem it proper to offer a few introductory words. The *Star* will be *independent* in everything, and neutral in nothing. It will be our constant aim to make a first-class journal, and a live paper. As we belong to no faction, and are controlled by no politician, we are free to work for the best interests of our town and county, to expose evil and support justice, to defend the right and oppose the wrong. Our columns will be free at all times upon matters of public interest, but no attack on any public person or institution will be published unless signed by the writer."

NEW FIRM.

With this platform of principles Mr. Dunn placed the *Star* upon a solid basis as one of the established enterprises of Grundy county. Under the management of Mr. Dunn the *Weekly Star* continued its prosperous career until the 20th of May, 1880, when his valedictory appeared, he having sold the paper to a company composed of Thos. A. Murphy, Solomon Stewart, George Hall, B. F. Harding, J. E. Carter, R. V. Young, C. L. Webber, L. Garrett, M. L. Boyles, G. L. Winters, H. J. Herriek and A. I. Lord. These gentlemen were granted a certificate of incorporation by the State as the "Star Publishing Company." Mr. Lord was elected business manager of the *Star*, and Mr. Carter, editor. With these gentlemen in charge the *Star* continued as a successful publication, without change, until July 28th, 1881, when the valedictory of Mr. Carter as editor appeared, and Mr. Lord took editorial control. With this exception the *Star* continues in its chosen course, always maintaining the principles of the Republican party, and wielding a ready pen in defense of those principles and for the supremacy of the Republican cause. Its present condition and standing in the community cannot be better shown than by the publication of the following, taken from its issue of August 11th, 1881.

"This number of the *Star* completes the second year of its existence and the sixty-second issue by the Star Publishing Company. We feel ourselves under many obligations to the people of Grundy county for their liberal patronage and the kind help and words of cheer we have received. The business men of Trenton recognize in the *Star* an invaluable medium for extending their business, and their encouragement has been hearty and substantial. The Star Publishing Company came into existence by the same law of supply and demand by which other business is governed. The suc-

cess which it has attained is the best criterion by which to judge of its merits. It has attained a *bona fide* circulation second to none in the county, and its subscription list is rapidly growing. We promise our readers that our best efforts shall at all times be used to promote the interest of the whole people of Grundy county and all rings and cliques will be fought irrespective of personal feeling or party pledges. That the cause of the people against monopolies will at all times be upheld, and the news of the day will be accurately given. The people of Grundy county by their patronage have made the *Star* one of the permanent institutions of the county and to serve their interest will be the earnest desire of the Star Publishing Company."

The material and fixtures of the *Star* were purchased new by Mr. Dunn, and are still in use. The paper is printed on a Washington hand press, which makes an impression clear and distinct. Since the *Star* became the property of the present proprietors, many additions have been made to the material until the office is now one of the most perfectly equipped in this part of the State. On the 8th of September, 1881, the old hand press gave way to a splendid new Campbell country steam printing machine, and a new power paper cutter was also added, and the office now stands complete and able to compete with any establishment in the city.

WHAT BECOMES OF EDITORS?

What becomes of editors?

That's what we'd like to know;
They do a heap of good on earth,
And to heaven ought to go;
But something seems to tell us
They are a peculiar set,
And in the great hereafter
Will be "left out in the wet."

We've been thinking this question over,

And it troubles us a heap,
It comes to us in the day time,
And with dreams disturbs our sleep;
But the more we con the question,
The deeper it seems to get;
And brings us to this conclusion--
They'll be "left out in the wet."

Now reason to yourself a moment;

Would it do to let him in?
Wouldn't they go to interviewing
And discussing everything?
Wouldn't they have two parties,
And a hobby, too, to pet?
That thing will never do up there!—
They'll be "left out in the wet."

It's very well to smile, sir,
 And say "your head ain't level;"
 But did you ever know an editor
 That didn't keep a "devil"?
 You don't suppose for a moment
 That he in there could get,
 And be a yelling "copy"—
 They'll be "left out in the wet."

There's one more point we'll mention—
 We hope you won't get offended—
 But it's "currently reported,"
 That the "free list is suspended,"
 Now, did you ever know an editor
 That has "pulled his weasel," yet?
 They're not going to do it there—
 They'll stay "out in the wet."

DAILY EVENING REPUBLICAN.

The above is the name of a neatly printed, five-column folio, issued for the first time on Saturday, September 3d, 1881, by W. B. Rogers, publisher of the *Trenton Republican*. The paper is more especially devoted to the local interests of Trenton and Grundy county, and is issued every afternoon, six days per week. It is under the editorial control of Col. W. B. Rogers, assisted by Mr. J. A. Gilluly as local editor. The following salutatory explains more fully its purposes:

"A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

"Twelve years ago the first instant, the present proprietor assumed control of the publication and business of the *Republican* then the '*Grand River Republican*.'

"In his salutatory he said: 'I have purchased the *Republican* purely as a business transaction, and would ask of the people of Grundy county that liberal patronage that they have heretofore extended to their home paper. I have identified my interests with the people of Grundy county by settling among them and it will be my constant aim to labor for the best interests of the county.' How well we have performed our part we leave it for others to say.

"Then Trenton contained a population of 800, now 4,000. Then the *Republican* and all the job work of the office was printed on a small hand-press, now the paper and other heavy work is printed on a large Campbell two revolution cylinder book and newspaper press, and employs two other fast running job presses.

"Then the *Republican* was a seven-column folio now it is a nine-column with proportionate increase in length of columns.

"Then the issue of the *Republican* reached twenty-two quires; we have now raised it to fifty-two.

"During these twelve years we have labored for the upbuilding of the town and county and at the same time have tried to keep the improvements of the *Republican* fully up with the growth of the town and county. The last year has been one of marked growth in Trenton and the county; the indications are that the top has not been reached. Hence we believe the town will support the *Republican* in another forward movement. We therefore commence the publication, to-day, of a daily paper and ask the support of the public. Other towns not so large and with less business and less thrift are supporting evening daily papers. Kirksville, Cameron and Plattsburg, one, each; Chillicothe has one and we understand will have a second; why not Trenton have one. The people of Trenton are as liberal, energetic, progressive and as likely to support an enterprise of this kind as any people. If they want it we are willing to furnish it to them. The publication of the daily is not commenced merely for fun, for it is no child's play to get out a paper every day. It will be published for profit and to meet the wants of the town. As long as it pays it will be continued; whenever it ceases to pay (we have but little fear of the latter, however) it will cease to be published.

"The *Evening Republican* will be issued every afternoon, and furnished to regular subscribers, delivered in any part of the city by reliable carriers. We shall aim to make the *Daily Republican* a welcome visitor to every family in Trenton, and hope all those who wish to see it prosper will give it such support as it merits."

CHAPTER XVII.

CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.

Presbyterian—Methodist—Catholic—Christian—Baptist—Colored Baptist—Colored Methodist—When Organized—When Built—Names of Pastors—Membership—General History—Trenton Post-office—The First Postmaster—Names of all the Postmasters—Quarterly Returns—Money Order Department—Its Receipts—Secret Orders and Societies—Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Order of United Workmen—Knights of Honor—Golden Spray Tabernacle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the summer of 1873 at a meeting held at the residence of Mr. William Donaldson, a Presbyterian church organization was perfected under the direction of Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Hamilton, Mo., and the following persons became members: Mr. and Mrs. William Donaldson, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. S. Smith, and Mr. John A. Reid. With this small beginning, the organization grew until there was a membership of about forty, when the old

church building of the M. E. Church, South, was rented and the Rev. Mr. Chadienne, of Cameron was called. He officiated about one year, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Crawford who continued in charge until January 1, 1879. In the meantime a new and commodious church building was erected, and on Sunday, December 19th, of the year last mentioned, on the morning it was to be dedicated, the sacred edifice burned to the ground, involving a loss of \$6,800 on the members with an insurance of only \$3,000. The organization which was styled the "First Presbyterian Church," was young and vigorous, and at once went to work to rebuild. The present elegant structure at the corner of Elm and Prospect streets was finished in 1876, and on the 18th of June, the Rev. J. A. Pinkerton, of Chillicothe, preached an impressive dedication sermon to a large and attentive congregation. The new church was a fine building, 36x56, or 40x64 including the recess and tower. The spire reached a little over a hundred feet high. The ceiling was handsomely frescoed, while the windows were neatly fitted with stained glass. The organization became involved in a lawsuit through indebtedness occasioned by the loss of their first building. The case came up and resulted in favor of the defendants, but at this time the Presbytery appointed a committee to compromise the case, and as a result of the arbitration the church was turned over to the mortgagees, in the fall of 1879, who still hold the property, and rent it as a school building. The First Presbyterian organization was disbanded, and on the 19th of May, 1880, the "Hodge Presbyterian Church" was organized with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. John Flannigan, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zinsien, Miss Jennie Lafferty, Miss Helen Babcock, Miss Tillie McGuire, Miss Flora Tinsman, Mrs. George F. Walker, Mrs. Ed. Benson, Mrs. S. Smith and Mrs. Randolph. The new organization purchased the old South Methodist church building and had it refitted throughout, at an expense of \$2,300 for the whole. After the Rev. Mr. Crawford ceased to officiate, the Rev. Joseph Thompson was called, and accepted the charge in June, 1879, continuing as pastor under the new organization until the spring of 1880. On the 11th of September, 1881, the Rev. John Miller, of Oregon, Mo., assumed the pastorate, having been called in the previous August. The church is in a flourishing condition and steadily growing.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the early days of Trenton, when the town was small, while there were quite a number of Protestant denominations, they were not strong enough in number or in wealth to erect separate places of worship, and year after year they formed a union church, and each took their turn in using it as a place of worship.

The Methodist Episcopal Church members became strong enough to form

an organization of their own, at least as a nucleus for, as it was hoped, a large and more influential one in the near future. To that end a few worthy people met together and organized in March, 1865, and called their church as above named.

The church record of that early day is not now to be found, and the names of all the original members of this church organization cannot be given. The following are a portion of those active members who showed their faith by their works: Samuel D. Luke and wife (now of Fort Collins, Colorado), George W. Schlotterback and wife, William Songer (now deceased) and wife, Giles Songer (now deceased) and wife, Peter Colley (now deceased) and wife, Mrs. A. Gilbeant, J. F. Price, and others whose names, as above stated, cannot be found.

After the organization the church steadily grew and prospered, not rapidly, but as the town grew, and by the spring of 1869 felt strong enough to commence the erection of a house of worship. Heretofore they had several temporary places of worship. The church first held service in the Baptist church and continued its use until the fall of 1867. They then made arrangements for the use of the court-house, and held regular service at that place until the spring of 1869.

That spring the work of building a Methodist Episcopal church was commenced and by fall the building was completed. In the meantime, during the summer and fall the members used the Christian church to hold service in, instead of the court-house, the congregation of the latter church kindly granting them its use.

The church built was a neat frame building and when completed cost \$2,500. It was afterwards enlarged (in 1879) at a further cost of \$950. The house was originally erected on the south part of block four, in Merrill's First Addition to the town of Trenton. It stood on the spot where now stands Mr. J. B. Carnes's building, now occupied by J. W. Cherry as a dry goods store, at the junction known as "Five Corners." It was removed from there in 1872 to the pleasant location where it now stands.

The church was dedicated to the worship of God in 1872, the Rev. Mr. Higgins preaching an impressive dedication sermon.

The pastors who have officiated in the years gone by and up to the present time, are as follows: Rev. J. T. Mesner, 1865; Rev. S. G. Anderson, 1866; Rev. W. J. Fowler in the year 1867; Rev. Edwin Rozzel in 1868; Rev. T. H. Hollingsworth and Rev. L. V. Ismond in 1869; Revs. Hatfield and Robert Devlin in 1870; Rev. T. B. Bratton in 1871-72; Rev. J. W. Conghlin in 1873-74; Rev. O. Bruner, 1875; Rev. J. R. Sossein in 1876-77; Rev. J. M. Parker for the years 1878-79-80; and the present pastor the Rev. T. J. Ferrill in 1881.

From the small beginning of a score of members in 1865, the church has grown, and strengthened with its growth and it now holds a membership of

275. Thus has the earnest work and faith of a few disciples of the lowly Jesus brought forth great fruit, and as the years fade may they ever gather strength and prosper.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770 Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State four chapels, and for upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and seminary was opened in Perry county about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the Cathedral Church, at St. Louis. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, archbishop.

ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was first organized in the city of Trenton in the autumn of 1872. Services were held at the residence of Mr. Joseph McMullen, on Prospect Street, and where the members gathered occasionally to hear instruction and assist at the holy sacrifice of the mass. Among the first members of the church, and who did much to advance its interests, were Joseph McMullen, John Buckley, James Fitzsimmons and family, George Fischer and sons, Chris. O'Brien and wife, and a few others, numbering ten families in all. Father Kennedy was the first priest who visited Trenton, and organized the church. Father Murphy attended at Trenton and other out missions a few months at the beginning of the year 1873, and Father Kennedy returned to Trenton and the Trenton mission, and took up his residence in July, 1873. Steps were taken immediately to secure a plat of ground for a church edifice; this was purchased, and arrangements also effected for the building of a church. The building is of Gothic style of architecture, of wood, and in size thirty-three by sixty-eight, and cost about \$4,000. The organ, sacred vestments, furniture, etc., cost \$1,000 more. The church was named the St. Joseph Church, and was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the first Sunday in September, 1874, by Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan, bishop of the diocese. The Rev. J. J. Kennedy is the pastor in charge. The present membership numbers nearly 200. Some two years ago, by the united efforts of pastor and people, a beautiful sloping hill, adjacent to the city, was purchased, containing six acres, and laid out for a cemetery. It was blessed as a "city of the dead" by the Rt. Rev.



Geo. Hall,

Bishop Hogan, and called St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery. This is the first Catholic Church and cemetery in Grundy county.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church of Trenton is one of the oldest established churches in the city, and although it has not been one of rapid progress, its growth has been steady, and strength gained from year to year. Those who adopted its creed as their faith were few in number at the start, but faith and work will build up both church and State, and they who have the God-like inheritance of the one, and the earnest and persevering will to do the other, can accomplish all things that man is capable of doing.

In the year 1847 a band of earnest workers, and possessed of an abiding faith, united together and founded the first organization of the Christian Church at Trenton and the heart's love they gave to it caused it to prosper and find favor with God and man. The names of those who formed this first organization and were the first members of the church, are as follows, and though not all the names were given us, those that were are here entered: Wm. Collier, Sr., Susan Collier, Adam Murray, David T. Wright and wife, Mrs. George W. Moberly, and about twenty others whose names have been lost. The trouble with most of the churches of the early times was a want of properly keeping or preserving the minutes of their churches. In this important point too much carelessness has existed in nearly all of them for the first few years of their organization, and many important and very interesting facts have been lost not only to the church, but history itself loses much in being unable to chronicle the early trials and the earnest work of those who have laid the foundation for the magnificent church edifices of the present day, and given character and strength to the growing organizations.

It was in the year 1856 that the members of the Christian Church united together to build a house of worship for themselves. To plan was to work, and so before the year last above mentioned was chronicled with the dead eternity of the past, a handsome and tastefully arranged church was built of brick, of medium size, and at a cost of \$2,000. It was dedicated the same year, by an eloquent and very impressive sermon from Rev. Benj. H. Smith, now of Canton, Missouri, who was called to conduct the dedication ceremonies. He was asked to become their pastor, which he accepted. He was succeeded by the following eminent divines in the order named: Rev. D. T. Wright, Rev. Benjamin Lockhart, Rev. D. M. Turney, Rev. E. V. Rice, Rev. H. W. Dale, Rev. J. R. Gaff, Rev. Martin Peterson and Rev. W. H. Blanks. The church is in a favorable condition, and its membership numbers one hundred and fifty.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF TRENTON.

This church was first organized in the spring of 1838, under a large elm tree, just south of the bridge across Grand River, on the road leading to Edinburg, and was first known as the "Washington United Baptist Church." After Trenton was laid out the name was changed to Trenton Baptist Church. Elder Elijah Merrill was the first pastor. It was organized with ten members, as follows:

Elder Elijah Merrill, Nancy Merrill, James R. Merrill, Elizabeth Merrill, Samuel Benson, Matilda Benson, Cornelius Darnaby and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Oxford. Mr. Oxford was elected as the first clerk. The records of the church were supposed to have been in the possession of Deacon James Benson, until his death, a few years since, but a search for them among his effects has been unavailing to bring them to light, and they have not yet been found.

PASTORS.

While, therefore, a full and perfect list of the pastors who have presided over the church cannot be given, the following, however, are known to have held such connection, and in the order named: Elijah Merrill, Henry M. Henderson, A. F. Martin, Terry Bradley, Geo. W. Warmoth, P. McCollum, H. H. Turner, A. Jones, P. McCollum again, Robert Livingston, J. R. M. Beeson, R. L. Jamison and F. J. Leavitt, the present pastor.

CLERKS.

Jacob Oxford, J. R. Merrill, J. M. Henderson, Wm. H. Robertson, W. C. Benson, W. W. Brooks, D. W. Robertson, J. M. Robertson, J. F. Crandall, J. M. Leedy and W. B. Rogers, present clerk. All of the above served in the order named.

WHERE THEY MET.

For several years after the organization, the country being new and the members living some distance apart, the meetings were held from place to place, taking their turns at the houses of the members and of the citizens, and for a while in a school-house near the old graveyard south of town, which was known as the old Baptist Church at the time that Trenton was located as the county seat in 1841, the first session of the Circuit Court having been held at this log church. In 1844, at the completion of the court-house, service was held there. D. T. Wright then built the house now occupied by A. K. Sykes, which was rented to the Baptists and other denominations, to hold service in.

The first house of worship erected and belonging to the church was in 1852, on the lot in front of where W. H. Yerian now lives. It was about twenty-six by forty feet, and was then in the central part of the town. The

church proved too small, and ten feet were added to it soon after. It was in the spring of 1850 that a very remarkable revival took place, resulting in over one hundred additions to the church.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

It still continued to be known as the Trenton Baptist Church as late as 1875, when, in the month of March of that year, it was duly incorporated under the laws of the State and under the name of the First Baptist Church of Trenton, at Trenton, Missouri, with the following named gentlemen as trustees: A. H. Burkeholder, W. C. Benson, James Austin, W. B. Rogers, W. H. Yerian, James G. Benson and J. M. Robertson. C. A. Hoffman has since been elected in place of Wm. C. Benson, resigned, and J. G. Hemley in place of James G. Benson, deceased. In 1876 the church completed the handsome edifice now occupied by them, on Elm Street, which cost, including the lot, the sum of \$5,600.

WHAT IT JOINED.

The church sent messengers soon after its organization to what was known as the Fishing River Association of Baptist Churches—an old school or hard-shell association, but there is no evidence of record that it was ever a member or received as a member of that association. In the organization of the North Grand River Association of Missionary Baptist Churches the Trenton Church was one of the constitutional members, and has remained a member ever since. At its organization, or at the time it entered the North Grand River Association, it was supposed to have adopted the articles of faith and covenant as published in the encyclopedia of religious knowledge, but in 1879, the articles of faith having been lost, with the records of the church, the articles of faith and covenant known as the Philadelphia Articles of Faith, and published by the American Baptist Publication Society at Philadelphia were adopted, and remain the faith of the church. While the church has always been known as a missionary church, and has coöperated in the missionary work, there has always been more or less of the predestination or anti-missionary sentiment in the church, holding to the Calvinistic doctrine of election. There is less, however, of that sentiment of late years than formerly.

The church now numbers one hundred and forty members, and is the third in number in the city of Trenton.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Second Baptist Church, colored, of the city of Trenton, was organized a few years ago, by a few persevering brethren, and resulted in continued success. In 1880 the members of the church united in a determined effort to build a place of worship and the corner-stone was laid that year under

the auspices of the Knights of Tabor and Daughters of the Tabernacle, the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Chillicothe, and the Rev. Amos Johnson, of Macon, Missouri, conducting the ceremonies, assisted by the Rev. M. S. Bryant. The church building is now completed. It is a neat frame building, and the church under its pleasant and able pastor, the Rev. Harvey Morton, with a membership of thirty-five, is in a flourishing condition.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized about the year 1875, and its progress was of such a character that in 1877 the members united and built a neat house of worship. It was dedicated the same year, the Rev. S. Love preaching the dedication sermon. Its pastors have been the Rev. J. R. Loving, and the Rev. H. H. Triplette up to 1879, when in September of that year the Rev. M. S. Byrant was called, who accepted, and he is the present pastor of the church. It has grown steadily under his administration and now numbers forty members, with every prospect of a prosperous future.

CEMETERY.

"I walk these silent haunts with reverend tread,
And seem to gaze upon the mighty dead;
Imagination calls the noble train,
From dust and darkness back to life again."

The cemeteries of Trenton are numerous enough, being five in number. The Odd Fellow's and the Mason's burial-grounds lie in the west part of the city on a gentle slope. A handsome roadway separates the grounds, and they are kept in excellent order. The Catholic cemetery is on high ground sloping to the west. The old cemetery, with some twelve acres of ground, lies just east of the Catholic cemetery, and the grounds of the Ancient Order of United Workman containing seven acres are handsomely laid out, but have not yet received an occupant. They lie west of the ground of the Masonic and Odd Fellows.

SECRET ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Trenton has quite a number of secret orders and societies all of which are in a flourishing condition and seem to grow with her growth for as she gains in population, so do these societies and orders increase in number and membership. It would be impossible for the author of this work, with the space at his command, to give a full and succinct history of each and all of these lodges, but has given to each the date of their organization, with their officers and membership, and also the officers and the number of members at the date of this history. They are nearly one and all in a flourishing condition, and have done much to cement the ties of brotherhood and fraternal feeling among our people.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Adelphia Lodge No. 38.—This lodge was instituted January 26th, 1876, by Grand Chancellor Chas. D. Lucas, and Grand Keeper of R. and S. John T. Swygard, assisted by Past Grand Chancellor J. L. Nichols of the State of Pennsylvania, and the founder of this lodge, who still lives in Trenton.

Its officers and charter members were: J. L. Nichols, past chancellor; W. H. Roberts, chancellor commander; Henry Stormfelts, vice-chancellor; E. F. Horton, prelate; J. U. Ward, K. of record and seal; M. H. Gessler, master of exchange; D. D. Ridgway, master of finance; J. A. Webster, W. M. Garden, C. L. Webber, C. R. Dudley, F. M. Hall, J. G. Heamley, M. M. Berry, J. R. Custard, B. D. Beecher, R. H. Hume, seventeen in all.

Its present membership is sixty-four. Its present officers are: E. F. Brown, past chancellor; G. P. Hammer, chancellor commander; M. H. Gessler, vice-chancellor; M. A. Berry, K. of record and seal; Henry Stormfelts, M. of F; F. Klett, M. of Ex; A. Morris, prelate; Wes. Sparkes, M. of A.; Frank Cosner, T. G.; J. Steinhauser, O. G.

This lodge is in a prosperous condition and has lately moved into a beautiful new hall over the post-office.

A. O. U. W.

Trenton Lodge No. 21, organized July 20th, 1877, with the following officers and charter members: J. M. Crawford, P. M. W.; T. B. Harber, M. W.; G. W. Milton, G. F.; Levi Greer, O.; H. J. Herrick, recorder; A. V. Young, financier; D. L. Truesdale, recorder; M. C. Asher, G; E. L. McCluen, I. W.; B. F. Thomas, O. W.; P. C. Mason, Thos. Kimlin, W. C. Swayze, C. A. Dudley, W. C. Fowler.

It has steadily grown and among its members may be found some of Trenton's oldest and most prominent citizens. Its present officers are: J. W. Smith, P. M. W.; G. D. Smith, M. W.; P. C. Stepp, G. F.; C. L. Ewing, O.; W. M. Maxwell, recorder; E. A. Benson, financier; Luther Collier, receiver; G. G. McFarland, guide; A. J. Stetler, I. W.; G. L. Winters, O. W.; T. Kimlin, Med. Ex. Total membership ninety.

MASONIC.

Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery No. 24, K. T., organized June 23d, 1874, as follows: James C. Wyatt, Em. Com.; E. R. Fetherstonh, generalissimo; A. D. Mullens, Capt. Gen.; R. O. Carscadin, Prel.; George Tindall, treasurer; J. B. Farnam, recorder; T. Kimlin, S. W.; I. M. Patton, J. W.; J. L. Nichols, standard bearer; W. H. Roberts, sword bearer; W. H. McGrath, warden, and John Kirk, guard.

Its present officers are: R. O. Carscadin, Em. Com.; J. B. Farnam, generalissimo; W. S. Prentiss, Capt. Gen.; Thomas Kimlin, prelate; P. H. Yakey, treasurer; W. C. Swayze, recorder; John Fitterer, S. W.; L. D. Hall,

J. W.; J. M. Bailey, standard bearer; C. C. Parker, sword bearer; B. F. Harding, warden; W. H. McGrath, guard. Total number of members, thirty-seven.

Trenton Lodge, No. 111, A. F. & A. M., was organized October, 10th, 1849, with the following elected officers: J. B. Allen, W. M.; B. H. Smith, S. W.; B. S. Nordyke, J. W.; J. Snyder, secretary; J. Winter, treasurer; Benj. F. White, S. D.; John R. Clark, J. D.; John W. Smith, tyler.

Officers 1881: James B. Murray, W. M.; Charles S. Glaspell, S. W.; Wm. C. Swayze, J. W.; James Austin, treasurer; Wm. P. Lafferty, secretary; Wm. Hibbert, S. D.; B. A. Fry, J. D.; Thos. Montgomery, Chap.; Wm. H. Johnson, tyler. Total number of members, 138.

Trenton R. A. C. No. 66, was organized November 16, 1870. At the time of its organization the following were chosen officers: Marshall Fulton, H. P.; J. E. Harris, E. K.; N. A. Winters, scribe; W. H. Roberts, C. H.; J. L. Shipley, P. S.; Stephen Peery, R. A. C.; A. K. Sykes, G. M. 1st V.; J. H. Kerfoot, G. M. 2d V.; William Pond, G. M. 3d V.; A. H. Burkeholder, secretary; W. W. Brooks, treasurer; R. F. Keith, guard.

It steadily advanced from the date of its organization to the present time. The year 1881 the following were elected officers: W. H. McGrath, H. P.; W. C. Swayze, E. K.; B. F. Harding, scribe; J. Goldenburg, P. S.; W. C. Swayze, secretary *pro tem.*; John Fitterer, R. A. C.; P. C. Mason, C. H.; P. H. Yakey, treasurer; S. A. Lafferty, G. M. 3d V.; T. Torpey, G. M. 2d Vt. T. M. Hull, G. M. 1st V.; L. B. Walker, guard. Total number of members, fifty-eight.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

America Lodge No. 2273, was instituted August 6th, 1880, and charter received from the Supreme Lodge August 19th, 1881, as follows: "To all whom it may concern, greeting: Know ye that by virtue of the power vested in Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, as a corporate body, this charter is granted to A. Morris, M. L. Boyles, J. H. Braidwood, J. B. Berry, F. J. Leavitt, H. C. Lanius, W. I. George, J. H. Patton, D. F. Trunkey, F. H. Storts, J. W. Cherry, Fred. Day, D. C. Pugh, A. Walker, N. Shanklin, J. M. Bailey, E. F. Horton, O. J. Rockwell and J. H. George, their associates and successors, constituting them a subordinate lodge of the order to be hailed by the title of America Lodge No. 2273 'Knights of Honor.'" W. B. Hoke, supreme dictator; J. C. Plumer, supreme R. Instituted by W. A. Halstead, dictator. The officers elect were: A. Morris, past dictator; M. L. Boyles, dictator; Thos. F. Dean, vice-dictator; Geo. D. Fox, assistant dictator; F. J. Leavitt, chaplain; J. H. Braidwood, reporter; J. B. Berry, financial reporter; D. C. Pugh, treasurer; Geo. Walker, guide; A. Walker, guard; Jos. Beekler, sentinel; J. M. Bailey, W. Shanklin, W. I. George, trustees.

The present membership of the lodge numbers thirty-three and the officers are as follows: A. J. Rockwell, district deputy past grand dictator; A. Morris, lodge deputy past grand dictator; M. L. Boyles, past dictator; H. C. Lanius, past sitting dictator; Wm. Hibbert, dictator; Geo. Walker, vice-dictator; Geo. D. Fox, assistant dictator; F. J. Leavitt, chaplain; James F. Low, reporter; R. A. Collier, financial reporter; D. C. Pugh, treasurer; Jos. Beekler, guide; A. Forbes, sentinel; A. J. Spitler, guard; J. M. Bailey, W. Shanklin, W. I. George, trustees.

The order is in a flourishing condition and the present membership in the United States numbers over 125,000. The object of the organization is benevolent and fraternal. Over one million dollars were paid to widows and orphans for the year 1880, and the order is increasing in membership at the rate of twenty-five hundred per month.

I. O. O. F.

Trenton Encampment No. 55 was organized May 13, 1871. The charter members were: Wm. Collier, Luther Collier, D. M. Ferguson, R. P. Carnes, T. A. Murphy, F. C. Conrads, J. H. Shanklin, C. A. Conrads and C. Gilham. The first elective officers were: Luther Collier, C. P.; C. A. Conrads, H. P.; R. P. Carnes, S. W.; L. D. Hall, J. W.; W. H. Roberts, scribe; Wm. Collier, treasurer.

The last semi-annual report to the grand encampment shows a membership of thirty-four. Amount received during term, \$103; amount of cash on hand, \$254.93.

The present officers are: L. B. Crowder, C. P.; J. M. Wannamaker, H. P.; H. Ginn, S. W.; Gus. Barth, J. W.; R. S. Carnes, scribe; H. F. Carnes, financial scribe; J. B. Carnes, treasurer.

The encampment meets semi-monthly, on the first and third Monday nights of each month.

Grand River Lodge No. 52 was organized January 7, 1852, by D. D. G. M. Charles Derrickson and the following charter members: H. H. T. Grill, Wm. E. Moberly, N. J. McAshan, S. Weil, W. H. Dollman, J. Winter, T. Hamburger and T. M. Forkner. The first elected officers were: J. Winter, N. G.; J. H. Shanklin, V. G.; M. A. Thaxton, secretary; H. H. Bledsoe, treasurer.

Since its organization, and up to date, there were two hundred and fifty-seven names enrolled and admitted; present membership one hundred and thirteen, in good standing. During the last fourteen years there was paid out for benevolent purposes and sick benefits the sum of \$1,529.61.

The last semi-annual report to the grand lodge of Missouri, of March 31, 1881, shows the following condition of the lodge: total receipts during the term, \$313.55; amount paid for relief during term, \$180; amount in the treasury, \$264.14; amount of notes secured by real estate, \$950; membership, one hundred and nine.

Present officers: Henry F. Carnes, N. G.; Gus. Barth, V. G.; Robt. S. Carnes, secretary; J. W. Smith, permanent secretary; G. W. Smith, treasurer.

The lodge meets weekly—every Tuesday night—in the Odd Fellows' Hall, opposite court-house. Their hall is nicely furnished, and the lodge owns a cemetery west of town, well taken care of.

DAUGHTERS OF THE TABERNACLE.

Golden Spray No. 41.—This is a colored ladies' organization, which has been formed but a few months, and, besides their officers, numbers fourteen members. They hold monthly meetings, the first Monday evening of each month being the time set.

The present officers are as follows: Mrs. Mollie Hutchinson, C. P.; Mrs. Calvin Rucker, V. P.; Mrs. Phillis Carter, I. S.; Miss Annie Asby, P. C.; Miss Jane Bineson, C. R. R.; Mrs. Laura White, recorder; Mrs. Kittie Steel, treasurer. Tribunes, Mr. H. Steel, Mr. A. Hutchinson, Mr. Wm. Henderson.

KNIGHTS OF TABOR.

Wm. Paul Quinn Temple No. 44.—This order of colored men was organized December, 1877, and has been very regular in its meetings. There are but few colored people in Trenton, and, of course, the order cannot be very large, but those who are members keep up its spirit and organization with great fervor. They number fifteen in membership, besides officers, and they hold regular monthly meetings. The present officers are as follows: James Benton, C. M.; Harrison Steel, V. M.; Alex. Hutchinson, C. S.; Elbert White, C. T.; Hugh Penison, C. D. M.; Nathaniel Cook, C. S. B.; Logan Hutchison, C. S. T.

TRENTON POST-OFFICE.

While Trenton was first settled in 1834 and quite a thriving town, its post-office facilities were of the most primitive order until the year 1839. Spring Hill, in Livingston county, and Millport, in Daviess county or Ray county, up to 1837, were the nearest post-offices, and Lomax Store the general place of delivery. The person who went to either of the above named places brought up all the letters and papers for the neighborhood and left them at Lomax Store to be called for. This continued until the year 1839, when the United States post-office department established a post-office at Lomax Store, and the name was "Bluff Grove," and James S. Lomax was duly installed as postmaster thereof. Mr. Lomax continued to perform the arduous duties of the office until the year 1842, when he was succeeded by George W. Moberly, then in the prime of early and vigorous manhood, and now the president of the Union Bank of Trenton. Mr. Moberly held the responsible office for nearly eight years, during part of the administra-

tions of John Tyler and of James K. Polk. After the election of Taylor and Fillmore and the death of President Taylor, Mr. James Austin assumed the important position, Mr. Moberly retiring under the popular and well deserved cry of "Well done good and faithful servant." It was during the administration of Mr. Moberly the post-office name was changed from Bluff Grove to that of Trenton.

The administration of Mr. Austin and the management of the department was somewhat a peculiar one during his term of office. And to a "strictly confidential ear" the years of 1851, '52, '53 and '54 may be said to have been the amusement years in the history of the Trenton post-office. At the end of Mr. Austin's term, which expired in 1854, Mr. Geo. M. Cooper, now a resident of Oregon, succeeded Mr. Austin as postmaster, but retained it only two years, when he was succeeded by Joseph Winters. Mr. Winters, however, enjoyed the highly honorable and lucrative position scarcely a year when that popular and reliable citizen and druggist of Trenton, Mr. Robert N. Featherstone, took possession of the office and held it during the remainder of the administration of James Buchanan.

THE CHANGE.

It was in 1861 when the alarm was sounded that the Union was in danger and young men were called to the front and at the post of danger that Mr. William Collier, one of the old pioneers and one of Trenton's best and most enterprising citizens was called to take charge of the office. During the dark days of civil strife he was at his post and all went well. When peace came and the light of liberty shone with a bright refulgence over all this broad land of ours, the old pioneer, this upright man and citizen, stood at his post and no one asked to take his place. And in the year 1869, after he had lived to see peace and prosperity overspread the land with its mantle of white and gold, and when his years numbered more than three score, the angel of death came and called him home. There was sorrow in Trenton then, for not only were they bereft of their postmaster but a good citizen had gone. On the death of Mr. Collier, Mr. David Crooks became postmaster, and held it until the year 1878. The post-office had been moved several times and quite a feeling had sprung up in regard to its location. From Water Street it had been taken to Elm, and from the latter street back to Water, and for a few years it was kept in a building opposite the court-house, now called the "West End," and on the outskirts of the business part of the city. Rival parties had sprung up, one to retain and the other to bring it nearer the center of business.

THE PRESENT INCUMBENT.

In 1878 the present popular and efficient postmaster, Dr. E. F. Horton, received his commission, and being "chuck full" of pride as well as energy

went to work to make the post-office of Trenton an institution worthy of the town, and the department itself a convenience to the people. He admirably succeeded, and the Trenton post-office has not its equal north of the Missouri River, or in the State for the size of the town, for beauty, convenience, excellent management and a courteous desire on the part of the officials to see the people well and promptly served.

The post-office removal fight had been pretty fierce for the past year. It was one the postmaster, Dr. Horton, did not feel like deciding, and the matter was left to the post-office department at Washington. An agent was sent out, and the new building, then in the course of erection near the Elmore House, and what is known as the "Five Corners," was selected by the agent of the department, and accordingly on the 19th of August, 1881, the office was removed and Dr. Horton took possession of his new quarters and fixed it up in splendid style. The location by the agent was in a measure influenced by the fact that it would be near enough to the Rock Island Railroad depot to cause the delivery to be made at the expense of the railroad company, and second, it was the central business point of the city. The "West End" felt sadly over the move, and for a few days tried to assuage their grief by offering "West End" property at remarkably low rates, either for cash or "Central City" property. Just how much comfort they experienced in their laudable effort was not reported, but it was believed that it was not a grand success.

The full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the office has not been secured, but through the courtesy of Dr. Horton, the present efficient incumbent, the last quarter is presented.

The report is very flattering to a town of only 4,000 inhabitants, and will undoubtedly compare favorably with any city of corresponding size in the State.

The quarterly returns for the quarter ending June 30, 1881, show	
the total postal revenue to have been	\$3,821.80
The total money orders issued for the same quarter amounted	
to	28,664.19
And the amount of money paid on the money orders received	
was	11,599.19
Total	\$17,065.08

Leaving a balance as above which was remitted to the money order account to the United States depository.

The rapid growth of Trenton and its increasing population will cause this showing to be handsomely added to, and it will soon become one of the important inland offices of the State.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MEDICAL SOCIETY, CRIMES, ETC.

Trenton College—When Incorporated—Medical Society—When Organized—Qualification of Members—Railroad and Machine-shops—Number of Employes—Expenditures—Coal Consumed—Waste and Oil Used—Managers—Crimes—The War Period—Robbery and Murder—Burglar Captured and Shot—Biographies—Alphabetical List of Sketches—Prominent Citizens of Trenton.

TRENTON COLLEGE.

An institution of learning, bearing the above title, was incorporated by the General Assembly of Missouri, and received executive approval, on the 26th of October, 1857. A board of trustees was appointed, consisting of Messrs. William H. Nelson, William H. Robertson, James R. Merrill, Wm. W. Brooks, James Austin, John B. McDonald, William C. Benson, Geo. W. Parker and Jerry Bradley, who were given full authority to appoint "all such officers and servants as they shall deem sufficient or useful, and declare the tenure, duties and emoluments of the same." The faculty were granted all the powers belonging and appertaining to a collegiate institution, such as the bestowal of diplomas, which "entitled the possessor to all the immunities which, by law or usage, are allowed possessors of similar diplomas granted by any college or university in the United States." The first named trustee was authorized to appoint the time and place and call a meeting of said board of trustees. Whether such meeting ever took place is not known, but certain it is that further than the act of incorporation, the Trenton College never became a reality, and only lives as one of the attempts to make Trenton an established seat of learning.

GRUNDY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The question of organizing a medical society, though frequently broached by the physicians of Trenton, never resulted in an organization until in June, 1880, when the above named society became one of the institutions of the city and county. The following named physicians and surgeons were the original members: Solomon Stewart, W. R. Berry, J. W. Patton, R. Cash, J. E. Harris, C. E. Webber, Isaac Coles and Thomas Kimlin, who organized by electing Dr. Kimlin president, and Dr. Webber secretary.

The regular meetings of the society are held on the first Monday in each month. Any physician possessing the qualifications required by the American Medical Society, may become a member of the Grundy County Medical Society by having his name proposed, balloted for and receiving a majority of the votes cast. The society is governed by the same rules as

the American Medical Association. The meetings of the society are of much interest, affording, as they do, opportunity for the discussion of questions of importance to the profession, and at the same time cementing the bonds of fraternal fellowship among the members.

THE RAILROAD SHOPS.

Among the industries which have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of Trenton, the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway take the most prominent place, and a statement of the management and operation of this department of Trenton's business is of more than passing importance.

The company employs in the shops some two hundred and fifteen men, and for the wages of these employes makes an annual expenditure of \$142,296.60, nearly, if not all of which goes to swell the local trade of Trenton. These employes represent a class of thrifty and industrious citizens who spend their earnings in making and beautifying their homes, thus assisting in the material progress of the city.

Following will be found a more detailed statement of the management and operation of the master mechanic's department of the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, under the efficient control of the head of the department, Mr. R. O. Carscadin.

There are one hundred and twenty-one machinists, laborers and wipers employed, for whose services the company pays out annually the sum of \$55,051.80.

In the locomotive department employment is given to ninety-four engineers and firemen, the annual aggregate of whose salaries amounts to the sum of \$87,544.80.

The coal consumed annually as fuel amounts to sixty-nine million pounds, a considerable portion of which is mined in Trenton.

In one year 19,500 pounds of waste are used, and 18,000 gallons of oil are necessary for the same length of time.

As above stated, the general management is under the charge Mr. R. O. Carscadin, master mechanic. Mr. John Kirk is the general foreman of the shops, and Mr. John Buckley is foreman of the blacksmithing department. Mr. L. T. Cox holds the position of time-keeper. These gentlemen are all thoroughly acquainted with their duties, as the excellent manner in which the business of the shops is conducted amply testifies.

CRIMES.

The list of crimes and casualties that have taken place in Grundy county, outside of those committed during the late civil war, were of but little consequence. With the exception of one murder, of a courtesan, referred to, the cases have been of lighter degrees of crime than murder. During the war,

hatred born of fanaticism, and a naturally depraved and brutal heart, committed crimes in the name of liberty that not only damned their actors as fiends, but threw a veil of deep damnation over the fair fame of the Union itself, and caused a feeling of intense horror to take possession of the people. These acts were caused by the civil war when passion raged and judgment was lost in the fury of the hour. But what excited the horror and astonishment of the people was the fact that such devils incarnate were found among those who had lived in their midst. It was not for the love of Union, or the love of a Confederacy that caused these crimes to be committed in freedom's name, but was the tigerish instinct and thirst for blood of a few demons in human shape. The people of Grundy can thank God that they had but a few of these beings around them, and these pages will not be polluted even by the mention of their names. The death of Mr. Wright, the cowardly assassination of Chambers, the brutal and fiendish hanging of Gooch, the murder of Sharp, and the sending of poor Bonta to his long home, are a portion of the list of crimes which have darkened the pages of an otherwise bright record in the rise and progress of Grundy county. This history briefly records these things because they are records of events that have their share in the annals of passing time, and to make this work complete, but not to dwell upon a chapter that, while it cannot be left unwritten, can at least be shortened in detail.

SAFE ROBBERS.

The county safe was broken into in April, 1870, and the robbers escaped, but were tracked to Kansas City and there arrested. They gave their names as Edward O'Dowell and John Fuller. Fuller also escaped from the Trenton jail, but was recaptured. The money was mostly recovered. The attempt to burglarize the bank of Shanklin & Austin was another episode in the annals of crime in Trenton. The fact was discovered and the burglar shot dead in his attempt to escape. His pal gave him away. On finding himself trapped he struck one man with his jimmy and hurt him severely, but the sheriff fired and killed him. His name was Carter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES AUSTIN

Was born upon a farm in Boone county, Missouri, on the 23d of July, 1818. On the farm he continued to live until reaching his twenty-second year, receiving such education as the common schools of his native county afforded. Leaving Boone county in 1840 he came to Grundy county and settled in Trenton, then a very small village, and engaged in a general mercantile business with John Graham as a partner, under the name and style

of Graham & Austin. In this business he continued, with few changes in the firm, until 1859, when he became associated with Messrs. Jacob T. Tindall and John H. Shanklin in the law and brokerage business, under the firm name of Tindall, Shanklin & Austin. This firm transacted business until 1862, when by the death of Colonel Tindall at the battle of Shiloh, the firm of Shanklin & Austin was established, and still carries on an extensive banking and legal business, Mr. Austin having the general management of the banking department. Mr. A. has never sought political notoriety or preferment, but has always interested himself in the building up and general prosperity of Trenton.

Mr. Austin was united in the marriage bonds to Miss Susan Collier, in 1847. By this union they have a family of six children, named, respectively, Sarah Frances, now Mrs. William W. Hubbell, of Trenton; Eliza, now Mrs. N. Shanklin, of Trenton; William E., cashier of Shanklin & Austin's bank; Laura, now Mrs. James Carnes, of Trenton; Lizzie, now Mrs. E. M. Harber, of Trenton; and Alice, now Mrs. J. H. Hughes, of Trenton. Mrs. Austin is a worthy member of the Christian Church of Trenton.

ASHER BROTHERS.

This firm consists of M. C. and H. B. Asher, both natives of Muskingum county, Ohio. M. C. was born March 27, 1851, and H. B., March 3, 1853. They came to Grundy county with their parents in 1869, settling on a large tract of land eight miles northeast of Trenton, where they lived with their parents and helped to improve the farm until they began life for themselves. Before leaving home they had received a good common education. The senior, M. C., began teaching when nineteen years of age, and when twenty, his father gave him a tract of land adjoining the homestead, of which he made a good farm and still owns it. March 14, 1871, he married Miss Georgiana McMillen, of Muskingum county, Ohio, and began housekeeping on his new farm. Living there until 1875 he rented the place out and came to Trenton to represent his father in the firm of Miller & Asher, and the same in their successors, Asher & Murphy, until 1879, when the present firm established themselves in business. He has one child, Orville. H. B., the junior member of the firm, remained on the homestead until 1876, when he came to Trenton and began learning the tinner's trade with Miller & Asher, working with them and their successors, Asher & Murphy, until 1879, when the present firm of Asher Brothers was formed. December 24, 1876, he married Miss Elizabeth Humphrey, of Grundy county.

W. R. BERRY, M. D.

William R. Berry was born in McCounelsville, Ohio, April 14, 1840, and was there reared and received an elementary education in the common and

high schools of McConnelsville, afterward attending the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1860. Returning home he at once entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. John Ewing, of McConnelsville, in whose office he remained three years. In 1864 he volunteered his services as army surgeon, and became assistant surgeon in the hospital department, under General W. T. Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea, remaining until the capture of Atlanta, in the fall of 1864, when he resumed his studies, graduating a doctor of medicine from the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, in the spring of 1865. Immediately after his graduation he came west and settled in Trenton, and entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery, remaining three years, and removing in 1868 to Macon City, Missouri, where he continued practice until 1872. In this latter year he went to New York City and completed a full course in the medical department of the university of that city, and graduating therefrom in the spring of 1873. From New York he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, entered the medical department of the Edinburgh University, passed an examination in the fall of 1873, and received a certificate of membership to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons—an honorary degree. Returning to Macon City in the spring of 1874, he for a time gave up the practice of his profession, invested in mining stocks, and gave his attention to interests connected with the mines of southwest Missouri, in which business he was engaged for four years. In the spring of 1878 Dr. Berry again located in Trenton, and once more entered upon the practice of medicine, in which city he yet resides, and continues practice.

Dr. Berry was married in McConnelsville, Ohio, on November 1, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Dunlap, of that place. They have a family of three children, named, respectively, Annie E., Corydon L., and William L. Dr. Berry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and became a master mason in Trenton Lodge No. 111, in the year 1867.

HON. A. H. BURKEHOLDER.

Abraham Hudson Burkeholder was born at Dillsbury, York county, Pennsylvania, June 27th, 1835. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Perry county, and settled on a farm near Newport, where he enjoyed the advantages of the neighborhood common school until his nineteenth year, when he began the battle of life for himself. He went on the Juniata Canal as a boat driver and soon became a bowsman and steersman. In a few months, however, he was taken down with a malarial fever, from which he did not recover for nearly a year, and this event was the turning point in his life, as he entered the Markleville Normal Institute in his twentieth year, where he graduated, receiving the second honors of his class, in his twenty-fourth year. He had no capital but his love of knowledge and a determination to obtain it by his habits of industry and economy.

By teaching school and other labor, he paid for his own education. After graduating he entered the law office of McIntire & Son at Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, in April, 1860, where he read law, and at the April term of the Common Pleas Court, in 1862, was admitted to the bar. In the meantime his father had moved to Ohio, near Toledo, and he immediately followed him. He had been a Democrat up to this time and had voted the Douglas ticket in 1860, but here he cut loose from old party lines and afterward acted in harmony with the administration of Lincoln, and made speeches against the rebellion. On December 25th, 1862, he married Miss Rebecca Ada Waltner, of Putnam county, Ohio. They have a family of two children living, Poe and Norton. He taught school during the fall of 1862 and winter of 1863, at the close of which he took the field and made recruiting speeches for the Union army, and in June, 1863, enlisted as a private soldier in the Eighty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry. He was successively promoted till he became quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry. He served till the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, when he returned to his home in Ohio, but immediately turned his eyes westward and moved to Missouri with his family, and settled in Trenton, where he at once began the practice of his profession. In the year 1866 he was elected as a Republican to the office of probate judge and *ex officio* president of the County Court, for the term of four years. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and in 1876 was elected to the State senate from the Fifth district, on the Republican ticket. On entering the senate Mr. Burkeholder at once took hold of legislation with a will and determination to make himself felt, introducing a number of important measures the first session and carrying several through successfully. He was a member of the committee on criminal jurisprudence and four other standing committees, and during the first session was regarded as a hard-working, zealous member, but as a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, with the experience of the first session, he took rank above the average senator. In addition to other committees, he was made chairman of the committee to revise all the taxation and assessment laws relating to railroads. He is the author of the law relating to the right to increase the levy for the support of schools and erecting school-buildings, and of the act of 1879 directing the State board of equalization to make a back tax assessment on all the railroads in the State for the year 1873, but the law was not enforced and the State lost from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars in taxes that the railroads owed the State. Passing by a number of his bills that became parts of the statutes, his services in procuring the charter of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad extended for the term of three years and were invaluable. His incessant labors saved the bill from defeat and thereby enabled the railroad company to go on building the road west from Kirks-

ville, and the people of Grundy now enjoy the completion of the road to Trenton, which will before long become a great through line. He possesses an enterprising spirit, always working in the interest of good society, and to build up the community and for the spread of education. He became president of the board of trustees of Grand River College in 1876 and he still fills that position.

L. D. BAILEY

Was born in Collinsville, Illinois, June 7, 1838. His father dying when he was only eight years old, he lived with his mother, remaining at home with her until he was twenty-six years old. He was educated in the common schools in Illinois, which he completed with a course in the high school at Lindley, Missouri, in 1868. With his mother and brother James, he came to Missouri in 1857, and settled in Lindley, Marion township, Grundy county. In 1858 he and his brother embarked in the mercantile business at Lindley, under the firm name of J. M. Bailey & Brother. Retiring from the firm in 1862, he went to California, and settled in Sierra county, and engaged in ranching and farming until 1866, then sold out and went to Pomo, Mendocino county, California, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1869 he returned to Lindley, Missouri, and became the successor of James Winters in the mercantile business, which he carried on at Lindley until 1870. That year he sold out and came to Trenton, and became associated with his brother in the firm of James M. Bailey & Company, changing the firm name to L. D. Bailey & Company. In the fall of 1872 he sold his interest in the firm to his brother, and again visited California, and engaged in hotel keeping at Ukiah, the county seat of Mendocino county, and continued the business until the fall of 1874, and then once more returned to Grundy county, and again associated himself with his brother in the mercantile business at Trenton, under the name of J. M. Bailey & Company. Retiring from the firm in 1878, he opened a millinery and fancy goods store in Trenton, and carried it on for two years, when he became proprietor of the Elmore House, of Trenton, of which he is still proprietor. In January, 1862, Mr. Bailey married Miss Eliza D. Hayden, of Lindley, from whom he was divorced in 1880. They became the parents of five children; namely, Eli B., Laura, Clarence, Otto and Lulu. Eli B., Laura and Lulu are living with their mother in Davilla, Texas, and supported by their father. On February 29, 1880, Mr. Elmore married Miss C. W. Bowen, of Trenton.

RICHARD E. BOYCE.

Richard E. Boyce was born on a farm in Daviess county, Missouri, November 18, 1847. When he was ten years old his parents came to Grundy county and settled in Harrison township, and afterward in Washington

township. He worked on the farm until sixteen years of age, when he began teaching school, having attended the district school of the township and taken a three years' course in Grand River College at Edinburg, Grundy county. He continued teaching, in Mercer and Grundy counties, up to 1867, when he accepted a clerkship in the store of W. W. Brooks in Trenton, remained one year, and then accepted a similar situation with Bozman & Carnes, of the same place, continuing with them until they sold out in 1869, and remaining with their successor, James M. Bailey, until 1872, in which year he was elected sheriff of Grundy county, and held that position for two consecutive terms. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer, and while so officiating was also engaged in the mercantile business at Trenton, from which he retired in the spring of 1878. In the spring of 1879 he again engaged in the mercantile business at Trenton, being associated with W. T. Wisdom, under name of R. E. Boyce & Company. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Wisdom sold his interest to J. M. Bailey, when the present firm of R. E. Boyce & Co. was formed. In 1871 Mr. Boyce was united in marriage to Miss Euphemia Leeper, of Grundy county. They have three children by this union; namely, Dorinda, Edwin L. and Mattie.

M. BINGHAM.

Melvin Bingham, prosecuting attorney of Grundy county, was born near Waukegan, in Lake county, Illinois, July 4, 1854. When two years old his parents removed to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on a farm, where he lived with them until eighteen years of age. He obtained an elementary education in the common schools of Bremer county, and finished it in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, entering this institution in the fall of 1872, and attending four years, taking a scientific and commercial course, and graduating in 1876. After leaving the university he taught school, as he had previously done. He continued to teach until the fall of 1877, when he came to Missouri for his health, and visited at Trenton, returning home in March, 1878. In May of the same year he came back to Trenton, and began the study of law in the office of Shanklin, Low & McDougal, studying with them until April, 1879, when he was admitted to the bar. He remained with the above firm until January, 1880, when he established an office of his own, and has built up a lucrative practice. Although a young man, his talents are appreciated, and he has been called into public service by the voice of his fellow citizens, having been elected prosecuting attorney of Grundy county, in November, 1880. On the 15th of December, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Ohmart, daughter of C. Ohmart, of Trenton, Missouri.

L. BALLINGER.

Libanus Ballinger was born on a farm near Chillicothe, Missouri, January 9, 1851, where he lived with his parents until his sixteenth year, and then

went to Chillicothe and served an apprenticeship of three years to learn the art of photographing, with Louis Moberly, after which he went to Boone county, Missouri, and spent a year with his brother. In 1869 he came to Trenton and bought out a photograph gallery; pursuing that business until 1871, he sold out and accepted a clerkship in the Trenton post-office, under Postmaster David Crook, and held it until the spring of 1874, when he went to Palmyra, Missouri, and was employed in the bookstore of F. Krummel until February, 1875. Accepting a position as traveling salesman for R. S. Poppin & Company, of St. Louis, he was in their employ until the following July, when he returned to Trenton, and in October was employed by Boyles & Bowen, lumber dealers, as book-keeper, remaining with them until March, 1877. Again accepting a clerkship in the Trenton post-office, (under the same postmaster) he held the position for two years. In March, 1879, he established his present business, dealing in books, stationery and notions, and is building up a good trade. On the 13th of September, 1876, Mr. Ballinger married Miss Albina S. Devereaux, of Palmyra, Missouri. They have one child, Leon D., born in Trenton, June 18, 1878. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. orders.

J. B. BERRY,

The present genial circuit clerk and recorder of Grundy county, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, November 29, 1833. He was reared in his native county, and began life for himself in 1851, engaging in the photographing business, which he followed until 1856 or '57. In 1853, March 13th, he was joined in marriage to Miss Anna Green, of Coshocton county, Ohio, who died at Trenton, May 27, 1877. In 1857 our subject went to Illinois and lived in the cities of Peoria and Fulton, where he was engaged in carpentering until 1867, in which year he came to Grundy county. Settling on a piece of wild land he improved and lived upon it until 1875, and, with farming, was also engaged, to some extent, in raising hedge plants. In 1875 he rented his farm and came to Trenton, having been elected circuit clerk and recorder the previous year. In 1878 he was elected his own successor, and is now worthily serving his second term. His great popularity deserves mention, for having been twice elected, as Grundy county is strongly Republican and he is a Democrat, and was defeated when brought out by his party for the election of sheriff in 1872. December 1, 1878, Mr. Berry married Mrs. Sallie H. Miles, of Linn county, Missouri. He has six children—all by his first wife; viz., William W., of Kansas City; John, clerk in the store of Boyce & Co., in Trenton; Mary, living at home; Frank, clerking for M. S. Flynn in Trenton; and Cora and Jennie, living at home.

MRS. NANCY BENSON.

Nancy Wilson, a native of Virginia, was born in Tazewell county, in 1830. Her parents, John and Sarah Wilson, came to Missouri in 1840, and

settled near Keytesville, Chariton county, until 1844, when they came to Grundy county and permanently located on a farm near Trenton. On the 5th of January, 1851, she became the wife of James G. Benson, who was one of the pioneers, and a prominent citizen of Grundy county. Mr. Benson was born in Maryland in 1813, and came to Grundy county in 1836. In 1865 he was appointed county judge by the governor, and in 1877 was presiding justice of the county court of Grundy county, and held that office up to the time of his death, which occurred November 22, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Benson were the parents of four children: Lou Emma, wife of Mr. Bert Tomlinson, of Trenton; William T.; Ruth, wife of J. W. Proctor, of Trenton; and Charles. Mrs. Benson, since her husband's death, has owned and conducted the Union House, of Trenton.

GUSTAV BARTH

Was born in Illingen, Prussia, June 19, 1857, and was educated in the high school of the city of Illingen, completing the higher branches in the Hebrew Seminary of the same city. When fifteen years of age he came to the United States, and on his arrival, in 1872, accepted a position as salesman in the store of his brothers, J. and V. Barth, at Columbia, Missouri, and continued with them three years. In 1875 he came to Trenton and engaged in business with his brother, under the firm name of Simon V. Barth & Co., and dealing in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. He is also associated with his brother, at Atchison, Kansas, where they are doing business as S. V. Barth & Co. He was reared, and still adheres to the Jewish faith and worship.

JOHN BUCKLEY

Was born at Lindsay, Province of Ontario, Canada, August 8, 1840, where he was reared, attended the common schools and served an apprenticeship of three years to learn the blacksmith's trade under John Thirkell, an extensive and prosperous carriage-maker of that place. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he was employed in the same shops as journeyman three years. In 1863 he came to the United States and was employed in the shop of T. D. Demorest, of Unionville, New York, in the agricultural works of Seymore, Allen & Co., of Brockport, same State, in the car manufacturing shops of L. Gill & Son, of Columbus, Ohio, and in the shops of the Atlantic & Great Western R. R. Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, going to Chicago in May, 1866, where he was employed in the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co. There he worked until 1872, when he was promoted to the foremanship of the company's blacksmith shops at Trenton, Missouri, under R. O. Carseadin, master mechanic. October, 13, 1872, he married Miss Rose M. Coughlin, of Chicago. They have one child, Anna Elizabeth, two years old, and born in Trenton. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Trenton.

W. C. BENSON.

William C. Benson was born on a farm near Snow Hill, the county seat of Worcester county, Maryland, on the 2d of September, 1820. His mother dying when he was two years old, and his father when he was ten, our subject was placed in care of an uncle living near his native place. With this uncle he remained until he reached the age of fifteen years, having worked on the farm except such time as he attended the district school in winter. In 1836 he accompanied his uncle in his removal to Missouri, stopping at Lexington, the county seat of Fayette county, where he remained until the following fall, and then struck out for the Grand River country, and settled near where Trenton now is, then in the county of Livingston. When nineteen years old he started out to make his own living, securing employment at splitting rails by the hundred, which he shortly gave up to accept a situation at driving a breaking plow at \$10 per month, continuing that business until he became of age. At that time he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at the business for fifteen years, when, in 1856, he went into the store of G. M. Cooper & Co., of Trenton, as clerk, and remained three or four years. This firm sold out to Harris & Cook, with whom he remained a short time, and then accepted a similar situation in the store of Parker & Chandler. In the employment of this firm he continued until 1861, when he received the appointment of deputy sheriff under Edson P. Harding, served about six months, then accepted a position in the store of G. W. Moberly, which he held until 1877, and was next in the employ of D. M. Rice & Sons, successors to Mr. Moberly. In 1868 he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, and the following year John A. Shanklin became his partner, under the firm name of W. C. Benson & Co. This firm continued to do business until the spring of 1874, when Mr. Shanklin retired, and Edward A. Benson succeeded him, under the name and style of W. C. Benson & Son, and they still continue to carry on a large business, averaging annually about \$25,000. During the time Mr. Benson was in the employ of Mr. Moberly, and afterward, he was elected and reelected treasurer of Grundy county, serving in that capacity eight years. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge, and is now deputy grand master of his district.

Mr. Benson has twice been united in matrimony; the first time to Miss Elizabeth Walker, of Tennessee, in 1844. This lady died in 1865, leaving her husband three children; namely, Beatrice, now Mrs. Erwin Dunlap; Ruth, now Mrs. John A. Shanklin; and Edward A., of the firm of W. C. Benson & Son.

In 1867 Mr. Benson was married a second time, Mrs. Martha Thomas becoming Mrs. Benson. They have two children, Cora and Carl.

Mr. Benson was county treasurer during the war, and owing to the troublous times, when the war waged fiercely and bushwhacking parties raided the country, he was in constant fear of being robbed of the county funds in his keeping. He at last threw the key of the safe away, so that if he should be called on for it, he could not surrender it or tell where it was. Mr. Benson is a member of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC COLES, M. D.

Isaac Coles was born on a farm near Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, October 1st, 1819. His father was of New Jersey birth and his mother was a native of Massachusetts. When Isaac was six months old his father removed to Pennsylvania, and settled upon a farm he had traded for on Scrubgrass Creek, in Venango county, fifteen miles from Franklin, the county seat. Here little Isaac, when old enough, attended his first school, trudging along for a mile and a half through the unbroken forest to the temple of learning, which consisted of a rude log school-house with bench seats, the backs of which was the invigorating atmosphere which whistled through the cracks of the structure. The teacher was supported by subscriptions from the patrons, but these sums were never large enough to enable him to acquire fabulous wealth by his labors. Isaac attended this school until the spring of 1832, when his father sold the farm and removed to the western part of Mercer county, in the same State, and they lived upon a farm bordering upon the Shenango River, for one year. From here the family removed to Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, where Isaac attended the district schools a short time and then went to live with the family of Mr. Seth Hayes, at Burgh Hill, in the same county, working during the summer and in the winter attending the select school at Burgh Hill. When fifteen years old he entered the academy at Farmington, in Trumbull county, and the winter he was sixteen taught school at Brookfield. From this time on he continued to teach in winter and study in summer for some six years, when in the spring of 1838 he entered the office of Dr. Joseph Truesdale, of Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, and began the study of medicine. The following summer he taught three months in Poland, and the next winter conducted a select school in Bourbon county, Kentucky, returning to Dr. Truesdale's office the ensuing spring. The winter of 1840 found him teaching in Rossville, Butler county, Ohio, and employing his leisure moments perusing medical works borrowed from a neighboring physician. He presided over the school at New Harmony, Indiana, the winter of 1841, and the following spring returned to Dr. Truesdale's office, where he remained until the school season and then went to Brookfield, Ohio, thus teaching his last school at the same place he first officiated. The summer of 1842 he read medicine with and assisted Dr. Joseph Cowden, of Lowell, Ohio, and the next fall attended to the practice of Dr. Wood, of Pulaski, Mercer

county, Pennsylvania, during the doctor's absence. He attended the sessions of 1843 and 1844 of the Willoughby Medical College, and in the spring of the latter year began practice at Milton, in Trumbull county, Ohio, removing the next year to Palmyra, Portage county, in the same State, where he practiced his profession until August, 1860, and then located at Pilot Knob, Iron county, Missouri, practicing there up to the latter part of 1862, when owing to troubles growing out of the civil war he returned to the land of the Buckeye and settled in Shalersville, Portage county. While living upon his farm in Portage county, in 1864, Dr. Coles entered the army as a volunteer surgeon, and was immediately sent to the front to attend upon the wounded in Rosecrans's army at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He attended the course of lectures of 1866-67 of the Charity Hospital Medical School, at Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he graduated. In the spring of 1867 Dr. Coles retraced his steps to Missouri and located in Trenton, where he has since resided and secured a large and extensive practice in the various branches of his profession. Shortly after his arrival in Trenton he was associated with Dr. Wm. R. Berry, until that gentleman's removal to Macon City. Dr. Coles is a frequent contributor to the press, and in 1876 composed and read the centennial poem at the grand fourth of July celebration of that year. He still holds the position of examining surgeon of Grundy county, having been appointed in 1867. He has served two terms in the city council, and for four years was director of the public schools of Trenton and was also treasurer when the high school was erected. Dr. Coles cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840, and remained a member of the Democratic party up to the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska agitation, when he entered and assisted in the organization of the Republican party, voting for Fremont in 1856 and Garfield in 1880.

Dr. Coles was united in marriage in Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio, August 1st, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Viets, daughter of Chauncey and Clarissa Viets. The issue of this union was two children: Vietta, now Mrs. H. H. Lord; and Fiat—both of Ohio birth. Dr. Coles's father died in 1841 and his mother in 1847.

C. A. CONRADs.

Clemens Augustus Conrads is a native of Prussia, and was born February 18, 1838, in the city of Coblenz, which takes its names from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle rivers. He received an education in the common schools of his birthplace, and worked with his father as a machinist until he reached his twentieth year, when he emigrated to the United States, and located at Lindley, in Grundy county, in May of 1858, where he engaged in the stove and tinware business with his brother, F. C. Conrads, who had preceded him to this country some four years. Retiring from the firm on account of ill health, in 1862 he made a

trip to Nevada and California, where he, for a short time, engaged in mining. Returning to Grundy county in 1865 his brother had removed to Trenton, where he again became a partner under the firm name of Conrads & Bro., which firm still conducts a general stove and tinware business. In 1866 Mr. Conrads married Miss Annie E. Lowen, of Trenton. By this marriage they have four children, Lena, Rupert, Kate and Ralph. Mr. Conrads is conservative Democrat in politics. Was a member of the city council from 1870 to 1872; in 1873 was elected county judge, reelected in 1877, and served until 1879. At the time of his visit to California, and before, he suffered severely from chills and fever, which usually attacked him in July and remained with him "closer than a brother" until February, but his trip across the plains proved a panacea for all his ills, and from the date of his return his health has been excellent.

LUTHER COLLIER,

The present mayor of Trenton, was born in the town of Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, June 19, 1842. His father, William Collier, was the contractor and builder of the Grundy county court-house, at Trenton, and was in Trenton at the time of his son's birth, making arrangements for the removal of his family to that place. In April, 1843, the family took up their residence in Trenton, where the subject of this sketch was reared, receiving an education in the common schools and high school of Trenton. This latter institution was at that time under the charge of Prof. Joseph Ficklin, now professor of mathematics in the State University. Mr. Collier graduated in the fall of 1859, and in 1860 became assistant instructor at the high school under Prof. W. D. Stewart, principal, and continued until May, 1861. In the summer of the same year he opened a select school in Trenton, and taught one month, when he gave it up to a young lady, and enlisted in the Missouri State militia for six months. He was mustered out in March, 1862, and resumed teaching in Trenton, but after a three months' term, again enlisted in the service of his country, this time in company B, of the Twenty-third regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry. He was successively promoted fifth sergeant, orderly sergeant and captain, but before receiving his commission as captain of company A, of the Twenty-third, he was detailed as acting adjutant of the regiment, and while in discharge of his duties was cut off from mail facilities, and so failed to get his commission until mustered out of the service in Washington City, in June, 1865. Adjutant Collier was an active participant in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, the siege of Atlanta, and battle of Jonesborough, Georgia, the fight at Bentonville, North Carolina, besides a number of others, and accompanied General W. T. Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. Returning to Trenton after his honorable discharge from service, he accepted a clerkship in a store, which he held but a short time when he became assis-

tant deputy in the county clerk's office, continuing until 1868. He then began the study of law in the office of Shanklin, Austin & Herriek. February, 1870, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1871 opened an office in Trenton and began the practice of law. With the exception of the winters of 1871 and 1872, when he was docket clerk of the House of Representatives, at Jefferson City, he has continued uninterruptedly in the practice of his profession. He has held several offices of trust at the hands of the people, having been elected clerk of the school-board for seven years in succession, city attorney of Trenton for six years, city clerk from 1869 to 1880, when he was elected mayor, which office he now holds.

Mr. Collier has been twice married. The first time to Miss Martha B. Carter, of Trenton, who was taken from him by death, June 16, 1878. By this union his fireside was blessed with five interesting children, named, respectively, Annie D., Oscar L., Kate, Jewett and Luther. His second wife, Miss Fannie Browner, of Clinton county, became Mrs. Luther Collier, October 29, 1879. They have one child, Leland H. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are members of the Christian Church of Trenton, of which church the first Mrs. Collier was also a devout member.

DR. JAMES COOPER.

James Cooper was born near Carver's Ferry, in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 19th of February, 1814, where he was reared to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1837 he migrated to Missouri and taught school three months in Boone county, and then began the study of medicine under Dr. Wilcox, of Rocheport, in the same county. He continued to study, alternating with school-teaching, until 1839, when he removed to Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, and practiced for five years, removing to Trenton in 1844. Here he formed a partnership with Dr. Thompson, and practiced with him for one year, then opened an office alone, and has attended to the arduous duties of an extensive practice for thirty-eight years, four of which, from 1854 to 1858, he was associated with Dr. E. Harris. In 1861 he was commissioned army surgeon, and placed in charge of the hospitals at Chillicothe and Trenton, holding this position until 1863, when he resigned and removed to Canton, Illinois, where he acquired a large practice during his six years' residence. He returned to Trenton in 1869, continuing his residence and practice there since.

On the 10th of August, 1837, Dr. Cooper was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Ann E. Harris, daughter of Major Robert Harris, of Madison county, Kentucky. Three children were the fruits of this union; namely, Ann E., now Mrs. R. A. Collier, of Trenton; Eberle B., present deputy county clerk of Grundy county; and Nannie J., now Mrs. W. S. H. Marsh, of Trenton. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of long standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton.

J. E. CARTER.

John E. Carter was born near Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, December 31st, 1836. He grew up in the Hoosier State, and learned the trade of blacksmithing. In 1854 the family migrated to Missouri and settled in Trenton, where the subject of this sketch began business on his own resources by engaging in blacksmithing, in which he continued until 1863, excepting the time he served as captain in the Missouri State militia, in 1862. In the latter part of 1863 he launched his bark upon the journalistic sea by purchasing the *Grand River Republican*, which he edited and published only a short time, then sold out and returned to his business of blacksmithing to which he added wagon and carriage making, carrying on the business until 1879, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman for Semley Bro., of Quincy, Illinois. With this firm he remained only a short time, then returned to Trenton and in 1880 was elected treasurer of Grundy county, which position he is at present acceptably filling. In May of the year last named he purchased an interest in the *Trenton Weekly Star*, and was elected editor of that paper by the stockholders. Mr. Carter continued to edit the *Star* until July 28th, 1881, when he retired, having won during his occupancy of the chair editorial a wide reputation as a bright and popular writer. After retiring from the newspaper business, he once more began work at his trade of blacksmithing and carriage making, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Wethered, of Alpha, Missouri, on the 30th of January, 1860. By this union they have five children; namely, Minnie M., Elizabeth A., Luther D., Samuel W. and Martha C. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been members of the Christian Church of Trenton for nineteen years.

R. O. CARSCADIN

Is the present master mechanic of the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, at Trenton. He was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, December 17th, 1825, and was there reared, and educated until his fifteenth year was reached when he was apprenticed for three years, to learn the machinist's trade, in Auburn, and was to receive for his services fifty dollars for each year. He readily acquired the knowledge and skill of his chosen trade and became proficient as a machinist long before his time expired, and received the compensation of a skillful journeyman. From 1842 until 1846 he worked in several prominent machine-shops in New York, and next began to run a locomotive, as engineer, on the Buffalo & Attica Railroad, which he did until 1848, when he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and was employed on the steamboat, "76," plying between New Orleans and Nashville, Tennessee, until 1851. Returning north

he received employment in Roger's locomotive works at Paterson, New Jersey, and was sent out with locomotive engines to all parts of the Union. He left the shop in 1852 and was employed on the Lake Shore Road as an engineer until 1856 when he went to Bolivar, Tennessee, and became master mechanic of the Mississippi Central & Tennessee Railroad and that road consolidating with the Mobile & Ohio, soon after he went to Jackson, Mississippi, as master mechanic of the same road and continued until November, 1861. On account of the disturbed condition of the South he went north and accepted the position of division master mechanic for the Michigan Central Railroad, with headquarters at Michigan City. Serving in that capacity until 1863, he was employed in the same position on the New York Central and Erie roads at Corning, and Rochester, New York. In 1871 he came to Trenton and became master mechanic of the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. February 8th, 1851, Mr. Carscadin married Miss Maria Louisa Smith, of Buffalo, New York. She was a graduate of Mrs. Willard's Female Seminary, of Troy, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Carscadin have four children; viz., Fred. S., an engineer on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Emma, wife of Myron Shearwood, also an engineer on the same road; Bessie, and Robert St. John.

R. A. COLLIER.

Robert A. Collier was born in Fayette, Missouri, March 19, 1838. In 1844, when he was six years old, his parents came to Grundy county and settled in Trenton, then a small hamlet, where he was reared and educated and has lived ever since with the exception of four years spent in travel in Colorado, Utah and Illinois. His father being a bricklayer he learned that trade but followed it only a short time after attaining his majority. In 1861 he enlisted in company B, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry under Colonel Tindall, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner and held as such seven months, during which time he was confined at Corinth, Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Macon, and in Libby Prison; was patrolled at Aiken's Landing, Virginia, October 19, 1862; was twice promoted, first as orderly sergeant and next as second lieutenant. In 1863 he was detailed assistant commissary for the district of Rolla, Missouri, and was mustered out in 1864, serving six months longer than the term enlisted for. Returning to Trenton he was deputized county and circuit clerk by Hon. George H. Hubbell. In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business with W. T. Wisdom, under firm name of Wisdom & Collier, and retired from the firm the following winter. In the fall of 1870 he was elected county treasurer of Grundy county and was elected his own successor. In 1875 he was appointed township trustee of Trenton, which he was legislated out of by a change made in the law. Since that time he has been variously employed, becoming book-keeper for

N. Shanklin & Brother in 1880. In 1862 Mr. Collier married Miss A. E. Cooper, of Trenton. They have four children: Willie C., Robert E., Leon E., and Mary Ellen.

F. C. CONRADS.

Frederick Charles Conrads was born at Coblenz, Prussia, January 26, 1835. When thirteen years of age he began to learn the tinner's trade, and served four years. In 1852, then in his seventeenth year, he left home, maintaining himself by working in Hesse Darmstadt, Ems, Cologne and Muelheim, up to 1854, when he went to London, England, and failing to find employment after a two months' sojourn, started for the United States, landing in New York City, October 23, 1854. Again failing to find work at his trade, he went to the country, in New Jersey, and worked as a farm hand until June, 1855, then came to Missouri and secured employment at Glasgow, Howard county, in the tinshop of John R. Carson, and worked for him, at that place and at Carrolton, one year, and with Mr. Carson's successor, J. J. Heisel, at Carrolton, until the spring of 1857. From Carrolton he went to Linneus, Linn county, and worked in the tinshop of Smith & Melmein until the spring of 1858, when he came to Grundy county and engaged with his brother Clemens in the stove and hardware business at Lindley, under style of Conrads & Brother. In 1862, his brother, on account of declining health, retired from the firm and went to Colorado. He continued in business at Lindley until 1864, when he came to Trenton and established himself in the hardware, stove and tinware business. In October, 1865, his brother returned from Colorado, improved in health, and again associated with him and formed the present firm of Conrads & Bro. January 1, 1861, he married Armecie B. Cooper, of Lindley. They have eight children; viz., Joseph W., clerking with his father; David W., a printer, and at work in the Trenton *Republican* office; John R., a student in the high school; Gussie G., Elizabeth C., Claudie A., Winthrop C., and Clementine. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of Grand River Lodge No. 52, of Trenton.

D. W. COON

Was born on a farm, near Princeton, Mercer county, September 19, 1854. He received his primary education in the district school, and finished in the high school at Princeton during his sixteenth and seventeenth years. After leaving school he was employed in the dry goods store of Hunt & Coon, of Princeton, remained with them some five or six months, and then began to learn the drug business in the drug store of Dr. G. W. Newman, of Princeton, and was with him and his successors, G. T. Newnan & Co., three years. Leaving them in 1876, he went to Half Rock, in Mercer county, and carried on the drug business for himself until April, 1879, when he removed to Spickardsville, in Grundy county, and there engaged in the drug business

until 1880. Selling out he came to Trenton and established his present drug business in January, 1881. Mr. Coon's course in life is, indeed, commendable. When seventeen he bought his team of his father, agreeing to pay \$200 out of his first earnings. Without receiving any pecuniary aid from any one he has succeeded in establishing himself in business with a well-earned reputation. January 1, 1877, Mr. Coon married Miss M. E. Lewis, of Princeton. They have two children, Claude and Cleo.

COMER BROTHERS.

H. S. and E. T. Comer, founders of the firm of Comer Brothers, established their business in February, 1881. They were born on a farm near Wilton Junction, Muscatine county, Iowa—the senior, August 30, 1855, and the junior, November 28, 1856. They lived in their birthplace until 1868, when their parents moved to Tipton, Iowa, so that their children might have the opportunity to attend school, and they completed their education in the Tipton high school in 1869. In 1870 their father had the misfortune to lose his property, when they returned to Muscatine county, and went to Texas to retrieve his losses and improve his health, but he was taken down with the yellow fever, from which he never recovered. With their mother and two sisters to be supported, they began working as farm hands for different farmers. During the winter of 1869 and '70 they bought standing timber, chopped it into cord-wood and sold it. From that time until 1872 H. S. was variously employed. He came to Trenton in the year last named, and was employed in the drug store of his uncle, W. P. Cowans, until 1873, when he accepted a position in the brick-yard of W. W. Gordon and worked for him until the following May, when he went into the Eagle Mills to learn the milling business, working there and in the City Flouring Mills of Trenton until January, 1881. E. T. also worked in the vicinity of Wilton Junction until December, 1872, when he came to Trenton and was employed in the grocery store of S. D. Saxby as delivery clerk until February, 1873, when he went on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway as train-boy, but disliking that he quit the next May and accepted a clerkship with Shanklin Brothers, of Trenton, and was with them and their successors until February, 1879, when he began work for G. D. Smith in the agricultural implement and grain business. The following year he became associated with his employer in the same business as Smith & Comer, he retiring from the firm January 1, 1881, and became associated with his brother, H. S., in the grocery business. March 16, 1878, Mr. E. T. Comer married Miss Mildred Smith, daughter of G. D. Smith, of Trenton. These brothers, although young men, have built up a good business reputation. Thrown upon the world empty-handed, without a father's aid or counsel, they have manfully battled with the world, and by their temperate habits, persevering efforts, and unflinching energy have gained a standing that men many years older might envy.

HON. R. A. DEBOLT.

Rezin A. DeBolt, of Trenton, is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, born January 20, 1828. Reared on a farm, his time up to his seventeenth year was divided between agricultural pursuits and acquiring an education in the common schools of the county, the first of which was the foundation of his present rugged and vigorous constitution, and the last the beginning of future attainments. In 1845, in his seventeenth year, he was apprenticed for three years to a tanner, served his time, and followed his trade for a few years, and in the meantime gave his nights to study, "many times and oft" burning the "midnight oil," as he eagerly pored over dry volumes of legal lore. Ceaseless diligence and tireless study were at last rewarded, and in February, 1856, the whilom tanner's apprentice was admitted to the bar, to practice in the courts of Ohio. Two years he practiced in his native State, then following the tide of immigration which was flowing rapidly westward, he joined the throng, hoping to take the tide "at the flood which leads on to fortune." Arriving in Missouri he settled in Trenton and began the successful practice of his profession in 1858. The following year he was appointed commissioner of common schools of Grundy county, and was elected to the same office in 1860, but still continuing his practice which the duties of his office did not interfere with. When the dark clouds of dread civil war first hovered over the land, he was among the first to come to his country's aid, and his voice grew strangely eloquent when he raised it in behalf of the Union and the stars and stripes. In 1861 he recruited a company; was elected captain in the Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry. At the head of his men he participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was captured April 6, 1862, and held a prisoner until the following October. His health had become impaired and he resigned his commission in 1863, but again entered the United States service in 1864, and was commissioned major of the Forty-fourth Missouri volunteer infantry, remaining until mustered out in August, 1865. November, 1863, he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the Eleventh judicial circuit, which office he held by reelection until January 1, 1875, and by his impartial rulings won many encomiums. In 1877 Judge DeBolt again entered the arena of political life, as a candidate for congress, and after an exciting and bitter canvass was elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Democrat, defeating his opponent by two hundred and seventeen votes. Since the expiration of his term in Congress, he has given his entire attention to his large law practice. He is a man fearless, independent and outspoken in his advocacy of what he believes to be right. By hard battles against desperate resistance, he has won his way to his high position in the esteem of the people among whom he lives.

Judge DeBolt has been twice wedded. His first marriage was to Miss

Maria M. McCleery, of Fairfield county, Ohio, near Lancaster, June 19, 1849. By this marriage they had a family of six children, three only of whom are living. Mrs. DeBolt died February 4, 1869. His second marriage was to Miss Laurestine U. Dinsmoor, a native of Canada, but reared in New York. The ceremony was performed October 12, 1869. Five children have been the issue of this union, all living.

Judge DeBolt has a fine residence in the southeastern portion of the city, with grounds covering ten and a half acres, handsomely laid off with shade trees and shrubbery in front of the house. With his wife and family gathered around, it makes one of the most pleasant and comfortable homes in Trenton.

JAMES R. DEVAUL

Was born near Elkton, Christian county, Kentucky, March 28, 1814. His parents came to Missouri in 1820 and after stopping in Chariton county one year, went to Ray county where they settled. They removed in 1834 to Daviess county, being one of the first five families that settled in that county, and thence to Grundy county in 1835. He lived with them until attaining his majority in 1835, and in the spring of 1837 staked his first claim on government land which he afterward improved and entered—the same land is now a part of the site of Trenton city. He has, in his time, improved five farms in Grundy county. He was among the pioneers and took an active part in the organization of Grundy county, is now the only surviving member of the first grand jury of the county, and was elected and held the office of justice of the peace four years. March 7, 1837, Mr. Devaul married Miss Sarah Howell, of Linn county, Missouri. They have ten children living; namely, William A., and Jasper N., of California; Luther C., of Oregon; Martha A., wife of William Cornwell, of Grundy county; Louisa, wife of John H. Roberts, of Oregon; Green C., and Oscar remaining at home. Two have died, Daniel P., in the United States army, and Sarah J., in Grundy county. Mr. and Mrs. Devaul are members of long standing in the Baptist Church, he for fifty-five years, and she for forty years, being one of the original members of the Trenton Church. The publishers of this work extend their thanks to him for the valuable information he has given to their historian and for the interest manifested in its compilation.

ABNER DRINKARD

Was born near Glasgow, Howard county, Missouri, February 1, 1826. He came to Grundy county with his parents in 1841 and settled at the forks of Grand River, five miles northwest of Trenton. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Captain Hugh's company and Col. Perkins's regiment, and in October of the same year was taken prisoner at Roanoke, Missouri, and kept in prison at St. Louis, and Alton, Illinois, until February, 1865,

when he was liberated on parole. He went to Quincy, Illinois, and from there to Roanoke, Missouri, returning to Grundy county in 1872, settled in Trenton and worked at carpentering until 1876, when he was employed in the repair shops of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. company, and remained four years. In 1880 he went to live with his son, William E., assisting him in his grocery store at Trenton. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Effie Maston in 1842, who died in 1843; and the second time to Miss Caroline E. Clark, in 1847, and by whom he has five children: Mary J., wife of C. Sires, of Grundy county, William E., grocer of Trenton; John W., employé in C., R. I. & P. R. R. shops; James M., and Fronie, wife of Newton Ratliff, farmer of Grundy county. In 1852 he was elected county assessor holding the position for two years, and in 1858 was elected one of the county judges, holding that position until 1862, when he was legislated out of office.

CORNELIUS J. DRISCOLL

Was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, November 1st, 1843. His parents left their native isle during the famine of 1847, and went to London, England, where his father died the following year, and where he lived with his mother until March, 1852, then came west with her to America, landing in New York City in April of that year. They settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1875. In 1861 he began to learn the painter's trade, under W. H. Allis, and followed it until 1866, when he began to work at the carpenter and joiner's trade, with Hogan & Keff, of Springfield, and worked with them until 1870, then began contracting and building for himself in the same place, and continued that business until he came West in 1875. He settled at Trenton, and engaged in contracting and building, where can be seen many beautiful structures designed and built by him, among which are the Hodge Presbyterian, and the first Presbyterian churches, the Baptist church, and the residences of Messrs. Geo. F. Walker, and C. E. Peckham. The beauty of his handiwork is displayed in the altar of St. Joseph church (Catholic) which he designed and built.

On the 15th of August, 1871, he married Miss Mary A. Sheehan, of East Hampton, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll are members of St. Joseph Catholic Church of Trenton.

Mr. Driscoll now holds the position of foreman of the carpenter shops of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. at Trenton.

A. DUBACH

Was born in Lorraine, France, July 15th, 1847; when about three years old, his parents came to the United States and settled in Chicago. When our subject was fourteen he began working in the planing-mills of Abbott & Kingman, of Chicago, making his home with his parents, to whom he gave



Yours Truly
G. D. Smith

his wages. When eighteen he began to learn the trade of machinist in the shop of John Schlacks, of Chicago, and was with him up to 1869, when he was employed as machinist in the shop of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, at Chicago. He worked there until 1872, when the same company sent him to work in their shops at Trenton, where he continued until 1876, when he left them and engaged in the saloon business at Trenton. In 1871 he married Miss Margaret Schneider, of Chicago. They have three daughters, Maggie K., Barbara E., and Gertrude F., and two sons, Franklin and Louis H.

WILLIAM E. DRINKARD

Established his business in Trenton in October, 1880. He was born on a farm near Trenton, March 22d, 1850. In 1864, when fourteen years of age he went to Illinois and worked on a farm near Quincy, until 1866, when he went to Roanoke, Missouri, and worked at the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1871 he came to Trenton and worked at carpentering until 1874, when he was employed in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad shops where he worked until 1879. This latter year he began clerking for D. E. Lilly and was in his employ until he opened business for himself in 1880. In 1875 he married Miss Sarahette Fleak, of Trenton. They have two children, Rella and Pearl.

CORWIN A. FREEMAN, M. D.

Corwin A. Freeman was born in LaGrange, Lorain county, Ohio, December 11th, 1850. While an infant, his parents removed to Newark, Kendall county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated, attending the district schools of Newark until his twelfth year, when he entered Fowler's Institute, of Newark, taking an irregular course preparatory to the study of medicine. His father, being a physician, had him educated especially for the profession, and he began the study when he was fifteen in his father's office and continued three years, when he attended one course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital College, of New York City, then returned home and began practice with his father. He intended returning to New York and finishing his course, but the support of his mother and three younger brothers was unexpectedly thrown upon him and he was prevented, yet he persevered in his study and practice and was enabled to complete a course in the Long Island Medical College in 1876, when he graduated as M. D., second in his class. He returned to Newark and continued practice until October, 1878, when he came to Trenton and established himself in his present practice. In 1876, October 18th, he married Miss Lottie Wright, of Newark, Illinois, who died at Trenton, October 13th, 1879, from congestion of the lungs brought on by exposure while convalescing from typhoid fever. October 18th, 1880, Dr. Freeman married Miss Mary Odom, granddaughter of Rev. John Evans, of Grundy county.

J. B. FARNAM.

J. B. Farnam came to Trenton in 1872, having been sent there from Chicago by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to act as passenger and freight agent temporarily, and also agent for the United States express company. Soon after, he was permanently employed, and kept the position until 1875, when he established himself in the drug business at Trenton, in which he has since been engaged. J. B. Farnam was born on a farm near Lockport, Niagara county, New York, June 25, 1826. When fourteen years of age he went into the drug store of G. W. Merchant, the celebrated Gargling Oil manufacturer, of Lockport, to learn the drug business, and remained with him in the store until 1845, and during 1846 and 1847 was traveling salesman for the same house. In 1848 he was employed in the drug house of Scammon & Haven, of Chicago, and was in their employ until 1851, when he became station and express agent at Hudson, Michigan, appointed by the Michigan Southern Railroad Company. He acted in that capacity until 1860, and from that time until he came to Trenton, in 1872, was at Decatur, Illinois, employed by the United States and Merchants' Union express companies. Mr. Farnam, on October 18, 1852, married Miss Sarah A. Ryerson, of Chicago.

JOHN FITTERER

Was born near Dayton, Ohio, March 25, 1852. His mother dying when he was eighteen months old, he was placed by his father with different families until he was eight years old, when he began living with C. A. Hoffman, now his partner in business, who married his sister, and was then living near Carthage, Illinois. He lived with Mr. Hoffman until he was twelve, when he went to live on a farm with William Fruze, near Carthage, and worked for him until he was fourteen, when he came to Trenton, in 1865, with an older brother, Enos Fitterer, and his brother-in-law, C. A. Hoffman. With them he learned the trade of baker, being with them about two years, when he went to Chillicothe and was employed by Leach Brothers as stage-driver from that place to Trenton for one year. In 1869 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and was employed as baker by Stahl & Saltzer, wholesale bakers and cracker manufacturers, until 1871, when he returned to Trenton and worked at his trade with Fitterer & Range. In 1873 he went to Chicago, and was employed in the fancy bread and cake bakery house of Samuel Gourley, until 1875, and again returned to Trenton and went into the bakery and grocery business with his brother Enos, under the firm name of Fitterer & Brother. In 1877 they sold out to Hyde & Crandall, and he remained as baker with them some two months, when he purchased Mr. Crandall's interest, changing the firm name to Hyde & Fitterer; and in 1879 his present partner, C. A. Hoffman, bought Mr. Hyde's interest, and the present firm of Fitterer & Hoffman was formed.

Mr. Fitterer obtained his education by attending district schools in various places, and being born of German parents had to attend school to learn the English language, which he learned to speak fluently by the time he was eight years old. Mr. Fitterer married Miss Lillie Cline, of Trenton. They have two children, Ethel and Alouis.

J. E. FULKERSON

Was born on a farm eight miles northwest of Trenton, April 3, 1848, where he was reared. His father died when he was twelve years old, and from that time he and three brothers remained on the farm with their widowed mother, and by their labor the farm work was carried on, thereby supporting her and a sister. In 1869, when he was twenty-one, he rented a farm in Fayette county for one year, at the expiration of which time he returned to Grundy county, and during 1871 he and two brothers farmed the homestead. In the spring of 1872 he attended T. J. Bryant's commercial college at St. Joe, graduating from that institution in June of the same year, then came to Trenton and began clerking for J. M. Bailey and was with him until June, 1874, when he made a pleasure trip to Denver, Colorado, with R. P. Carnes, who made the trip for his health, many of his friends accompanying him. The excursion was called "the Carnes expedition." After returning in August, he worked for a short time on the home farm, when he was employed as book-keeper in the First National Bank of Trenton, and was so employed for three years, and when it was changed to the Union Bank he became book-keeper and assistant cashier and continued to hold that position until the fall of 1878. He was the nominee of the Republican party in 1878 for sheriff and was defeated by only twenty-nine votes. In December of the same year he was employed as salesman and book-keeper in the lumber yard of H. S. Carnes, and was with him until 1879, in March of which year he went to Colorado and prospected in various places and assisted in surveying and platting Gothic City, near the Elk Mountains, Colorado. Returning to Grundy county in August, the following October he began to travel for a drug house of St. Joe, traveling in twenty-eight States in all parts of the Union, and returning to Trenton in April, 1881. He then purchased of H. S. Carnes his interest in the boot and shoe business of Carnes & Nichols, changing the firm to B. C. Nichols & Co. October 24, 1876, Mr. Fulkerson married Miss Georgia Shannon, of New Market, Missouri, by whom he has two boys, Hugh Floyd, and a younger son, not named.

MAJ. JOHN C. GRIFFIN.

John Collier Griffin was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, October 1, 1812. He lived with his parents until his thirteenth year, when he went to live with Dr. Samuel C. Miller, of his native town, with whom he lived

three years, and was then employed in the store of Joseph Van'Deren, of the same place, for two years. The close confinement impairing his health he was advised to go south, and went to Natchitoches, Louisiana, remaining there and in that vicinity for seven years. Returning to Kentucky in the winter of 1838, he stopped at Louisville until the following fall, and then came to Missouri and settled in that portion of Livingston county, now known as Mercer county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1839 he was elected major of the first battalion of militia organized in Livingston county. He came to Trenton in February, 1841, and engaged in the mercantile business and followed it until the spring of 1845. At the first general election held in Grundy county, in 1842, he was elected representative, and elected his own successor in 1844. In 1845 he was elected by the Fifth senatorial district as a delegate to the constitutional convention, to revise the State constitution. In 1847 he was elected captain by a volunteer company of cavalry, which was received into the United States service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to serve during the war with Mexico, and assigned to duty in the Indian Territory. His company was mustered out of the service at Independence, Missouri, in September, 1848. He closed out his mercantile business in Trenton in 1845, and removed to his farm some six miles north of that place, to which he returned in 1852. In 1850 he was elected senator by the Fifth senatorial district and served as such until 1856, and in that year was elected circuit attorney for the Eleventh judicial circuit, and elected his own successor in 1860, since which time he has been in the law practice at Trenton. April 6, 1843, he married Miss Nancy J. Clark, of Grundy county, who died September 6, 1858. They had seven children, only one of whom, Martha J., wife of William W. Bonta, is now living. Major Griffin has been identified with all the best interests of Trenton and Grundy county since the pioneer days, and been called upon to serve the people of Grundy in a public capacity more times than any person now living, and has fairly earned "the well done, good and faithful servant," which has been bestowed upon him.

GEORGE GILMORE.

George Gilmore was born on a farm near Bloomington, Illinois, June 1, 1845. He was reared upon the farm, and received an elementary education in the district schools. In 1864, when nineteen years old, he joined the Union army, enlisting as a private in company G, Thirty-third Illinois volunteer infantry, serving eighteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability, having been wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama, by the explosion of a shell, which shattered his ankle joint and rendered amputation of the foot necessary. After his discharge he returned home, and in April, 1866, entered Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois, and was a student until the spring of 1870, when he went to Bloomington, Illinois, and studied

law in the office of E. M. Prince for six months, having previously been a member of the law class while attending Eureka College, and was admitted to the bar at Bloomington in 1871. He began practice at Pontiac, Illinois, but remained only a short time, and in March, 1872, came to Trenton, where he practiced until 1876, then accepted the position of cashier in the First National Bank of Trenton, which he filled until it surrendered its charter in August, 1876, when he became cashier of its successor, the Union Bank of Trenton, which position he still holds. October 6, 1878, he married Miss Isabelle M. Borin, of Pontiac, Illinois. They have one child, Gladys, born in Trenton, July 8, 1880.

WILLIAM GESSLER

Was born in New York City, October 11, 1845, and was there reared, educated and learned his trade of machinist. His father dying when he was four years of age, and his mother when he was twelve, he at that early age had to maintain himself. He was first employed as an errand boy in the Bockman Street Bank, which position he held some eighteen months, and after that served in the same capacity for the Singer Sewing Machine Company one year. December 27, 1859, when fifteen, he apprenticed himself to the Novelty Works Company, to learn the machinist trade, and served until 1863, when he was employed by the Gennett Brothers to go to Chatsworth, Livingston county, Illinois, to superintend the placing of machinery in their Beet Sugar Factory, and was with them until 1864. From there he went to Chicago, and was employed as machinist by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1866 he quit the above company and was employed by the Frost Manufacturing Company, of Galesburg, Illinois, and worked for them until 1870, when he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and built and put up the machinery in the Lancaster Mills, of that place. After completing this work, the following spring he, with John McKesson, built a machine-shop and foundry at Lincoln, under the firm name of McKesson & Gessler. Retiring from the firm in 1872, he came to Trenton and was employed in his present situation as machinist in the C., R. I. & P. Railroad shops. July 2, 1871, he married Miss M. C. Carson, of Galesburg, Illinois. They have three children: Maud, Grace and Frances, all born in Trenton. He is a member of Adelpia Lodge, No. 38, K. of P., of Trenton, and of Alpha Lodge No. 155, A. F. & A. M., of Galesburg.

S. GREENABAUM

Was born in Offenbach, Prussia, August 3, 1837. He knows but little about his father, who came to the United States prospecting in 1842, and soon after his arrival in New Orleans died of yellow fever. His mother remained in Europe and died there in 1871. At ten years of age he came with friends to the United States, where he had two brothers, one, Alex-

ander, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the other, Moses, in the Nappa Valley, California. He lived a short time with the brother in Philadelphia, who removed to Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising, and he remained with him and clerked in his store and attended school until 1852, when he went to his brother in California, who was also in the mercantile business, with whom he lived until 1856, when he returned to Fayette. He was brought up a merchant, entering his brother's store when he first came to America, and continued as a clerk up to 1861, when he joined the Union army, enlisting in company D, Seventh Missouri cavalry, Missouri State militia, and served during the war in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. He was mustered out at St. Louis in the fall of 1865, and went to Atchison, Kansas, where he was employed as a clerk in a clothing house for one year, then established himself in the millinery business at that city, which he followed until he was burned out in 1868. He next went to Hamilton, Missouri, and carried on the mercantile business for E. Fist & Co. until 1870, then accepted a situation to travel for a hide, wool and leather house in St. Joe. In 1872 he established himself in the hide, wool and fur business at Trenton. June 22, 1872, Mr. Greenabaum married Miss Nettie Strouse, of Trenton, by whom he has four children, Leon, Lottie, Rinda and Abram, all born in Trenton. Mr. and Mrs. Greenabaum were brought up in and adhere to the Jewish faith, but are not members of any congregation.

HARVEY GINN

Was born in New Castle, Henry county, Indiana, October 1, 1848. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Putnam county, Missouri, where he lived with them until he was sixteen years old, at which age, in 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate army under Captain P. Thompson, in Col. Forbes's regiment, and served one year. After being mustered out in 1865, he returned to Putnam county and attended school until 1867. January 1, 1867, he married Miss Sarah J. Ayers, who died March 3, 1871. Soon after his marriage he purchased a farm in Putnam county and lived on it until the death of his wife. In the spring of 1871 he began to work on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway as a laborer, working four months, then came to Trenton and worked in the machine-shops and round-house (then being erected) until February, 1872, when he went on the road as brakeman. He held this position until 1877 when he was given the position of conductor on a freight train, which he still holds. He has two children, Emma and Alvertes Omri.

CALVIN GILHAM

Was born on a farm near Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, January 13, 1838, where he was reared and lived until 1854, when he came to Missouri.

He first settled on a farm in Daviess county, and lived there until 1859, when he came to Grundy county and engaged in the milling business at Trenton, with his father, Isaac Gilham. He was one of the proprietors of the City Mills, buying an interest in them just before their completion. In February, 1862, he joined the Union army, enlisting in company I, Missouri State militia, under Col. King and Captain Garvin, served one year, and while out was promoted to second lieutenant. When his regiment consolidated with the Seventh regiment, Missouri State militia, there were a number of supernumerary officers who were obliged to resign, he being one of them. He immediately returned home and engaged in farming. In 1870 and 1871 he was one of the originators of the woolen-mills of Trenton. Selling his interest in 1876, he engaged in his present business of farming and dairying. In 1873 he, with Byron and Daniel Markerts, prospected for and found the vein of coal that is now being successfully worked at Trenton. Like every new experiment the expenses were great, and they were obliged to sell, and others are now reaping the benefit. December 23, 1857, Mr. Gilham was united in marriage to Miss M. D. Merrill, who was born and reared in Trenton. They have three children, Charles, Bessie and Ada Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Gilham are members of the Baptist Church of Trenton. He is, also, a member of the Grand River Lodge No. 52, I. O. O. F.

JACOB GOLDENBERG

Was born in Horinghausen, Hesse Darmstadt, Prussia, February 7, 1842, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age, attending school up to that age when he began clerking in his father's store, and remained with him until 1858 then came to the United States, arriving at Castle Garden, New York City, July 4, of the same year. He went to St. Louis and purchasing a small stock of goods started out as a peddler, following the business for nearly one year, when, disliking it, he began clerking in a grocery store at Jerseyville, Illinois, and there remained until the fall of 1860, when he went to New Orleans and clerked in a dry goods house until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Returning to Illinois he held the position of clerk in a clothing house, in Jacksonville, until 1864, when he went to Springfield, same State, and accepted employment in a clothing house. In the fall of 1866 he located in Hamilton, Missouri, and opened business on his own account, dealing in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. He continued in this, until 1871, when he came to Trenton and established himself in the same business. Jacob Goldenberg and Miss Mary Bushnell were married at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865. They have two children, Simie and Bertha.

WILLIAM T. GEORGE

Was born on a farm near Knoxville, East Tennessee, April 8, 1848. He came to Missouri with his parents when he was three years old, settling

near Princeton, Mercer county, where he was reared and lived until 1874. He started out in life at eighteen, farming as a renter, for six years. In 1872 he began railroading as a subcontractor under his father, Abner George, following the business until 1878. At that time he began to furnish piling, bridge timber and hard wood lumber to the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé R. R. Co., under contract. In 1879 he contracted with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to furnish wood material for bridging, piling, car-building and ties, employing annually about two hundred men and furnishing about 250,000 ties, 5,000 piles, and 100,000 feet of bridge timber. He came to Grundy county and settled on Hickory Creek in 1874, and from this to Trenton in 1878. March 22, 1866, he married Miss Sarah A. Mulvaney, of Mercer county, by whom he has seven children; namely, Johnson H., Tisia Ann, James W., Salitha, Abner, Elma and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. George are members of the Baptist Church.

JUDGE GEORGE HALL.

The above named gentleman is one of the most influential citizens of Trenton, as well as one of the most polished and learned ornaments of the Grundy county bar, of which he has been a member since 1867. George Hall was born of highly respected parents, upon a farm, near Indianapolis, Indiana, March 10, 1840, where he continued to live until he became of age. He received an education, such as the common schools afforded, until he reached his nineteenth year, when he entered the academy at Danville, Indiana, and remained in attendance for two years. Returning home in 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, he at once enlisted in company A, of the Nineteenth regiment of Indiana volunteer infantry, and in August, 1862, again enlisted, this time in company B, of the Seventy-ninth regiment of Indiana volunteers, in which command he served during the war. He was in many of the hotly contested engagements in that long and terrible struggle for the Union, having participated in the battles of Louisville, Virginia; Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Tennessee; Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station, Georgia; Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. He was mustered out of service in June, 1865, at Nashville, returned home, and a short time thereafter went to Indianapolis, where he began legal studies in the office of J. W. Blake. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and also to practice in the Supreme Court of his native State. Bidding farewell to his home and friends in Indiana, he journeyed westward in search of a location, and his prospecting tour ended in Trenton, where he "hung out his shingle," and entered upon the practice of law. His efforts were attended with signal success, and his business increased until his practice is now one of the largest and most lucrative in the city. In 1868 he was appointed

city attorney, which position he held until November 8, 1870, when he was elected probate judge for the term of four years, and then reelected for the same length of time. Politically, Judge Hall is a Republican, and was the delegate from his district to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, in 1880, which nominated President James A. Garfield. The same year he was the nominee of his party for the circuit judgeship.

Judge Hall married Miss Rachel A. Smith, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, April 15, 1869. They have four children, Hallie, Homer, Mabel and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. E. F. HORTON.

Edward Festus Horton was born on a farm twelve miles west of Marietta, in Washington county, Ohio, on the 10th, of September, 1840. He attended the common schools where he acquired the elementary branches of an education, which he completed at Marietta College. Leaving home in 1857, at the age of seventeen, he went to Iowa, determined to fight his own battles and win his own way in the world. Locating at Unionville, he remained but a short time, and removed to Fort Dodge, in the same State, where he was engaged in the farm implement business. Returning to Unionville in the winter of 1858-'9, he taught school until the following spring, and then began the study of medicine under S. H. Sawyer, M. D., in whose office he continued until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. He entered the service of the Union as second lieutenant of company I of the Third regiment of Iowa cavalry, and September 1st, 1862, was promoted to the captaincy of his company. June, 1863, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. Returning to Unionville, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Iowa, and entered upon his duties, but before the expiration of his term, in 1864, was appointed provost-marshal of the Fourth Iowa district, which position he held until the close of the war in 1865. Resuming his medical studies, he graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Keokuk, in 1866, and soon after he began to practice at Iconium, Iowa. At Iconium he remained until the spring of 1868, then removed to Grundy county and located in Trenton, where he has since resided. Entering actively upon the practice of his profession, Dr. Horton soon attained a high standing in the community and secured a lucrative practice. In 1872 he was elected and represented the district in the lower branch of the Missouri legislature, and discharged the duties devolving upon him most creditably to himself and his constituents. Retiring from the practice of medicine in 1874, he engaged in the grain and seed business with Gilbert D. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Horton, and continued until 1878, when he received the appointment of postmaster. This latter position he has most worthily and satisfactorily filled and still holds.

Dr. Horton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Dean, of Unionville, Iowa, October 8th, 1861, by whom he has three children living; namely, Blanche, Claude and Edward; and one dead: Dean, who died at the age of two years.

J. E. HARRIS, M. D.

Joseph E. Harris was born on a farm, near Richinond, in Madison county, Kentucky, January 13th, 1821. In his native county he was reared, and received an education in the common schools of the district. Early evincing a desire to become versed in the science of medicine, his longing was not gratified until he had reached his twenty-fourth year when he became a student in the office of his elder brother, J. M. Harris, M. D., of Richmond, Ky., and afterward graduated from the Louisville Medical College of Louisville, Ky., and began practice in Madison county in 1849, and continued for four years. In 1853 he removed to Manchester, Ky., where he practiced his profession one year, and then came to Grundy county, and permanently located in Trenton, which has since been his home. Dr. Harris is a Freemason of long standing, and one of the first chapter masons in the county having received the degrees in 1855, after riding one hundred and twenty miles to Huntsville, in Randolph county, for that purpose.

Dr. Harris has been twice married, the first time to Miss Jane McDonald, of Wyoming county, West Virginia, who died in 1861. In 1865 he married Mrs. Eva A. Bishop, by whom he has five children: Robert M., Anna, Lillie, May and Ada.

T. B. HARBER.

T. B. Harber was born on a farm near Richmond, Kentucky, in October 1829, where he was reared, and lived with his parents until 1849, in which year he married Miss M. A. Phelps, only daughter of G. Phelps, of Madison county, Kentucky. He bought a farm in the same county, and farmed there eight years. In 1857 he came to Clinton county, Missouri, and engaged in farming, as a reuter, one year, then went to Osborn, a newly laid out town on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, where he engaged in the mercantile business, building the first business house and dwelling in the place. He carried on business at Osborn until the fall of 1861, when he was so unfortunate as to have his store robbed while on a visit with his family to Kentucky, and on his return closed out his stock of goods, and engaged in farming. The fall of 1862 he kept a hotel and bought and shipped stock until August, 1864, when he went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and engaged in hotel keeping until 1865. Quitting the hotel business, he devoted his attention to freighting at Julesburg, and other points in Colorado, until 1866, when he returned to Clinton county, and pursued farming. In 1872 he again embarked in the hotel business, continuing until 1874, when he was employed as a clerk in the stores of N. A. Winters &

Company, and Chapman & Kirk, up to 1877, when he traveled as salesman for the mercantile house of R. L. McDonnald & Company, St. Joe. He became proprietor of the American Hotel, of Trenton, in 1878, and still conducts that house. During President Buchanan's administration he was appointed postmaster at Osborn, and held the office by re-appointment by President Lincoln, until 1864. In January, 1879, he was appointed presiding justice of the Grundy County Court, which position he held until 1881. He has eight children: James B., of Colorado; Edgar M., attorney-at-law, of Trenton; Tivis S., of Colorado; Nannie L., relict of the late William Conant, of Trenton; Bessie, wife of M. F. Hough, of Chicago; and Rella and Charles, living at home. One child, George T., died in Colorado, in 1881.

BENJAMIN F. HARDING

Was born in Meigs county, Ohio, April 25, 1831. He came to Grundy county with his parents in April, 1845, and settled on a farm five miles west of Trenton, near Edinburg, where he lived with them until he was about twenty years of age. What little education he has received was by attending the common schools in the different places where his parents resided, and at the Old Grand River College at Edinburg. In April, 1861, he joined the Union army, enlisting in company B, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry as a private, but was afterward promoted to second lieutenant of his company. On account of poor health he resigned his commission in the fall of 1862, and returned to Grundy county and engaged in the mercantile business with his father, E. P. Harding. Having the misfortune of being burned out soon after, from that time until 1865, he was employed as clerk in his father's store in Trenton. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Henry county, Missouri, and lived in Springfield a short time, and from there went to Clinton, and thence, in 1868, to Keytesville, the county seat of Chariton county, where he worked at his trade as mason and plasterer. Returning to Grundy county in 1870 he worked at his trade up to 1878, when he was elected county collector, and still holds that office. In 1881 he was elected school-director for the city schools of Trenton. Mr. Hardin married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Reynolds, of Trenton, and she died at Osceola, St. Clair county, Missouri, March 8, 1868. He has two children: Margaret C., wife of Harvey H. Griffy, of Trenton; and Kate, living with her father.

W. W. HUBBELL

Was born in Trenton, Missouri, November 4, 1844, where he was reared and has spent his life. He obtained his elementary education by attending private schools maintained by his father and a few of his neighbors for the benefit of their own families, and others too indigent to afford to pay for schooling their children, and among the teachers they employed were Messrs.

Stewart and Ficklin, who have since become eminent teachers, the latter now holding a professorship in the Missouri State University. His education was completed at the college of Glasgow, Missouri, which he attended for six months in 1850, and from that time until 1861 worked on his father's farm. In the fall of the last named year, when only sixteen years of age, he entered the State service as second lieutenant and adjutant of the Grundy county battalion, under Colonel Walter King, and served until the expiration of his term of six months. Early in 1862 he assisted in organizing the Third regiment Missouri State militia, going out as first lieutenant and adjutant, and served one year, when he resigned his commission and returned to Trenton. In 1863 he was deputized circuit and county clerk of Grundy county by his father. In October of the same year Mr. Hubbell was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Austin, of Trenton, and immediately after engaged in the mercantile business with James Austin, his father-in-law, and J. H. Shanklin, under the firm name of W. W. Hubbell & Co. That firm closing out in 1866, he engaged in farming and stock-shipping until 1868, when, with A. J. Spitler, he formed the firm of Hubbell & Spitler, and engaged in the grocery business at Trenton. They conducted the business only a short time when they were burned out, and from that time until the spring of 1881 he engaged in farming and buying and shipping grain and stock. In February, 1881, he purchased Mr. Borders's interest in the firm of Murphy, Lanius & Co., and formed the present firm of Murphy, Lanius & Hubbell. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell have six children: Alida T., Arthur R., Austin E., Laura L., Nellie Grant and M. Woolsey.

E. M. HARBER.

Edgar M. Harber was born upon a farm near Richmond, in Madison county, Kentucky, October 26, 1854. He attended the common schools of Clinton county, Missouri, whither his parents had removed from Kentucky, and completed his education in the high school at Nebraska City, Nebraska, where his parents resided from 1857 to 1871. In this latter year he removed to Trenton, and in 1873 entered the law office of Captain H. J. Herrick as a student, and after two years' study was admitted to the bar in August, 1875, and at once began practice. During the time he was pursuing his studies in the office of Captain Herrick he was elected and served as justice of the peace, his term, however, not expiring until January, 1877. In 1879 he was appointed city attorney of Trenton by Mayor George Tindall, was re-appointed by Mayor H. S. Low in 1881, and still holds the position, which he has most ably filled. He was nominated and elected presidential elector for the Tenth congressional district on the Democratic ticket in 1880, and was the youngest member of the electoral college.

Mr. Harber was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Austin, of Trenton, on the 8th of March, 1881. For so young a man, Mr. Harber has reached a

prominence in the community in which he lives which is surpassed by few, and in the achievement of this well deserved popularity has laid the foundation for a future of great promise.

L. D. HALL.

Was born in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, February 27, 1836. When he was five years old his father removed to Lawrence county Ohio, where he was reared, and received a common school education, which he completed at the Ohio State University, at Athens, in 1854. In November, 1855, he began teaching in Lawrence county and continued until 1871, when he enlisted in the Union army, first in a three months' regiment, and at the expiration of that time again enlisted, in company D, Ninety-first Ohio volunteer infantry, and served during the war. While out was promoted through the various grades from private to second lieutenant, and participated in a number of battles, the most important being Cloyd Mountain, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Lynchburg. After the war he resumed teaching in Lawrence county, Ohio. He came to Grundy county in 1858, and continued teaching until 1873, when he was engaged in his present position of time-keeper of the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, under R. O. Carscadin. March 31, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E. McCollum, of Trenton.

JOSEPH W. HILL

Was born at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, April 11, 1849. At the age of eight years, with his parents, he went to McKinney, Collin county, Texas, and after living there two years, returned north and came to Bolivar, Polk county, Missouri, in 1859, and from there came to Grundy county the following year and settled on a farm in Madison township. He continued to live with his parents until March, 1865, when he enlisted in company B, Fifty-first Missouri volunteer infantry, and served six months. On being mustered out at the close of the war he returned to Trenton and began to learn the carpenter's trade, hiring out at once and not serving any time. He has since worked at the trade in Trenton, with the exception of the time from March, 1871, until January, 1872, when he lived in Clinton, Missouri, where he failed to find employment, but had a good team stolen. He returned to Trenton in January, 1872, and began work as a contractor and builder, and has built up a good business. April 7, 1870, Joseph W. Hill and Miss Ella Luke, of Trenton, were married. They have three children, Eva, Maud and Lula, all born in Trenton. Mrs. Hill is a member of the M. E. Church at Trenton. He is a member of Grand River Lodge No. 52, I. O. O. F., and of Adelpia Lodge No. 38, K. of P., at Trenton.

J. G. HEMLEY

Was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, October 24, 1835. His parents removed to Ashland, Ohio, where they lived until he was ten years old, and then removed to Pendleton, Putnam county, Ohio. His father being a harness-maker, he was brought up to the trade, and began work in his father's shop when he was twelve years old, and worked with him until he was twenty-four. April 24th, 1859, he married Miss H. L. Bagley, of Pendleton, and immediately went to Mill Grove, in Wood county, Ohio, and embarked in the harness business. He remained one year, and then removed his business to Pendleton, where he soon after closed up his shop. At the breaking out of the late war in 1861, he joined the Union army, enlisting in company D, Twenty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three years and three months—three months over his term of enlistment. His regiment was in the Fourteenth army corps under generals Rosecrans and Thomas, and took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and others too numerous to mention. He was mustered out and discharged at Galesville, Alabama, October 22, 1864, and returned to Pendleton, Ohio, sold out his property there, came to Missouri, and settled at Utica, Livingston county, where he carried on harness-making in connection with farming until 1869. In that year he went to Chillicothe and continued harness-making until 1873, when he removed to Trenton, and established his present business, dealing in and manufacturing harness and saddles. He is doing an extensive business and employs from six to seven hands. He has four sons, George W. and Nathaniel E. at work in the shop; and Russell H. and John L. One son, Alfred, died in Pendleton, Ohio, in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Hemley are members of the Baptist Church at Trenton. He is a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., and of Adelpia Lodge No. 38, K. of P.

R. H. HUME

Was born near Richmond, Kentucky, March 6, 1843, where he lived with his parents until he was eighteen years old. At that age he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in company F, Third Tennessee cavalry, and served first under Gen. Zollicoffer, and after his death under Gen. Kirby Smith, serving in that army corps some eighteen months; was discharged and returned to his home in Kentucky, where he was soon after taken prisoner by the Union provost-guards, and imprisoned three months. Was released in May, 1865, and soon after enlisted in company F, Third Kentucky cavalry, under Gen. John Morgan, and served until July 19, of the same year, when he, with his corps, was taken prisoner near Buffington Island, Ohio, and was for a short time imprisoned at Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and from there taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, and kept until the close of the war. After his release he returned to Kentucky,

and engaged in farming until February, 1866, then went to Arkansas, and was employed as superintendent on a cotton plantation for one year. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk in the store of W. K. Hocker & Co., Lonoke, Arkansas, remained with them one year, and went to Jefferson county, Arkansas, and engaged in raising cotton. The following year he returned to Kentucky, and after a visit of a few months came to Missouri, arriving in Trenton in April, 1869, where he permanently settled the following year, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until May, 1881. With his brother he built the first brick business house in Trenton. He has made all his property since coming to Trenton, and is among the substantial men of that enterprising young city. November 8, 1876, he married Miss Irena Stombaugh, of Trenton, by whom he has three children: Ethel Lilian, Maggie Myrtle and Robert Allen, all born in Trenton.

G. P. HAMMER

Was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 8, 1840. In 1854 he came to America with his parents, who settled in the Territory of Minnesota, where they still reside and where he lived with them until attaining his majority. He was educated in Germany. He acquired a knowledge of the English language by his intercourse with Americans and by devoting his spare moments to study. His father, desirous that he should be a farmer, gave him no opportunity to learn any other business, and on leaving home, when twenty-one years of age, to seek other employment more congenial to his taste, his father, although well-to-do, gave him no aid. He started for La Crosse, Wisconsin, on foot, with only a small bundle of clothing, his mother accompanying him a short distance to cheer and counsel him. At La Crosse he failed to find the desired employment, that of clerking. Being without money, and happening on the steamboat wharf as the *Northern Belle* landed he asked the mate if he wished to hire a hand, was answered in the affirmative and offered \$20 in gold per month, which he accepted and became a roustabout on the boat and endured the hardest of labor for about two months, when he was accidentally seen by a minister of his acquaintance, a passenger on the boat, who advised him to seek other employment and to stop off at Red Wing, Minnesota, and he would use his influence to get him a more pleasant situation. He did so, and found employment as a clerk in the store of William Eisenbrand, of Red Wing, with whom he remained five years, or until 1866. Since leaving his old employer he has seen the rough side of life. He has failed in business twice, the first the result of inexperience, and the second of misplaced confidence. In January, 1871, after being in business at Lake City, Minnesota, and at Cameron, Missouri, he started a restaurant at Gallatin, Missouri, without a dollar, and continued in that business until 1876, when he had, to some extent, retrieved his losses, and during that year he came to Trenton and en-

gaged in the wholesale and retail liquor trade until September, 1881, and has engaged in the wholesale business, exclusively, since. In 1871 he married Mrs. Minnie Ellis, of Warrensburg, Missouri. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of Adelpia Lodge No. 38, of Trenton, and has passed all the chairs and is now filling his second term as chancellor commander. He is also a member of Grand River Lodge No. 52, I. O. O. F., of Trenton.

THOMAS KIMLIN, M. D.

Thomas Kimlin is of Irish birth and parentage. He was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1838, and accompanied his parents to the United States when eight years of age. They settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he attended the common schools, and in 1859 graduated from the commercial department of Eastman's Business College. In 1860 he began to read medicine privately, continuing for two years, or until he removed to Trenton in 1862, when he placed himself under the preceptorship of Dr. R. N. Featherston, under whose guidance he remained until admitted as a student in the medical college of the New York University, in 1863. From this institution he received his diploma in 1865, and immediately thereafter was examined by the United States board of army surgeons, and appointed acting army surgeon and assigned for duty to the field hospital of the Fifth army corps, at City Point, Virginia, where he served until the close of the war. After his return to Trenton in 1865, he formed a partnership with Dr. W. R. Berry, and they practiced together until his removal to Lindley in 1866, where he carried on the drug business in addition to the practice of medicine. Six years later, in 1872, he again located in Trenton, where he has since remained, engaged in the drug business and the practice of his profession. Dr. Kimlin married Miss Lousia F. Turney, daughter of Elder Daniel Turney, of Trenton, on the 5th of October, 1865. They have six children, Henrietta, Cara, Julia, Annie, William and Walter. The family removed to Quincy, Illinois, on the first of May, 1881, that the children might receive the benefits of the excellent educational advantages of that city.

REV. J. J. KENNEDY.

J. J. Kennedy is a native of Ireland, born on the 25th of July, 1846. While an infant, his parents emigrated from the "Emerald Isle" to America, landing at Toronto, Canada, where they remained a short time and then came to the United States. After making several temporary locations the family finally settled at Columbus, Ohio. His parents were members of the Catholic Church and he was reared in that faith, and early evinced a predilection for holy orders. He entered the St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and began his studies for the priesthood, and from there went to Cape Girardeau, where he became a student in St. Vincent's College, and graduated from the theological department in June, 1870. The same month he

was ordained at St. Joseph, Missouri, by the Right Reverend John J. Hogan, bishop of that diocese. His first labor in the field in which he was to devote his life, was in a parish composed of the counties of Daviess, Harrison, Grundy, Mercer, Putnam and Sullivan with headquarters at Unionville, the county seat of Putnam county, where he formed his first congregation and zealously went to work to erect a church, completing in 1871 the Church of the Assumption. In October of the same year he was called by the bishop to temporarily officiate at Chillicothe, where he remained until July, 1873, beloved by his congregation and esteemed by all who knew him. Leaving Chillicothe, he became permanent pastor of the congregation in Trenton, and again gave his attention to the erection of a church edifice, which resulted in the present handsome structure which was dedicated St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Father Kennedy has two other charges, St. John's, near Bancroft, in Daviess county, and St. Mary's, near Akron, in Howard county, both in the country. He is genial, courteous and affable, makes friends wherever he goes, and in Trenton is held in highest esteem by the people in general, and his congregation in particular.

M. G. KENNEDY.

Matthew G. Kennedy was born on a farm in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 4, 1845, where he lived and grew to manhood. When twelve years of age he entered the West Bedford Academy, at West Bedford, Ohio, in which institution he was a pupil until 1859, when he returned home and became a clerk in his father's store, remaining four years. In 1863 he accepted a clerkship in the quartermaster's department, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he continued until the summer* of 1864. During the winter of 1865 he taught school, and the following spring attended the Holbrook Normal Institute, at Lebanon, Ohio, which he continued to attend alternately with teaching school, until 1867, when he began the study of law in the office of D. W. Stambaugh, at New Philadelphia, Ohio. He remained here until 1869, giving part of his time to his studies and the remainder to school-teaching. During 1869 and 1870 he took a two years' course in the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. The winter of 1871 he taught school in Madison county, Illinois, and in the spring of the same year came to Trenton and began the practice of law, which he engaged in until August 10, 1880, when he purchased the *Grundy County Times*, to the publication and editing of which he has since given his attention, and attained a most gratifying success.

JOHN KIRK

Was born in Manchester, England, June 5, 1844. When eleven years old he entered the machine-shops of Picksley, Simms & Co., of Bedford Leigh, Lancashire, England, to learn the machinist's trade, and at the age of four-

teen was apprenticed to the same company until twenty-one. He was first employed as a regular machinist in 1865, after serving his apprenticeship, by the London & Northwestern Railway Company, at St. Helen's Junction, near Liverpool, leaving here in 1868 to take charge of the machinery in the cotton mills of C. Wright & Co., at Tyldesley, England, with whom he remained two years. In 1870 he came to the United States, landing in New York City on the 24th of April, and was at once employed in the machine shops of J. & J. Innis, on West Street, manufacturers of stationary engines. He was called from there three months afterward to Fall Brook, Pennsylvania, where his family were visiting friends, by the death of his little daughter, Mary Alice. He remained there and was employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company to repair engines and do extra running on locomotives until January, 1871, when he was employed in the machine-shops of Connell, Gleason & Graham, of Rochester, New York, for six months, and in the stationary engine shops of Woodbury & Booth, of the same place, one year. In 1872, on the 10th of June, he came to Trenton to take a place in the round-house of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company as a machinist, under R. O. Carscadin, master mechanic, and in 1873 was promoted to the foremanship of the round-house, and in July, 1875, was promoted general foreman of the machine-shops and round-house, and now holds that position. In 1878 and 1879 he was a member of the city council of Trenton. In 1864 he married Miss Sarah Hampson, of Bedford Leigh, England. They have two children, Edwin John and Earl Law, and have lost two, Mary Alice and Frederick.

FRANCIS W. LOWEN

Was born on a farm near Monticello, Lewis county, Missouri, May 18, 1836. When quite young, his parents removed to Knox county, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Newark, where he lived until he was seventeen, and came with his mother—his father being dead—to Grundy county and bought a farm six miles north of Trenton. He remained on the farm, one year and then began to learn the trade of bricklaying with his uncle, William Collier, Jr., with whom he worked six years. Leaving his uncle in 1860, he went to Colorado and prospected and mined one year, then returned to Trenton and in the summer of that year joined the Union army, enlisting in company B., Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, when his regiment was cut to pieces, their colonel, J. T. Tindall, killed, and he, with many of the company, were taken prisoners and held as such for seven months, in the prisons at Memphis, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Macon, Richmond, and in Libby Prison. He was finally paroled at Aikin's Landing, South Carolina, and soon after sent to Washington City, where he remained in the hospital until about the first of February, 1863, when he was sent back to Missouri. Here

he remained until the first of May, when an exchange was effected and with the other captives, he was ordered back to the regiment in Missouri. His regiment served in the State until November, when it was ordered to Tennessee, and from there in 1864 to join Sherman's army and campaign to Atlanta. His term of service expiring while there, in 1865, he was mustered out at that place, and immediately returned to Trenton, where he was soon after employed in the store of W. W. Hubbell & Co., as a clerk, remaining with them until 1867. In this latter year he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and constable, holding the former position eight years and the latter nine. In 1876 he was deputy county collector, and since then has been engaged in fruit growing and dealing in nursery stock. Mr. Lowen married Miss Mary C. Allen of Trenton in October, 1865. They have two children, Bessie, fifteen, and Hallie, ten years old, both born in Trenton. Mr. and Mrs. Lowen are members of the Christian Church of Trenton. He is an Odd Fellow and has passed all the chairs and is now P. G.

H. C. LANIUS

Was born on a farm near McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, January 14, 1838. He never attended school more than eight months in his life, but by applying himself to study during his leisure hours he has acquired a fair business education. Starting out in life as a farm hand, he worked in his native county until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, and enlisted in the Union service as corporal in company D, Seventy-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three years. Was a participant in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Bolivar and Memphis. After his discharge, in 1864, he came to Missouri and settled in Marion township, Grundy county, and engaged in farming as a renter until 1865, and from that time up to 1868 worked a small farm of his own, excepting about six months that he operated a saw and grist-mill in Callaway county, Missouri. Having disposed of his farm in 1868 he leased a farm in Trenton township and worked it six years. In 1874 he purchased a farm in the same township, which he still owns and rents. Leaving his farm in 1878 he came to Trenton and went into the hardware business with Thomas A. Murphy and Corwin Borders, under the name and style of Murphy, Lanius & Borders, and is still in the same business, the firm, however, having changed to Murphy, Lanius & Hubbell. On the 2d of November, 1858, Mr. Lanius married Miss Hester A. Fouts, of Morgan county, Ohio, by whom he has four children: Mary A., Annie O., Fannie and Claude.

LAFFERTY BROTHERS.

This firm is composed of Jacob L. and William P. Lafferty. They were born on a farm near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio; the senior, March 14, 1844, and the junior, May 7, 1851.

When fourteen years of age Jacob was sent by his parents to Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he attended four years, taking the preparatory course and beginning the collegiate, but quit during the junior year, and attended the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated. Soon after he began teaching, and taught in Ohio and Missouri four years. In 1866 he came to Missouri and settled in Chillicothe where he engaged in the mercantile business and farming until January, 1869, when he came to Grundy county, and gave his attention to farming and teaching for seven years. From 1876 until 1879 he was variously employed in teaching and the mercantile business, and during the latter year was employed by his brother as a clerk, and was with him until June of 1881, when the present firm was established.

William P. Lafferty came to Missouri with his parents in 1866 and settled in Chillicothe. In 1867 he was an apprentice in the *Constitution* office, of Chillicothe, to learn the art of printing under T. B. Reynolds & Co., and worked there until 1869, when he came to Trenton and was employed in the *Republican* office under W. B. Rogers, working two years as compositor and seven years as foreman. In January, 1878, he was elected treasurer of Grundy county and served two years, and during the same time was engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until April, 1881, when he sold out to Pratt Brothers, and the next June became associated with his brother under the firm name of Lafferty Brothers. November 12, 1875, he married Miss Anora DeBolt, of Trenton. They have three children: Austin, Willie and Raymond.

REV. PAUL M'COLLUM.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 17th of January, 1828, the eldest of a family of twelve children, nine of whom still survive. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and among the early settlers of Ohio. His father departed this life in 1854; his mother is yet living. Early realizing the advantages of thorough mental discipline, he entered school at Antrim, then known as Madison College, where he acquired a liberal education, and entered upon the profession of school-teaching. He continued to teach for eight years, and in the meantime, having become a member of the Baptist Church, interested himself in church work and the study of theology, and was ordained a regular minister of the Baptist Church in August, 1855. Accepting a call from the Sarchet's Run Church, he officiated one year. In 1856 he became pastor of Will's Creek Church, and in 1857 was called to preside over the Bird's Run Church; dividing his time between the two congregations, he continued with both charges during five years of successful ministerial work. In the autumn of 1857, he was appointed by the American Baptist Publication Society to act as colporteur in the Will's

Creek Association, in which capacity he faithfully served until July, 1864, when his work closed in his native State, Ohio, and he journeyed toward the setting sun to seek a home in the distant west. In the fall of 1864, he settled in Trenton, Missouri, where he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church, continuing also, in the service of the Publication Society. In the spring of 1865 he organized the North Union Baptist Church, to which he gave a portion of his time during his four years' pastorate in Trenton. In addition to this work, Rev. Mr. McCollum officiated at the Alpha (Liberty), Providence, Rural Dale and Lindley churches, during a period of four years, when he gave up his ministerial labors, and entered actively into the work of the Publication Society. In 1873 he resumed his pastoral relations, and continued until 1876, when he was appointed by the government to give his attention to the education of the freedmen. After two years' service he returned home and accepted the financial agency of the Grand River College at Edinburg, this county, in which position he continued until October, 1880. Since this latter date he has labored as missionary and colporteur of the Grand River Association, and continues to make his home in Trenton, where he has deservedly won a large circle of friends.

Mr. McCollum was married on the 11th of July, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John and Mary Keepers, of Guernsey county, Ohio. This union proved a happy one, and Mrs. McCollum has been a worthy helpmeet to her husband in his holy calling. Five children have been born to them: Mary H., born May 14, 1855; William J., born March 19, 1859; Emma C., born May 3, 1862, died October 14, 1878; and a twin brother to Emma who died the day of his birth; and Sarah Annette, born July 5, 1870.

W. H. M'GRATH

Was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 25th, 1837, where he attended school from the time he was old enough until he reached the age of twelve, when he left home on account of dislike for his step-father—his father having died when he was six years old. On leaving home he went to Randolph, Massachusetts, and served an apprenticeship in the shoemaking business with a cousin, with whom he worked as an apprentice and attended school, for nearly four years. In 1853, he came west and worked at the trade of shoemaking in various places in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Coming to Trenton in 1860, he engaged in boot and shoemaking with Thomas Torpey, as McGrath & Torpey, and the firm continued business until the breaking out of the late war. The following year he, in answer to the first call for troops by the governor of the State, enlisted in the State service, company A, second battalion of Missouri State troops, and served until the term of enlistment expired in 1862, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Thirty-third regiment of Missouri volunteer

infantry, which he soon after resigned and served as commissary in the State service until the spring of 1863. He then went to Susanville, the county seat of Plumas county, California, and engaged in shoemaking until 1864, next went to Corvallis, Oregon, and thence to Vancouver City, Washington Territory. In this latter place he remained four years, serving one year as deputy sheriff and three years as warden in the Territorial penitentiary. In the fall of 1868 he returned east *via* Panama and New York City, to Trenton, where he engaged in making and dealing in boots and shoes, and continued the business up to 1870, in which year he was appointed city assessor and street commissioner, holding the former position until 1881 and the latter at various times during the same period, and in 1877 and '78 was deputy county assessor. In 1881 he was elected justice of the peace and is now serving in that position. December 23d, 1860, Mr. McGrath married Miss L. J. Wisdom, of Randolph county, Missouri, by whom he has one child, George T., who graduated at the Trenton high school in 1880. Mr. McGrath is a prominent Mason, and has served as worshipful master eight years, high priest three years, and is now prelate in the commandery, and has been deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, for five years.

JOSEPH M'MULLEN

Was born in Prescott, Canada, on the 13th of July, 1836. When Joseph had reached the age of seven years his parents removed to Chicago, and in that now "great city by the lake" he grew up and received his education, and there continued to reside until 1860, when he visited the snow-crested Pike's Peak, returning by way of New Orleans in December of the same year, and owing to the troubles arising previous to the outbreak of the civil war was detained for some time in the "Crescent City." On returning to Chicago he received employment as foreman in the lumber yard of Mears, Bates & Co., which situation he held until 1862 and then accepted a similar position in the lumber yard of McMullen & Officer. With this latter firm he continued until 1868, when he embarked in the same business on his own account, carrying it on up to 1869, when Mr. J. L. McVickar became associated with him under the firm name of McVickar & McMullen. In 1870 he retired from the lumber business and with Mr. A. McGrath opened the store of McGrath & Co., dealers in wall-paper, etc. Another year passes and the early months of 1871 find him a citizen of Missouri and a resident of Trenton, where he opened the first lumber yard in Grundy county and conducted the same until 1873, when he purchased the interest of Joseph Robinson in the firm of Yerian & Robinson, dealers in furniture, and the present house of Yerian & McMullen was formed.

Mr. McMullen was united in matrimony to Miss Sarah A. Ghent, of Chicago, on the 4th of November, 1863. She died July 28th, 1877, leaving

six children: Mary, Alice, James, Joseph, Edward Francis, Sarah Agnes and Frances Gertrude. January 8th, 1880, he married Miss Catharine Coan, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Trenton.

THOMAS A. MURPHY

Was born near Mansfield, Ohio, August 2, 1842, and was there reared on a farm, and attended the district school during the winter terms. In his eighteenth year, in 1861, he enlisted in the First Ohio independent battery of light artillery, and served three years, doing duty in West Virginia, in the army of the Potomac, and in the Shenandoah Valley during Sherman's campaign, in the fall of 1864, and participating in many engagements. He was mustered out at Martinsburg, Virginia, December, 1864, and returned to Mansfield, from where, after spending the winter, he started west in company with an old schoolmate and army chum, John C. Patterson, and came to Grundy county, where they purchased a farm near Trenton, and with it a large flock of sheep. They farmed one year and then sold out at an advance of \$2,600 on the original price. They separated, and Mr. Murphy went into the grocery business with A. J. Spitler, as Spitler & Murphy, and the firm continued business until the summer of 1866, when his old chum purchased Mr. Spitler's interest, changing the name to Murphy & Patterson. They did business until the latter part 1867, when he retired from the firm and engaged in the stock business with R. and J. B. Carnes, as Carnes, Murphy & Carnes. Discontinuing business in the fall of 1868, he gave his attention to farming and the stock business until 1876, when he engaged in the hardware business in connection with farming, and soon after Solomon Asher became associated with him, as Asher & Murphy. In 1878 Mr. Asher retired from the firm, and C. Borders and H. C. Lanius became his successors, and the firm of Murphy, Lanius & Co. was formed. In 1880 Mr. Borders was succeeded by W. W. Hubbell, and the present firm of Murphy, Lanius & Hubbell was founded. He has ever been identified with the growth and prosperity of Trenton, and has built several substantial buildings, both business and residence. He gave the grounds to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company for their depots, round-house and switch yard; and to secure the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway, gave \$300, as his share of the \$40,000 raised by subscription for the company. October 15, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Wiggins, of Trenton, by whom he has four children: Martha Grace, Salome Lilian, Thomas A. and Hugh C.

MRS. M. L. MOBERLY.

Martha L. Wilson, the daughter of Aaron and Sarah Wilson, pioneers of Grundy county, was born in Linn county, May 26th, 1840. Her parents came to Grundy county, when she was six weeks old and settled on a farm

near Trenton, where she was reared. November 4th, 1859, she was united in marriage to Orville Moberly, son of George W. Moberly, of Trenton. He died at Trenton, January 11th, 1875; they had two children Bertha and Bessie, aged respectively seven and nine, both born in Trenton. Mr. Moberly was an active business man, and at the time of his marriage was in the mercantile business, which he followed until the breaking out of the late war when he discontinued, and enlisted in company B, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, under Col. J. T. Tindall, and served three years and four months, and was promoted through the various grades from private to first lieutenant. He was mustered out of service at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1865 and returned to Trenton in October of the same year, and the same fall was elected sheriff of Grundy county and served four years. He farmed as renter until 1871, when he was deputized county clerk and recorder by A. K. Sykes and acted as such until 1873, when he went into the First National Bank of Trenton as book-keeper where he was employed at the time of his death.

MRS. MARY A. MERRILL.

Mary A. McCoy was born in Booneville, Kentucky, April 29, 1818. Her parents came to Missouri when she was an infant and settled on a farm near Franklin in Howard county, where she was reared. On the 15th of February, 1837, she was married to Benjamin Wiggins, of Howard county, Missouri. In 1847 she came to Grundy county with her husband and settled on a farm five miles northeast of Trenton, on which they lived one year, when they removed to Trenton where she has since resided, with the exception of two years—1850 and '51—when she lived in St. Joe. In September, 1850, she was bereft of her husband while he was *en route* for California. In August, 1854, she was married to James R. Merrill, one of the early settlers of Trenton, and a prominent citizen of Grundy county. Mr. Merrill came to Grundy county in 1837 and invested in land in different parts of the county. His homestead farm then adjoined Trenton, but is now a part of the city, forming a part of several additions. At the organization of the county in 1841 he was appointed the first treasurer, which office he held until 1846. In 1850 he was elected county judge, and filled that position up to 1858, and was appointed county treasurer in 1862 to fill an unexpired term. His death occurred December 10, 1864.

By her first husband she has two children: James Wiggins, a farmer of Trenton township; and Mary E., wife of Thomas A. Murphy, hardware merchant of Trenton; and three by her second husband: Salome S., wife of James Beach, of Chariton county, Missouri; and Isabelle B. and John R., who still live with her, the latter a clerk in the store of H. Stein in Trenton.

G. W. MOBERLY.

George Washington Moberly was born on a farm near Lancaster, in Garrard county, Kentucky, on the 18th of September, 1812. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade, at Stanford, Kentucky, and his only opportunity for attending school was during his term of apprenticeship. In the month of September, 1832, he bade farewell to the blue-grass fields of his native State, and journeyed to Missouri, settling in a small town called Florida, in Monroe county; and there he lived, engaged in working at his trade, until the fall of the year 1841 rolled around, when he removed to Trenton. In December, 1841, he opened a saloon in Trenton, and conducted that business some three years, selling out in 1844 and entering the mercantile business. For twenty-three years he continued to do a general mercantile business, selling out in 1867, when he removed to his farm, and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he still makes his avocation. He served as postmaster at Trenton from 1843 to 1847; also held the office of justice of the peace, and served a term of four years as county judge. In 1872 he, in company with others, organized the First National Bank of Trenton, and was elected vice-president. In August, 1876, the First National surrendered its charter, and the Union Bank became its successor, with Mr. Moberly as president, and he officiates in that capacity in addition to his farm duties.

Mr. Moberly was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Kibbey, of Lewiston, Lewis county, Missouri, on the 17th of April, 1834. She died in 1854, leaving him six children, all of whom are now dead. In February, 1855, Miss Margaret B. Robinson, of Trenton, became his second wife. This union was blessed with three children, all of whom are living. The eldest, Mary E., is now Mrs. Benjamin C. Nichols; the second, Harriet A., now Mrs. G. W. Gardner; and the youngest, Margaret B., still at home.

O. G. NEWTON

Was born on a farm in Steuben county, New York, November 11, 1831. His parents left there when he was eleven years old, and removed to Lucas county, Ohio, where he lived until 1849, when he came with them to Missouri, and settled in Grundy county, five miles west of Trenton. His father being a blacksmith and gunsmith he learned these trades, and when twenty years of age established the first blacksmith shop in Edinburg, where he carried on blacksmithing, gunsmithing and wagon-making. In 1866 he retired from that business and engaged in hotel-keeping until 1874, when he left Edinburg and came to Trenton, and became proprietor of the Trenton Hotel, which he still conducts. September 17, 1854, Mr. Newton married Miss Mary J. Keys, of Ray county, Missouri. They have four children; namely, Dora, wife of O. M. Shanklin, of Trenton; Alice, wife of Thomas Elmore, Jr., of Trenton; Emma L. and Edwin, still at home. Mr.

Newton, during the late war, served in the State militia, and was more or less in active service while on home duty, and was a solid union man. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are members of the M. E. Church, and have been for many years.

JOSEPH L. NICHOLS

Was born of Quaker parents near West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1843. When he was about one year old his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he was reared. At the age of fourteen he began to support himself, being employed as an errand boy in a queensware establishment in Philadelphia, where he remained until the latter part of 1858. In this last mentioned year he went to Wilmington, Delaware, and was employed in an auction house. In 1861 he returned to Philadelphia and was employed as messenger and postmaster in the United States army hospital until the fall of 1862, when he began to learn the trade of book-binding and worked two years at that business. In 1864 he enlisted in company F, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania volunteer infantry and served until the fall of 1865, when he was mustered out. Returning to Philadelphia he resumed the business of book-binding, following it until 1868, when he was employed as hotel clerk in the Arch Street House, Philadelphia. In 1872 he gave up clerking, came to Grundy county and established his present business of dealing in musical instruments and fancy goods and conducting a restaurant, at Trenton. In 1875, in company with several business men of Trenton on their way east, he met with a severe accident on the Wabash Railroad, the train falling through Gower's bridge, and he received an injury from which he has never recovered. In 1877, January 17th, he married Mrs. Josephine Range, of Trenton. They have three children: Claude, Lee Murray and Norris. He is a prominent Mason, having taken the Knight Templar degree. He is also a Knight of Pythias and is past grand chancellor of that order.

DAVID C. PUGH,

The present county clerk of Grundy county, was born near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, July 15, 1828. From Warren county his parents removed to Logan county, Ohio, and thence to Perry county, Illinois, where his mother died in 1843, and his father followed her to the grave two years later. David, then seventeen years of age, returned to his native county in the Buckeye State, and there remained until 1853, when he removed to Putnam county, in the same State. His opportunities for acquiring an education had been few, consisting of one year's attendance in the district schools, where the facilities for imparting instruction were meager, but with a settled resolve he persevered, using his every leisure moment at home to supply his thirst for learning, and at the age of twenty-six, when he removed to Putnam county, his ample qualifications at once gave him the post of

teacher in the district school. On the 10th of November, 1853, while a resident of the above named county, he wedded Miss Lydia Wamsley. Mr. Pugh continued to teach school during the winter months and farm during the summer until the momentous year of 1861, when, among the many gallant sons of Ohio, he volunteered in defense of the Union, enlisting in company D, of the Twenty-first regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, and in one year's service was promoted from the ranks to corporal and then orderly sergeant, when he was discharged on account of sickness. Returning home, rest and attention soon restored him to health once more, and on the first day of September, 1863, he again enlisted, going out as orderly sergeant of company G, of the Twelfth regiment of Ohio volunteers. He participated in a number of engagements, the most important being the sanguinary battles of Mount Sterling, Ky., Saltville, Va., Bristol, Tenn., Wytheville, Va., and Salisbury, N. C., and was mustered out of the service as first lieutenant of his company on the 14th of November, 1865. After a short stay at his home in Putnam county, Ohio, he started out to make a home in the West and to grow and flourish with the country. Arriving in Missouri, the fertile prairies and wooded land of Grundy county attracted his attention and he settled upon a farm in Franklin township, and for the first seven years of his residence there divided his time between tilling the soil and "teaching the young idea how to shoot" the shaft of knowledge from the bow of learning, in the district school. In 1872 he became cashier of the First National Bank and most acceptably filled the position for two years, when he resigned his place. In 1876 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term of county clerk, and in 1878 was elected to the position for the full term by a handsome majority. He is a clever, genial gentleman, and most worthily presides over the affairs in the county clerk's office, giving courteous attention and entire satisfaction to all comers who visit him.

Mr. and Mrs. Pugh have been blessed with five children, all daughters; namely, Josephine, now Mrs. J. B. Lindsay, of Kidder, Mo.; Mary, now Mrs. W. C. Key, of Trenton; Alice, now teaching school in Colorado; Eleonora and Florence remaining to brighten home with their presence.

STEPHEN PEERY.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm, near Jonesville, Lee county, Virginia, June 23, 1836. In 1838 his parents removed to Missouri, and settled on a farm near Edinburg in Grundy county. He shared in the trials and hardships with which the life of the early pioneer was fraught, and retains in memory many of the scenes and events transpiring when Grundy county was a wilderness, and the savages roamed the forests where the startled deer bounded from their lurking places. He acquired such an education as the old log school-houses afforded, during his earlier years, and afterward attended the Grand River College in 1852, '53 and '54, and completed his school days at McKendric College, of Lebanon, Illinois, in 1855.

Concluding to adopt the legal profession, he entered the law office of Tindall & Shanklin, in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. However, he continued his studies with the above firm until 1859, when he severed his connection with them, and opened an office in Trenton, where, with the exception of two years, he has practiced ever since. In 1859 he was elected probate judge, holding the office until 1861, and in August of the same year was commissioned, by acting-governor W. P. Hall, adjutant of the Twenty-third regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry, under Col. Jacob T. Tindall, holding the position until March, 1862, when he resigned, receiving a commission as major of the Thirtieth regiment of Missouri State militia, under Col. John H. Shanklin. On the 6th of April, 1864, he resigned his commission, and soon after crossed the plains, with his family, by team, to California, where he remained until 1866, visiting Napa City, Cloverdale, Oakland and San Francisco, during his stay, and returning by steamer *via* Panama and New York, reaching Trenton in February of the year mentioned, where he has since made his home. Mr. Peery was united in matrimony to Miss Emma Hendrick, of Trenton, in 1858. Seven children are the fruits of this union, five of whom are living, whose names are Bessie E., born in California, September, 1864; Herbert born in Trenton, September 16, 1866; Nellie, born in Trenton, October, 1868; Jennie, born in California, November, 1875; Hortense born in Trenton, April, 1878. They have lost two: Carlisle aged eleven years, and Prentiss aged four years.

C. C. PARKER.

On the 28th of March, 1852, Charles C. Parker was born, in the county of Carroll, State of Ohio. In his native State he was destined to remain but a short time, and at an early age he accompanied his parents to their new home in Jefferson county, Iowa, where they resided for two years, at the expiration of which time, the land of the Hawkeye "knew them no more," and next the family is ensconced at home in Scotland county, Missouri. From Scotland county they removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where his father was engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1870 our subject, while a resident of Memphis, began work for the railroad, and from the lowest round in the ladder he has gradually ascended until at the present time he holds the position of freight conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Mr. Parker and Miss Haddie Brackett, of Saybrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, October 2, 1878. They reside in Trenton, and have one child, a son, named Earle Tracey.

CHAS. E. PECKHAM

Was born at Windham, Windham county, Connecticut, in the year 1841, and lived in that county until his ninth year, then went to Brighton, Massachusetts. He remained there one year, then returned to Pomfret, Connec-

ticut, where he lived one year, then back to Windham and resided there until he was twenty-one years old. Was educated at Dr. J. C. Fitch's Seminary at South Windham. In the spring of '62 he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and was employed at Colt's armory, remaining there until the spring of '64, then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and was employed in the United States Armory until the spring of '65, when he left for Philadelphia, arriving there on the 14th day of April—the day of Lincoln's assassination. He was subcontractor in Sharp & Hankin's pistol factory for one year; from there went to Sellersville and worked there until the spring of '67, then was sick and returned home, remaining there three months. In August of the same year he started from New York for Antigua, British West India Islands, visiting Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, San Juan and Marquesas Islands and returned to Philadelphia in the spring of '68. Was employed in Cooper, Jones & Cadbury's brass works, remained there two years, and from there went to Baldwin's locomotive works where he remained six months. In the spring of '71, he went in the machine business for himself; in '72 was married to a Miss Grant, of Philadelphia; in '73 sold out his business and came out to Missouri and went to work in the machine-shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at Trenton; in June, '76, went with his wife to Philadelphia, taking in the exposition and remaining five months, visiting in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut; returning again to Trenton in the fall he resumed work again in the shops. On the 12th of January, '77, a daughter was born to them and named Florence G. Peckham; she lived to be eight months and nine days old, dying on the 21st of September, '77. In the fall of '79 he bought the photograph gallery from J. W. Oliver, and has been doing a fine class of work ever since.

T. B. PRATT

Was born near Kokomo, Howard county, Indiana, September 26th, 1852, where he lived till 1855, when his parents moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and settled on a large tract of land near Trenton. He assisted on the farm and attended his home school till in the spring of 1867 when he accepted a position in a store where he remained till fall, when he returned to his school. In the spring of 1868 his father sold the large home place and moved to southwestern Missouri, and T. B. entered "Spring River Seminary" and was one of its hardest working students; in the spring, application was made for a teacher and the faculty were a unit in recommending him. At the close of his school he returned to the seminary and continued his studies. In the spring of 1870 he returned to north Missouri, taught a fall and winter school and then entered the Trenton high school. He continued to teach and attend school till 1875, when he graduated with the highest honors of the school. He took charge of the Edinburg public school, the fall and winter term, and continued with a select summer school. The next year he taught the Spickardsville school, and during the summer of

1877 assisted in surveying and mapping the county. In the fall he was elected principal and superintendent of the high school, Princeton, where he met with most flattering success. In the fall of 1878 he was induced to return to Edinburg and take charge of the public school again. During this time he had been an active worker in the "Teachers' Institute" of which he was president, and here as well as in the school-room, had distinguished himself as an able and efficient educator. And in 1879, the time for the election of county commissioner of public schools, he was largely petitioned by teachers and others to run for the office, and although not in the race one week was elected by a handsome majority. In the fall he was elected assistant superintendent and first assistant teacher in the schools where he graduated. In the summer of 1880 he retired from the teacher's profession and embarked in the mercantile business in which he is at the time of this writing engaged. It is justly due to say that in his retiring from teaching the profession lost one of its most faithful, efficient and worthy members, who has done much for the cause of education in this part of the State. He still held the office of county commissioner, and in 1881 was again urged to make the race. He had two very worthy opponents. The race grew warm and exciting—more than usual, but he was again elected by an overwhelming majority—receiving more than double the number of votes of the other two. Mr. Pratt, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a faithful worker in the Sunday-school. His uniform kindness and pleasantness render him very popular.

COL. W. B. ROGERS.

William B. Rogers was born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 8, 1835, where he remained with his father until his eighteenth year, his mother dying before he was six years of age, and accompanied him in his removal to Noble county, Indiana. He received a common school education in Fayette and Noble counties, which was afterward supplemented by one year's attendance at Grand River College, at Edinburg, this county. Leaving Indiana, Mr. Rogers settled near Ravenna, Mercer county, Missouri, in 1856, and secured a position as school-teacher, and was subsequently engaged in the same work in Andrew county, Missouri, and Wayne county, Iowa, and also officiated as assistant instructor while pursuing his studies at the Grand River College. His last work in this capacity was at Princeton, Mercer county, where he taught school for fifteen months. This brought him up to the year 1861, when the country was thrilled by the prospect of war, and in August he enlisted in the State service, serving six months under Lieutenant-colonel Jonas J. Clark. Returning home, he was elected sheriff and collector of Mercer county, in the fall of 1862, and while acting in that capacity was commissioned colonel of the enrolled militia of that county, by Gov. H. R. Gamble. Before the expiration of his term as sheriff, he raised a company for the United States service, which became

company D of the Forty-fourth regiment of Missouri volunteers, of which he was elected captain, Col. R. C. Bradshaw (now of St. Joseph) commanding. He received his commission from Gov. W. P. Hall, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Franklin, Spring Hill and Nashville, in Tennessee, and the capture of Mobile, Alabama. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and returned to Mercer county and engaged in the mercantile business at Ravenna until 1868, when he was elected to the State senate, from the Fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Mercer and Carroll, and honorably acquitted himself of the duties of the position during his term of four years. In September, 1869, he moved to Trenton and purchased the *Grand River Republican*, which name he changed to *Trenton Republican*, July 25th, 1872, under which title he has continued its publication with eminent success up to the present date. Col. Rogers early took an interest in the growth and development of the section in which he lived, and was elected one of the directors of the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad Company, in 1868, and much of the success of Trenton in securing the building of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (which was the successor of the first named company) from Princeton, and the location of the machine-shops at Trenton, are due to his well directed efforts and influence. He is still a director of the last named company.

Col. Rogers married Miss Cynthia A. Buren, of Daviess county, Missouri, April 14th, 1863, by whom he has three children: Carrie, William B., and Noble G. Col. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Baptist Church of Trenton. He has been a member of the church since 1863, and has held the position of church clerk for nine years. Mrs. Rogers, prior to her marriage, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which she withdrew and joined the Baptist Church in 1870.

HENRY REED.

The subject of this sketch first saw the light of other days in Brattleboro, Vermont, on the 10th day of February, 1842. He is the son of Henry and Mary Reed (*nee* Liscond). His father was a native of the Green Mountain State, and his mother was of New Hampshire birth, and "Harry," as he is familiarly called, was reared a farmer's lad, amid the invigorating atmosphere and mountain breezes of his native State. Pages might be filled with a graphic recital of the sunny hours of his childhood, "but enough is given to show the respectability of his birth and his claim upon life." At the youthful age of sixteen, Harry left his home to bravely battle with the world, and "earn his own living." In 1861 we find him in the employ of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company, and thus early he became attached to a life on the iron rail, which has been his principal occupation ever since. He remained with this company until 1863, when we find him following the "star of empire" in its westward course until he reached

Ohio, where he found employment with the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, afterward the Cleveland & Toledo, now the well-known Lake Shore road. From the Buckeye State he returned eastward to New York, where he was engaged with his brother on the wood work of the Fisk opera house, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. His stay here was short, and through the kindness of Col. "Jim" Fisk, who gave him a letter, he secured a position of conductor on the Erie Railroad. Later we find him "punching tickets" on the New Jersey Midland road, the third conductor in the service of that company, and he had the honor of running the first train into Jersey City. He worthily filled his position with this company until 1877, when the western fever again attacked him, and April of the same year finds him a resident of Trenton, Missouri, and wearing a passenger conductor's cap, in the service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. He still runs over this line, and is known for his genial qualities and for the prompt and efficient discharge of his duties.

Mr. Reed was married on the 22d of September, 1869, to Miss Helen S. Hafford, an amiable and accomplished young lady, at her home in Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio. She is the daughter of James H. Hafford and Florilla Hafford, *nee* Williams. Mrs. Reed has proved a loving helpmeet to her husband, and their home has been blessed with the sunshiny presence of three children, two boys and a girl; Frank H., born April 2, 1870, Sidney, born June 18, 1878, and Julia E., born March 14, 1880, the joys of their parents' hearts.

N. H. ROGERS.

N. Harvey Rogers was born near Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, May 25, 1836, where he lived with his parents until he was nineteen. He received his education by attending the common schools of his town and the Greenfield Academy. On leaving home he worked as a farm hand in the vicinity of his old home until the fall of 1857, when he came to Missouri and taught school in Mercer and adjoining counties. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in company E, Second Missouri volunteer cavalry and served four years. He went out as a private and was promoted to corporal, and from that to first lieutenant, and assigned to the command of company H of his regiment. He participated in a number of important battles; was dangerously wounded at the battle of Mooresville, Missouri; and was mustered out of the service at St. Louis in the fall of 1865. Returning to Mercer county he engaged in the mercantile business at Ravenna with his brother, W. B. Rogers, doing business one year. In the fall of 1866 he began to study law in the office of Hyde & Norton, of Princeton, was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1867, and began practice at Princeton, and continued until 1872, during three years of which time he also edited the *Princeton Advance*. During the session of the legislature of 1868 and '69 he was elected, by the State senate, sergeant-at-arms of that body, and



Yours very Respectfully
Wm. L. Kennedy

served the whole term of two years. In 1872 he removed from Princeton and returned to Ravenna and engaged in merchandizing, also practicing law with F. M. Evans and W. W. Holmes, of the law firm of Rogers, Evans & Co. In 1876 he removed to Mill Grove, Missouri, where he continued in the mercantile business, associating with him R. M. Decker, and did business there one year, when he returned to Princeton and discontinued the practice of law and engaged in the grain and agricultural business. In the spring of 1879 he came to Grundy county and engaged in the lumber business at Trenton with his brother, W. B. Rogers, under the firm name of N. H. Rogers & Co., he managing the business. In 1865, July 20, he married Miss Susan D. Reed, of Huntsville, Missouri. They have three children: John Lincoln, aged fifteen; Otis J., thirteen; and Rosa, eleven. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and daughter are members of the Baptist Church of Trenton.

COL. JOHN H. SHANKLIN.

John H. Shanklin was born in Monroe county, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the 2d day of November, 1824. His father, Absalom Shanklin, was a native of Botetourt county, Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Luster, was a native of Campbell county in the same State. He was the eighth child in a family of ten—six sons and four daughters, all of whom attained their majority, and six of whom are still living. From the age of ten until he was sixteen, he attended school in the rough log school-houses of the county, and afterward taught one term. The summer after he was twenty he “cropped on shares” with his brother-in-law in Mercer county, Virginia, and from this realized his first ready money. Returning to Monroe county he taught another term of school the following fall, and on the 2d day of the next March, 1846, with a meager wardrobe and less than one hundred dollars in money, he bid farewell to relatives in his good old mountain home, and in company with a young friend as poor in purse and as rich in hope as himself, started for the “great west.” Taking passage on a steamer at Charleston, on the Kanawha, and changing boats at Cincinnati and St. Louis, they reached Weston, Missouri. Remaining there and in Buchanan county but a short time, he came to Grundy county, arriving at Trenton April 10, 1846. His first employment was the teaching of two terms of school in the “Schooler neighborhood,” near Spickardsville, and a third term about three miles north of Trenton. In the summer of 1847, he enlisted as a private for “during the war with Mexico,” in Capt. John C. Griffin’s company, Lieut.-Col. William Gilpin’s battalion, for service on the Santa Fé trail, in the Indian country between Missouri and Santa Fé, New Mexico. The company was mustered into service early in September, 1847, and participated in the march through Kansas, up the Arkansas River to near Bent’s Fort, in Colorado, thence across the mountains to Moro, in New Mexico, and down the Canadian

River into the Camanche country. In the spring of 1848 he was promoted from the ranks to quartermaster and commissary-sergeant, under Lieut. Ashley Gulley. The summer following a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism compelled him to use crutches until after his return home, mustering out of the service at Independence, Missouri, in the fall of 1848. The winter of 1848-49 found him engaged in settling up the accounts of Lieut. Gulley, with the department at Washington, after which he resumed teaching near Trenton the following spring.

On the 22d of January, 1850, he married Miss Kitty Ann Collier, with whom he has lived happily. Their union has been blessed with five children, three of whom—Orville M., Walter H. and Carrie—are still living. The sons have grown to manhood while the daughter is an amiable young lady of seventeen. Soon after his marriage he was appointed judge of the Probate Court, *vice* Judge Renfro, resigned. He had never read law, but in conning the statutes of the State pertaining to the duties of his new position, he became deeply interested, and consulting his friend, Jacob T. Tindall, then a young attorney, he received so much encouragement that he at once entered upon the study of law. At the spring term, 1851, of the Grundy Circuit Court, he was licensed as an attorney and counselor at law, and practiced with the usual indifferent success until the fall of 1852, when he embarked in a small mercantile business until the winter of 1854-55, when he entered into partnership with Jacob T. Tindall, then in active law practice, and continued until the death of the latter at the battle of Shiloh in 1862. In 1858, James Austin became associated with them, and until 1862 the firm was Tindall, Shanklin & Austin.

In politics Mr. Shanklin was a Whig, and supported the men and measures of that party until its dissolution. In 1860 he voted for Stephen A. Douglas. Since the war he has adhered to the principles of the Democratic party.

In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned by Gov. Gamble as division inspector, with rank of colonel, and enlisted most of the six months' militia from Grundy, Sullivan, Mercer and Harrison counties, who were stationed at Chillicothe and Utica. During the winter of 1861-62 he was authorized, with Col. Walter King, to recruit a regiment of M. S. M., and in the spring of 1862, the Third regiment of Missouri State militia was raised, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. In the meantime, owing to the absence of Col. Tindall and himself, the business of the firm had been mainly without attention, and as the family of Col. Tindall, on that officer's death, were dependent upon his interest in the business, Col. Shanklin resigned his commission to look after their interests. About this time he was elected a member of the Missouri State Convention, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Col. Tindall's death, and served in that body in two short sessions—June, 1862 and June, 1863.

After arranging his business affairs, he was commissioned by the governor, in August, 1862, colonel of the Thirtieth E. M. M., and assigned to duty, with part of the regiment, at Chillicothe, Missouri, where he remained in command of the post and adjacent country until March, 1863, when, at his own request, he was relieved. From that time he was actively engaged in the practice of law, until August, 1864, when he was again ordered into military service, and assigned to the command of a district of eight counties, with headquarters at Chillicothe, and continued through Gen. Price's last raid into Missouri, until about March 1, 1865. He again engaged in the practice of law until 1868, when, as president of the Chillicothe & Des Moines City Railroad Company, he undertook to obtain for the people of Grundy and Mercer counties, access by rail to the outer world, and in 1871 finally succeeded in obtaining a transfer of the road-bed between Trenton and Princeton to the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company (now the C., R. I. & P. Railroad), and its completion through Grundy and Mercer counties. In 1871, as division solicitor for the C., R. I. & P. Railroad, he attended to all the business of that company in the State of Missouri.

He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1875, from the district composed of Grundy, Mercer, Livingston and Carroll counties, and during the ninety days' session of that body, which formed the present constitution of Missouri, was conspicuous for his industry, zeal and knowledge of constitutional law.

Shanklin & Austin continued with marked success the business of the old firm, Col. Shanklin giving his attention to the law practice, while Mr. Austin takes charge of the banking business, which the firm have been engaged in for a number of years. In January, 1876, Col. Shanklin desiring to divide the labor of his large practice, and avail himself of joint counsel in important causes, formed a copartnership with Marcus A. Low and Henry C. McDougal, of Gallatin, Missouri, under the firm name of Shanklin, Low & McDougal, practicing in the courts of northwest Missouri.

In the winter of 1880-81, Col. Shanklin became interested in a group of silver and copper mines in the Gallinas Mountains, New Mexico, and spent the spring and summer of 1881 in that Territory, looking after the property and developing the mines. The Gallinas Mining and Smelting Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of one million dollars, of which Col. S. was elected president and general manager.

Standing full six feet one inch in height, with an average weight of two hundred pounds, and blessed with splendid physical and mental vigor, Col. Shanklin bears lightly his age at fifty-seven. A careful, patient, diligent student, a conscientious lawyer, an honest man, he has attained a proud position among the many able lawyers of this State. Combining those qualities which have rendered him an eminent jurist and advocate, his kindness to the younger members of the bar, and courtesy to the court and

opposing counsel, have for years been proverbial. That generous hospitality and unaffected simplicity which characterizes the people of his early home in the "Old Dominion," is well exemplified in his daily life.

JUDGE P. C. STEPP.

Paris C. Stepp was born near the city of Bloomington, in Monroe county, Indiana, on the 17th of May, 1845, and there lived upon a farm until 1853, when his parents removed to Missouri and settled upon a farm in Grundy county. Paris went through the usual routine of the country lad, performing his share of the farm work during the season and attending district school in the winter. This round was continued without much variance until his nineteenth year, when, in June of 1864, he enlisted in the United States service as a private in company E of the Twelfth regiment of Missouri volunteer cavalry, served until the close of hostilities, and was promoted corporal, and then acting sergeant. He was with the detachment under General Hatch which received the attack of the Confederate General Forrest, and participated in the ensuing fierce conflict at Eastport. Was also with the army that met Hood in his daring but disastrous campaign in Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville in that State. After being mustered out of the service on the 13th of April, 1866, he returned to Grundy county, completed the course of study under Prof. R. C. Norton, Trenton schools, said county, attended the University at Bloomington, Indiana, during the years 1868 and '69, and then engaged in teaching, which he continued until 1870, when he entered the office of Col. John H. Shanklin and began the study of law, and in January, 1874, was admitted to practice at the bar. His engaging qualities of head and heart gave him a popularity all over Grundy county, and in the fall of 1876 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the legislature, in which position he efficiently served until 1878. At the expiration of his term he received the nomination of the Republican party for probate judge, and was elected for the term of four years. Judge Stepp, though still a young man, stands deservedly high among the prominent citizens of Grundy county.

Paris C. Stepp and Miss Mary E. Fleming were united in the marriage covenant on November 24, 1872. Mrs. Stepp is a native of the State of Indiana. By this union they have one child, W. Dale, born in Trenton, September 12, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Stepp are members of the Christian Church of Trenton.

R. T. SHORT, M. D.

R. T. Short was born near Washington, the county seat of Fayette county, Ohio, November 29, 1829, where he lived with his parents, receiving a good common school education at home and completing it at the high school in

Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, in his seventeenth year. In 1846 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Eleazer Martin, and studied with him until 1849. During the winters of 1849, '50, '51 and '52, he attended lectures at the Starling Medical College. He first began to practice in Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, where he remained until 1855, and while there, on the 2d of December, 1852, married Miss R. M. Fowler, of Wilmington. In 1855 he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and there practiced until 1865, when he came to Grundy county. Settling at Edinburg, he practiced until 1876, and acquired an extensive business, extending over the western portion of Grundy county, giving him long and laborious rides. He came to Trenton in 1878, where he still has a large practice. Dr. and Mrs. Short have five children: Rolla E., Mollie, Kittie G., Lorena and Erlin V.

G. D. SMITH.

Gilbert D. Smith, of Trenton, was born near Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, January 15, 1833. His father was a farmer, and Gilbert was reared amid the sturdy, wholesome influences of rural life. He attended the neighborhood schools in winter and bent his energies to the harvest work in summer, and when he reached his twenty-first year was ready to battle with the world, the possessor of a good common school education and a vigorous constitution. In 1854 he rented a farm and started out to make his living by the cultivation of the soil; his success was such the first year that he continued three years longer in his native State, and in 1858, at the expiration of four years of toil for himself, he migrated to Missouri, and purchased a farm in Grundy county, ten miles north of Trenton. Upon this farm he lived until 1871, when he removed to Trenton and began his successful business career by accepting a clerkship with Smith & Jacobs, dealers in agricultural implements, grain, etc., a new house which had just been established by J. W. Smith and W. A. Jacobs. He remained in the employment of the firm until 1875, when Mr. Jacobs withdrew, and continued another year with Mr. Smith, when in 1876, in connection with Dr. E. F. Horton, he purchased the business interests of his former employer, and under the firm name of Smith & Horton conducted the business until 1878, when Dr. Horton retired. Mr. Smith carried on the business alone for eighteen months, when he sold an interest to E. T. Connor, and the firm of Smith & Connor was one of the reliable establishments of Trenton until January 1, 1881, when Mr. Smith again became sole proprietor. The house continues to deal largely in grain, and the annual shipments to Chicago and Peoria, Illinois, are largely increased each succeeding harvest.

Mr. Smith was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Caroline A. Powers, of Huntington, Ohio, on the 25th of April, 1854. One daughter, Mildred F., is the issue of this marriage, which has been a happy one. Miss Mildred is now Mrs. E. T. Connor, of Trenton.

A. K. SYKES

Was born in East Rupert, Vermont, March 2, 1832, and was there reared and lived until 1858. He obtained his education in the district schools of his town and the academies of Randolph, Northfield, and Milton, Vermont. In the winter of 1850 he began teaching and taught during the winter months until 1858. During 1856 and '57 he studied law with Fayette Potter, of Rutland county, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar at Fontanelle, Iowa, in the fall of 1858. In the spring of 1859 he came to Grundy county and settled at Trenton and established himself in the practice of law, and in the winter of 1860 became associated in the law practice with Stephen Peery. They remained together until the breaking out of the late war, when they, by mutual consent, dissolved. During the long struggle when business was depressed and unsettled he did little or no practice. In 1864 he went East, and on the 22d of December, of that year, married Miss Helen Cranston, of Woodstock, Ohio, and soon after returned to Trenton and resumed the law practice. In 1867 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Grundy county and reelected in 1871, holding that office eight years. Since then he has devoted his time to looking after his farms and private business and keeping himself informed as to the news of the day. His wife is a member of the Universalist Church, and he is liberal in his religious views, and Republican in politics.

S. STEWARD, M. D.

Dr. Steward came to Grundy county in 1866 and settled upon a large tract of land five miles south of Trenton. He had, prior to this date, practiced medicine for nineteen years in and around the city of Mansfield, Ohio, and in consequence of the trying duties devolving upon him from an extensive practice, his health had become much broken, and to remedy this and recuperate his system, he came West resolved to give up practice and turn his whole attention to farming and stock-raising. He was born in Mansfield, November 11, 1823; was there reared; received a common school education, and studied medicine under Dr. William Bushfield, of the same place, beginning study in 1843. Three years after he entered the Cleveland Medical College, graduated in the class of 1848, and began practice in his native city. In 1863 he was commissioned assistant United States army surgeon, and assigned for duty to the general hospital at Mound City, Illinois, where he served during 1864 and '65. After leaving the army at the close of the war he made a visit to his old home in Mansfield, and in the spring of 1866 settled in Grundy county, as above stated. Having regained his health, in 1872 he removed from his farm to Trenton and once more entered upon the active practice of his profession. Dr. Steward was united in marriage to Miss Olive D. Hyde, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1857. They have two daugh-

ters: Cora and Nettie. The doctor has a pleasant home in Trenton and a large practice.

ORVILLE M. SHANKLIN

Was born in Trenton, Missouri, September 16, 1854. He is the son of Colonel John H. and Kitty Shanklin, was educated in the Trenton high school, and in 1873 he began the study of law in his father's office. Was admitted to the bar in 1877 and immediately began the practice of law at Jamesport, Missouri, where he remained until July, 1879, and then returned to Trenton and engaged in teaching in Grundy county. In 1881 he engaged in the life insurance business, and became district manager of the Centennial Mutual Life Association of Burlington, Iowa. September 19, 1877, he married Miss Dora A., daughter of O. G. Newton, of Trenton. They have two children: Alice and Floy. Mrs. Shanklin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton. In 1880 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for county attorney of Grundy county but was defeated by a small majority.

WILLIAM C. SWAYZE

Was born in Pinckney, Warren county, Missouri, June 19, 1841. When he was five years old his parents removed to Canada West. Living there until he was eighteen years of age, he came with his parents to Grundy county, and settled on a farm near Lindley, where he lived with them until 1861. He was enrolled in the State militia and served until 1862, when he enlisted in company C, Eleventh Missouri volunteer infantry, and served during the war. While in the service he was detailed as clerk at regimental headquarters, and was mustered out in August, 1865, and returned to Grundy county and engaged in farming. In 1870 he was deputized sheriff, under N. A. Winters, and served until 1873, when he, with N. A. Winters and H. J. Herrick, formed the firm of Herrick, Swayze & Winters, and engaged in the mercantile business for a short time. After the dissolution of this firm, he, with N. A. Winters, went into the grain and forwarding business, which they carried on until 1874. In 1870 he was one of the original incorporators of the Grundy County Coal Company, and while he was acting as superintendent, in 1875, a shaft was successfully sunk and mining began in 1876. In 1877 he was appointed deputy county collector, under W. T. Wisdom. In 1873 he married Mrs. Amanda H. Fisher, of Trenton, a lady who had established herself in the millinery business in Trenton in 1868, which she still carries on, her establishment being one of the oldest in the city.

JOHN R. SCHOOLING

Was born on a farm, near Mackville, Kentucky, July 25, 1837. When fifteen years of age he came to Grundy county with his sister, Mrs. J. W.

Coleman, with whom he lived on a farm, near Trenton, four years, when he came to Trenton and was employed to take charge of the livery stable of his brother-in-law, J. W. Coleman, for one year. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Coleman employed him as clerk in his grocery store, where he remained two years, and was then engaged in the drug business with T. W. Allen and T. B. Head, under the firm name of J. R. Schooling & Co. They carried on business until August, 1860, when the establishment was purchased by R. N. Featherston, with whom he remained, as clerk, until 1872, in which year he began working at the trade of harness making, which he has followed ever since, working for different firms in Trenton. In May, 1872, he married Miss Sallie Reynolds, of Trenton. They have two children, Jessie and Gordon L.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

George W. Smith was born near Syracuse, New York, December 12, 1841. When he was twelve years old his father moved to Ingham county, Michigan, where he lived until he was fifteen, and from there went to Hillsdale county, Michigan, working for a while on a farm. He next removed to Janesville, in the same county, and was employed in a livery stable four years. In the spring of 1862 he went to California *via* New York and Panama, and from there to Nevada, engaging in the mercantile business until December, 1865, at which time he started upon his return to Michigan. The spring of 1866 found him in Livingston county, Missouri, where he farmed one year, then removed to Chillicothe and became proprietor of the Browning House of that place. Remaining in the hotel business until 1868, he removed to Trenton and engaged in the livery business, which he still follows. He has been vice-president of the North Missouri Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association for several years and still holds that position. In 1871 Mr. Smith married Miss Rosa Carnes, of Trenton. They have two children: Hugh C. and Hallie.

HENRY STEIN

Was born in Baden, Germany, April 14, 1832, where he lived, was educated and remained until his seventeenth year, when he emigrated to America, arriving in New York City July 5, 1849, an entire stranger, having neither relatives nor acquaintances, and with a cash capital amounting to only twelve dollars. His first enterprise was that of peddling, buying his first stock of goods in New York City, and making his territory the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Delaware and Ulster, in the same State. Continuing business in those counties until 1854, he came to Missouri and peddled in Saline county one year, when he engaged in the general dry goods and grocery trade at Arrow Rock, doing business there until 1864, and from there to Quincy, Illinois, continuing in the same calling until 1868, when

he went to Chillicothe, Missouri, and from there came to Trenton in the spring of 1869 and established his present dry goods and grocery business. Mr. Stein has no aspirations for political preferment, but has been elected a member of the school board of Trenton and served four years. August 28, 1859, he married Miss Rebecca Strouse, of New York City. They have eight children: Morris, Guss. and Nathan, clerking for their father; and Adolph, Abram, Eddie, Carrie and Lottie, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Stein were brought up in the Jewish faith but are not members of any congregation.

HENRY C. SYKES

Was born on a farm in West Rupert, Vermont, December 10th, 1839, where he was reared and educated, and lived until attaining his majority. In the spring of 1869 he came to Grundy county and purchased a tract of land six miles southeast of Trenton which he has partly improved. In January, 1873, he purchased the one-half interest in the marble business of R. A. Collier, they doing business as R. A. Collier & Co., until the summer of 1877, when Mr. Collier retiring from the firm, he became sole proprietor and has carried on the business ever since. Mr. Sykes, on the 31st of April, 1874, married Miss Helen A. Cluff, of North Granville, New York. They have two children, Ernest M. and Lucy B.

NATHANIEL SHANKLIN & BROTHER.

The members of this firm, Nathaniel and William, are sons of Andrew T. Shanklin, one of the oldest pioneers of Grundy county. They were born and reared on a farm near Trenton. Nathaniel on the 3d of November, 1842, and William, March 27th, 1852. When quite young, Nathaniel began business for himself, dealing in and feeding stock, which he followed two years, when in 1864 he engaged in the mercantile business with James Austin, W. W. Hubbell and J. H. Shanklin, under the firm name of W. W. Hubbell & Co., with whom he did business until 1868, and during which time Mr. Hubbell retired from the firm, changing it to N. Shanklin & Co. After the latter firm closed out business in 1868, he began business again, to deal in and feed stock, and farm at the same time. In 1874 he engaged in the grocery business with his brother, J. A. Shanklin, and they did business together until 1877, when he retired from the firm and became interested in coal mining. Being a member of the Grundy County Coal Company, in 1870 he was chosen superintendent of their coal shaft at Trenton, and still fills that position. October 17th, 1867, he married Miss Annie Austin, of Trenton, by whom he has six children: Minnie, Susie, James, Ernest, Ethel and Ida.

William Shanklin began business for himself when twenty-three, as a farmer, following agricultural pursuits until 1879, when he engaged in grazing buying and shipping cattle and hogs to eastern markets, at Trenton,

continuing this until May, 1880, when he became associated with his brother and the present firm of N. S. Shanklin & Brother was founded. November, 1st, 1874, he married Miss Mary E. Bunnell, of Grundy county. They have three children: John M., Andrew L., and Anna May.

GEORGE TINDALL.

George Tindall, son of Col. Jacob T. Tindall (who fell at the battle of Shiloh), was born in Trenton, September 10, 1852. He attended the common and high schools of Trenton preparatory to a finishing course in the State University at Columbia, where he graduated in 1868, in his twentieth year. In 1872 he entered the office of Judge Stephen Peery, at Trenton, and pursued the study of the law until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession, continuing until 1877, in which year he was obliged to relinquish practice on account of ill health. After several trips to Colorado he returned much improved in health, and in the latter part of 1877 established himself in the loan and real estate business in Trenton, and has been so engaged since that time. In 1875 he was chosen superintendent of the Grundy County Coal Company, which position he held until 1878. The following year he was elected mayor of the city of Trenton, and presided over the interests of the city in that capacity until 1881.

Mr. Tindall was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Campbell, of Garrard county, Kentucky, on the 15th of March, 1875. They have two children: Austin, aged six years, and Lucy, aged four. Mr. Tindall is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the blue lodge, chapter and commandery degrees.

THOMAS TORPEY

Was born in Tipperary, Ireland, August 12, 1835, and when two years old, his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was reared. When twelve years of age he began to support himself, and at fifteen was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving three and one-half years, and from that time until 1857, he worked at his trade as journeyman, in Philadelphia, and various towns in Iowa and Missouri, when he came to Grundy county and settled in Trenton, continuing to work as a "jour" until 1859, when he engaged in the boot and shoe business. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in company B, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry and served three years; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and incarcerated in different southern prisons until October 19, 1862, then released on parole at Aiken's Landing, Virginia, and from there sent to Washington, D. C., where for two months he was in the hospital recovering from the effects of prison exposure. He was sent home on a furlough of

six weeks and afterwards joined his regiment at Franklin, Missouri. His regiment was kept in the State until the following fall, then ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and soon after joined the Army of the Cumberland in the Fourteenth army corps, and participated in all the battles of that division up to the capture of Atlanta, September 26, 1864, when he was mustered out, and immediately returned to Trenton and again engaged in the boot and shoe trade. In 1866, with Martin Eagan, he went into the marble business at Trenton, under the firm name of Eagan & Torpey. Closing out that business in 1869 he resumed dealing in boots and shoes which he continued until January, 1881. Selling out he entered the restaurant business, in which he is at present engaged. During the years 1871, 1872, 1879 and 1881, he was a member of the city council of Trenton. November 4th, 1860, Mr. Torpey and Miss Sarah E. Crouch, of Trenton, were united in marriage. They have five children: Thomas E., Charles A., Maggie G., Hallie and Mabel. Maggie died at Trenton, June 27, 1881. Mr. Torpey holds a prominent place among the enterprising merchants of Trenton.

HORACE B. TINSMAN.

Among those who have more recently come to Trenton, and one who is highly esteemed by all who know him, may be mentioned Conductor Horace B. Tinsman. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in Lackawaxen, Pike county, on November 1, 1839, and is the son of John A. and Celia (Ridgway) Tinsman. Our subject was reared in his native town, receiving the advantages of the schools of that place, supplemented with two years at the University of Northern Pennsylvania, located at Bethany, Wayne county. After leaving school he was employed as clerk in his father's store, and at the age of eighteen left the paternal roof, and soon after we find him in the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad, where he continued for two years, and then accepted a position on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. Later we find him in the employ of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, and from that road he accepted a train on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad in 1869, and had the honor of being the first conductor in the employ of that company. In April, 1878, he came to Trenton, since which time he has been in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad as passenger conductor. On the 3d day of February, 1863, Mr. Tinsman was joined in marriage to Mary J., daughter of N. B., and Esther Johnson, of Sullivan county, New York. Their family circle consists of Flora E., Scott and Frank N., and they have lost one son, Charles E. Mr. Tinsman is a man of untiring energy, and his friends know him as one careful of the interests intrusted to his keeping. His long experience in railroading has well fitted him for the position he now occupies, and his genial ways have won for him a host of friends.

C. L. WEBBER, M. D.

C. L. Webber is of Pennsylvania birth, born in Center county, December 10, 1843, where he lived until he was twelve years old, when his parents removed to West Union, Fayette county, Iowa. In this latter place he resided seven years, attending the common schools of the county until his nineteenth year, when he offered his services in the cause of the Union, enlisting in company G, of the Thirty-eighth Iowa volunteer infantry, in which he served during the war, and was mustered out at Houston, Texas, in 1865. Returning to West Union, Iowa, he began the study and afterward practice of dental surgery, which he continued until the fall of 1869, when he began the study of medicine under doctors Boucher and Shrader, of Iowa City. Next he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University, and March 4, 1872, graduated a doctor of medicine. The following year he located in Trenton, and established himself in the practice of his profession, and in 1874 became assistant surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. He holds the position of examining surgeon for the Traveler's Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and was county physician of Grundy county for the years 1879 and 1880, and during the same time was city physician of Trenton. He is now filling his second term as coroner of Grundy county. Dr. Webber married Miss Mary S. Newcomb, of West Union, Iowa, in 1867, from whom he was granted a divorce in 1873.

I. M. WHITE.

Isaac M. White was born in Greensborough, Guilford county, North Carolina, May 19, 1829, where he lived with his parents until their death in 1846, and then with an uncle, E. Hoskins, of the same place, working in his tannery and attending the Quaker college at New Garden, near his native town. His parents and relatives being Quakers he was also reared in that belief and still adheres to the faith to a great extent. September 19, 1848, he left his native State in company with a young companion, Thomas Coffin; they started on foot, each carrying all his worldly goods in a small hand valise, for Knightstown, Indiana, arriving on the first of November. They stopped with relatives until July, 1849, when his comrade bought a quantity of chickens and shipping them on a flat-boat, started for New Orleans, and he, purchasing a horse, returned to Greensborough, North Carolina, where, soon after, his comrade also returned, having lost all he had in his investment and trip to New Orleans. After being together for a short time they concluded to go to California, but after due consideration he determined to return to Indiana with relatives. To enable young Coffin to make the trip to California he loaned him \$50, and, although Coffin became quite wealthy in mining speculation while there, the sum was never re-

turned. On his return to Indiana he rented a farm in Henry county, and farmed one year. In 1851 he invested in the old National Turnpike leading from Richmond to Indianapolis, buying seven shares of \$250 each, and began to work on the road as a bridge-builder—that being his first experience as a carpenter and builder. Pursuing that business for one year he went to Raysville, in the same county, and took a contract to manufacture butter firkins, and after completing his contract, in 1852, began working at bridge building on the Indianapolis & Peru Railroad, which he followed two years. In 1854 he went to Kokomo, Howard county, Indiana, and engaged in contracting and building until 1856, when he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and worked as carpenter and joiner until December of the same year; from there he removed to Cedar Falls and remained there until the spring of 1857, and thence to Hampton, Franklin county, Iowa, still working at his trade. In 1858 he was elected one of the county judges of Franklin county and filled the office for two years, and in 1860 was elected justice of the peace at Hampton for a term of four years, but resigned in 1861 to enlist in company F, Second Iowa volunteer infantry, to serve three months. At the expiration of that time he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and enlisted in company D, Thirty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry, and with his regiment took part in the battle of Shiloh and all others up to the time of the taking of Corinth in 1862, and afterwards participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Murfreesborough, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In 1863 he was detailed some six months as a sapper and miner for making fascines and gabions for earthworks at Murfreesborough. April, 1864, his regiment veteranized and were given thirty days' furlough, and at the expiration of the furlough were assigned to Rosecrans's division, with which he participated in the raids in Alabama and Georgia under generals Rosseau, Thomas, Cook and Kilpatrick, and accompanied General Sherman in the great march from Atlanta to the sea. In 1865 he was transferred to the First regiment of veteran volunteer engineers and served until his discharge September 30, of the same year. After his discharge from the service he returned to Hampton, Iowa, and during the winter of 1866 left there and came to Missouri, settling at Chillicothe, where he engaged in the carpenter and joiner's trade. November 20, 1867, he married Miss M. A. Lafferty, of Chillicothe, and soon after removed to Wheeling in the same (Livingston) county. In 1870 he was elected supervisor of registration, and receiving the appointment of postmaster under President Grant, served from 1870 to 1873, when he resigned and removed to Trenton, where he has since resided and followed his trade, excepting a short time in 1880, when he was in the mercantile business with W. P. Lafferty under the firm name of White & Lafferty. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton, of which he is a ruling elder and one of the board of church trustees.

G. L. WINTERS

Was born on a farm in Greene county, Illinois, near White Hall, November 19, 1842, where he was reared and educated. After leaving the homestead, in 1863, he engaged in farming until 1868, then began teaching school, and followed it until 1871. In this latter year he entered the office of John W. Kitchen, of Pana, Illinois, and began the study of law. Remained with him eighteen months and then came to Missouri. Locating in Trenton he engaged in the mercantile business with J. H. Winters, under the firm name of J. H. Winters & Co. This firm sold out in 1876, when he went in the office of Judge A. H. Burkeholder, resumed the study of law, was admitted to the bar in the following August and at once engaged in the practice of law in Trenton, where he is yet practicing his profession. He has been twice elected justice of the peace, first in 1878, and a second time in 1880. In the same year, 1880, was elected public administrator. March 16th, 1870, he married Miss Eliza Banning, of Greene county, Illinois, by whom he has one child, Lettie Verne. They have buried one child, Clarence C., who was drowned in August, 1879, when eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Winters are members of the M. E. Church of Trenton, Missouri.

GEORGE F. WALKER

Is a native of western New York, where he was reared and educated. He was for a number of years connected with the Erie Railway Company, but came West, and in 1871 was appointed superintendent of the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Trenton, and still holds and most efficiently performs the duties of the position. Mr. Walker has been a resident of Trenton since the building of the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and although necessarily away a great deal of his time, takes a great interest in its growth and prosperity.

CAPT. N. A. WINTERS.

Nathan A. Winters was born on a farm near Jacksonville, Illinois, May 10, 1831. His parents were Nathan and Ruth Winters, who came to Grundy county and settled on a farm in Liberty township in 1840, where he lived with them and worked on the farm up to his sixteenth year, in 1847, when he enlisted in the army and served during the Mexican War under Capt. John C. Griffin and Col. William Gilpin, and was mustered out at Independence, Missouri, in October, 1848. He returned to the homestead in Grundy county, and soon after purchased a farm in Sullivan county, where he lived and farmed until 1854, when he returned to Grundy county, and engaged in the mercantile business at Lindley, which he followed at that place and at Kirksville, in Adair county, until 1859. That year he

went to Colorado and run a pack train into the mines then known as the Gregory and the Russell claims until 1860, when he returned to Adair county and engaged in farming until the intelligence of the firing on Fort Sumter was received, when he promptly tendered his services to his country, and helped to raise the first company in the State, north of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He raised a company in the spring of 1861, and was unanimously chosen captain, and went into camp in Adair county, where he thoroughly drilled his men before tendering his company to Gen. Hurlbert, division commander of northern Missouri. His company was assigned to detached duty at home, with the addition of five hundred home-guards, and brigaded with the Third regiment of Iowa infantry, Col. Scott commanding. In September, 1861, the home-guards being disbanded, he was commissioned captain, and his company assigned to the Twenty-second Missouri infantry, as company A, but being a cavalry company, was soon afterwards transferred to the Seventh Missouri volunteer cavalry as company H, serving in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Capt. Winters participated in many battles, and endured all the hardships of a soldier's life. In 1864 he resigned his commission, returned home, and assisted in raising the Forty-fourth Missouri volunteer infantry, and was again commissioned and went out as captain of company K, of that regiment. While recruiting in 1864, he was injured by a collision on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, after which he was placed in the reserve corps, and acted as assistant commissary of musters at Rolla, Missouri, until the close of the war. On his return to Grundy county he pursued farming until the fall of 1868, when he was elected sheriff of Grundy county, and elected his own successor in 1870. After serving out his second term he engaged in merchandizing in Trenton until 1880, since which time he has been a contractor, aiding to construct the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Sarah Brown, of Sullivan county, Missouri, in November, 1848, and she died March 15, 1878, leaving seven children, six sons and one daughter. On the 19th of January, 1879, Capt. Winters was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Lonorgan, of Trenton.

J. A. WEBSTER, M. D.

John A. Webster was born in Athens, Ohio, November 19th, 1841. He received a common school education in Athens, which he completed at the Hatwinton High School, of Litchfield, Connecticut, residing while in that city, with his grandparents. When sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Worthington, of Albany, Ohio, continued six months, and then went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he studied a short time under Dr. J. H. Sanford. Leaving Keokuk he entered the Bellevue Hospital College, of New York City, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1860, and the same year began practice in Keokuk, continuing until the breaking

out of the civil war. He received his commission as assistant surgeon of the First New York light artillery in 1861, served during the war, and was mustered out in 1865. Coming to Grundy county he lived with his mother ten miles north of Trenton, practicing medicine in that vicinity for two years. In 1872 he removed to Trenton, and soon secured a large and profitable practice in that city, and also in Grundy county. He became associated with Dr. J. H. Patton in October, 1879, and the firm of Webster & Patton still remains. Dr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Logan, of Trenton, in 1879.

MORRIS WETZLER

Was born in Saaz, Austria, March 15th, 1842. He lived with his parents until he was thirteen years of age, when he came to America with a cousin, with whom he lived two years, in New York City, and attended school, then went to Chicago and attended Skinner's School for one year, and returning to New York City, attended the Allen Street School where he completed his education, in his seventeenth year. For a short time afterward he kept books for his brother who was a dealer in leather in New York City. In 1861 he went to Chicago and in June following enlisted in company K, Thirty-seventh Illinois volunteer infantry, serving during the war, and participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosha, Prairie Grove (in which he was wounded), siege of Vicksburg, and others. In 1864, by the recommendation of Major-general N. P. Banks, he was promoted second lieutenant of company B, Fifth United States infantry. He resigned his commission in 1865, and on leaving the service went to New York City, and after making a visit of some three or four months went to Chicago and embarked in the dry goods business with A. B. Wolf under the firm name of Wetzler & Wolf. They did business until 1867, and then dissolved, and he was appointed deputy sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, and filled that position until 1871, when he visited St. Louis, taking a respite from business for a year. In 1872 he went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and engaged in the dry goods business until the spring of 1873, then went to Bowling Green, Missouri, and carried on the same business four years. In 1877 he came to Trenton and engaged in his present merchant tailoring business. In 1872 he married Miss Amelia Engel, of St. Louis. They have six children: Minnie, Alice, Josephine and Bessie, living; and two, Albert and Joachim, dead.

BENJAMIN F. WYATT

Was born on a farm near Paris, Monroe county, Missouri, November 29, 1838. His parents removed to Grundy county and settled in Franklin township in 1839, where he was reared, and worked on the farm, and attended district school up to 1856, when during that year he attended the Trenton high school. He taught school in Mercer and Grundy counties,

until July, 1861, when he enlisted in company C, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, as orderly-sergeant was promoted to second lieutenant March 8, 1862, and to first lieutenant May 8, 1863. He served three years and participated in a number of battles and skirmishes, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, September 22, 1864. He returned to Grundy county and soon after was employed in his brother's (J. T. Wyatt) store at a place then called Middlebury, in Mercer county, where he remained only four months. In the fall of 1865, he came to Trenton and engaged in the saloon business, which he followed until 1866, when he was deputized county clerk by R. P. Carnes, and acted as such until 1867, when he began to work at his present business of mason and plasterer. December 7, 1864, he married Miss Corlissa Reynolds, of Trenton, they have four children: Kate, fifteen years of age; Elmore E., twelve; Carrie, eight; and Ethel, four.

WILLIAM H. WILSON.

William Harvey Wilson, present sheriff of Grundy county, was born near Edinburg, Grundy county, Missouri, March 31, 1844. He lived with his parents, James and Nellie Wilson, at Edinburg and Trenton until his nineteenth year, when he joined the Federal army, enlisting in company A, Forty-fourth Missouri volunteer infantry and served one year, the term of enlistment. After his discharge he returned to Trenton and began to learn the trade of shoemaking with F. P. Buren, and afterwards worked for other persons until 1870, when he entered the store of Dr. R. N. Featherston as a clerk and continued with him until 1873. In 1875 he was elected constable of Trenton township and served as such until 1880, when, in November of that year, he was elected sheriff of Grundy county and still holds that position. December 24, 1872, he married Miss Mollie E. Crouch, of Trenton. He is a member of Trenton Lodge No. 52, I. O. O. F., of Trenton. His mother died when he was very young.

LAFAYETTE B. WALKER

Was born in Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky, April 27, 1840. His parents came to Grundy county when he was only one year old and settled on a farm near Trenton, where he was reared and still resides. In 1861 he enlisted in company A, Third Missouri volunteer cavalry, which was afterwards consolidated with the Seventh Missouri cavalry as company K. He served during the war, participating in a number of engagements, the most important being Springfield and Newtonia, Missouri, and Mine Creek, and was mustered out at St. Louis, April 15, 1865. After being mustered out he returned to Trenton and began work at the carpenter trade under W. H. Smith, with whom he continued until 1868, when he engaged in the business as contractor and builder, and among the many fine buildings he has

erected are those of Austin's Bank and the business houses of Conrads & Brother, R. H. Hume, Austin & McMullen, J. H. Kerfoot, G. R. Hammer and H. Wettstein; also the residences of Mr. Crow, Dr. Kilburn, David Lowry and George Gilmore, as well as several prominent buildings at Chillicothe. March 9, 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth Lowen, of Trenton, by whom he has five children; namely, Charles, Edward A., Carrie, Robert and Thomas. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Christian Church at Trenton. Mr. Walker received the Master Mason's degree in Trenton Lodge No. 111, in 1876, and the Royal Arch degree in Trenton R. A. Chapter in 1876. He is also a Knight of Pythias, a member of Adelpia Lodge, No. 38, of Trenton.

THOMAS A. WOODRESS.

Is a native of Grundy county, born in Edinburg, Madison township, April 24, 1857, where he was reared. He was educated in the district school of Edinburg and at Grand River College. When seventeen years of age he entered his father's store at Edinburg as clerk and was with him two years. In the spring of 1876 he came to Trenton and clerked in his father's store until 1877, when he engaged in the grocery business for himself. Although Mr. Woodress is quite a young man he has made a good start in life; he relies on his own efforts and has never received aid from any one. December 16th, 1877, he married Miss Lizzie E. Hoskins, of Glenwood, Missouri. They have two children: Albert Colburn and James Leslie. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of Grand River Lodge No. 52, of Trenton, and is past grand, and is also a member of Trenton encampment of Odd Fellows.

J. M. WANNAMAKER

Was born near Picton, Prince Edwards county, Canada West, December 18th, 1844. At the age of twenty he began to learn the blacksmith trade with W. Way at Mountain View, in his native county, with whom he worked over three years, then started out as journeyman and worked as such in Canada, Illinois and Missouri. He established a shop in Jameson, Missouri, in 1871. Leaving there in 1877 he came to Trenton and engaged in his present business of carriage and wagon-making with J. E. Carter, as Carter & Wannamaker. In 1879 Mr. Carter retired from the firm and he is now sole proprietor and is doing a large local trade and employs some six or eight men constantly. In February, 1872, he married Miss Emma Stafford, of DeKalb county, Missouri. They have two children: Earl and Effie.

EDLEY WILSON

Was born near Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, January 1st, 1840. He came to Grundy county with his parents when he was seven years old, and settled on a farm near Trenton where he was reared a farmer. His father dying when he was fourteen years old, he was the main-stay of his mother with whom he lived and worked the farm, maintaining her and the younger

portion of the family, two brothers and three sisters, until attaining his majority. He afterwards owned and resided upon the farm until 1870. December 20th, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth Colley, of Grundy county. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Pittsburgh, in 1850, and came to Grundy county with her parents when she was twelve years old and settled near Trenton. She was educated in the schools of Trenton, her teachers being her brother, Samuel M. Colley, and Prof. R. C. Norton. Mr. Wilson, during the late war, was a Union man and was enrolled in the State militia and held himself in readiness for duty, but was called out only once, when he participated in the engagement with bushwhackers at the forks of Grand River, and was taken prisoner and lost two horses. Leaving his farm in 1870 he came to Trenton and with his father-in-law, Peter Colley, rented the Bismark House which they kept up to 1872, then bought the National House, and on Mr. Colley retiring from the business in 1877 he became sole proprietor. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children, William and Minnie, both born in Trenton.

HENRY WETTSTEIN

Was born in Zurich, Switzerland, October 18, 1847, where he was reared and educated, attending the primary and high schools of Zurich until his eighteenth year, when he was apprenticed for three years to learn the mercantile business. At the expiration of that time he came to the United States, landing in New York City, June 1, 1867, and soon after settled in Quincy, Illinois, and engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business. In 1870 he removed to Canton, Missouri, and continued in the same business until July, 1874, when he was burned out. The following August he came to Trenton, engaged in the same occupation until June 16, 1881, when he retired from business on account of rheumatism, with which he had been afflicted for two years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and holds the position of district deputy grand chancellor. He has also been a member of the Druids, of Quincy, Illinois, since 1867. September 23, 1875, he married Miss Frederika Roh, of Canton, Missouri. They have three children: Daisy Birdie, Walter Henry and Edgar Leroy.

W. T. WISDOM

Was born on a farm in Randolph county, Missouri, May 23, 1841. His father dying when he was two years old, he was placed with his grandfather, Thomas Wisdom, with whom he lived until he was ten or eleven years old, and since that age has maintained himself. He has never had an opportunity of attending school, but by personal application and improving spare moments, has acquired a very good business education. He worked as a farm hand in Randolph and adjoining counties until his seventeenth year, 1858, when he began clerking in the store of Renfro & Arbogast, at Tren-

ton, and was with them about one year. He was next employed by H. Renfro, to take charge of his grocery store, and was with him until 1861, when he enlisted in company B, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, under Capt. R. A. DeBolt, and served until the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862, where he was badly wounded and left on the field, and from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He was discharged, October 6, 1862, and returned to Trenton and engaged in keeping a saloon which he soon after abandoned at the request of his wife. He next embarked in the mercantile business with J. C. Griffin, under the firm name of Wisdom & Griffin. Retiring from the firm one year afterward, he was variously employed until 1864, when he again engaged in the dry goods business, this time with N. Shanklin, under the firm name of Wisdom & Shanklin. In the spring of 1865, the firm having closed out, he was employed in the store of G. W. Moberly until 1866, and from that time up to 1877 was employed most of the time in the store of J. M. Bailey. In August of that year he was appointed, and served two terms as county collector, and from May, 1879, until June, 1880, was in the dry goods business with R. E. Boyce, successor to J. M. Bailey. In March, 1881, he established his present dry goods house. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Fannie E. Carter, whom he married December 24, 1862, and who died at Trenton, November 15, 1871, and by whom he had three children; namely, Nora B., Carrie and William P. Miss Nora is a graduate of the Trenton high school, of the class of 1881. His second marriage was to Miss Mary A. Swayze, of Grundy county, in August, 1872, by whom he has three boys: Frank, Hugh and Albert.

JAMES R. WILLSON

Was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, July 7, 1837. When seventeen years old he left his parents and went to Granville, Illinois, where he, with James Caldwell, bought a steam saw-mill and ran it under the firm name of Caldwell & Willson. They were together about two and a half years when they sold out and dissolved, and he went to Iowa, rented a farm near Washington and pursued farming until 1859. He next went to Bloomington, Illinois, and was employed by E. Barber & Co., proprietors of the McLain County Mills, as an engineer, until April, 1861, when he was employed in the same capacity in the mills and elevator of E. Rogers, of the same place, and worked there one year. On the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company A, Ninety-fourth Illinois volunteer infantry, and served during the war, taking part in thirteen engagements, the most important being the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Mobile and Galveston; was wounded in a skirmish at Morganza, Louisiana; and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, August, 1865. Returning to Bloomington he was employed by E. Rogers & Co. as

an engineer in the Normal Mills for one year, when he went to Washington, Iowa, where he was employed, in 1866, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company as fireman. In 1868 he was changed from fireman to brakeman, and in 1869 was promoted to conductor, and in 1877 was appointed yard-master at Trenton. He has been twice married, first to Miss Hattie J. Miller, of Washington, Iowa, January 1, 1861, who died at Wilton, Iowa, December 13, 1874. They had three children: Elmer E., Ivy O. and Louella. His second marriage was to Miss Josie A. Bennett, of Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 13th of December, 1875. They have had one child, Harry B., who died at Trenton when three years old.

R. V. YOUNG

Was born in Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, May 9, 1840. He was reared in his native place and lived there until 1869. In 1861 he joined the Union army, enlisting in company A, Forty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, under Captain A. Williams, the late president James A. Garfield being the colonel. He served three years, the term for which he enlisted, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, and participated in many engagements, the most important being the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge. Was mustered out of the service and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, September 29, 1864. He returned to Hiram, Ohio, and soon after was employed in the railroad office at Garrettsville, in the same county, where he remained one year, and then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. After a few months he returned to Hiram and worked on the homestead farm until the spring of 1869, when he came to Missouri and settled at Trenton and began working at the carpenter and joiner's trade. This work he continued until May, 1875, when he was appointed city marshal of Trenton and served in that capacity until May, 1881, and again resumed the carpenter business and is an extensive contractor and builder. February 21, 1867, he married Miss Irena Bishop, of Hiram, Ohio. They have one child, Orin.

CHAPTER XIX.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Its Location—One of the Group of Seven—Its Soil, Creeks, Woodlands and Prairies—Its First Settlers—The First "Corn-cracker"—The First Cabin—Early Events—Elections—Churches—Schools—Spickardsville—Its Incorporation—Mayor and Trustees—Additions—A Shipping Point—Its Schools and Churches—Its Business in 1881—Names of its Business Men—Biographical Sketches.

This township, which occupies the north central portion of Grundy county and lies within the congressional lines described by township sixty-three and range twenty-four, and a portion of township sixty-three, range twenty-three, is bounded on the north by Mercer county, on the east by Myers township, on the south by Lincoln and on the west by Washington. Under the organization of 1841, Franklin was one of the original townships which composed Grundy and Mercer counties, under the civil jurisdiction of the former. Later, Franklin stood as one of the group of seven townships forming Grundy, when Mercer was duly constituted a separate and distinct county organization in 1845. It remained one of the seven until the present thirteen townships were laid off in 1872. Franklin township was early recognized as one of the most desirable portions of the county, though its arable acres were originally nearly or quite three-fourths woodland.

The "unwedgedable and gnarled oak" flourished in wild luxuriance lifting its acorned boughs towards the sky, while near it grew the hickory, the linden, and other varieties less numerous. But before the civilizing influence of the woodman's ax the shadowy nooks disappeared, and where once timbered forests stood, fertile fields lie yellow with their ripening grain. The rugged and rolling surface of the township covers a soil rich and fruitful, irrigated by the waters of the Weldon River running nearly through its center, with Muddy Creek farther to the east, and Honey Creek almost upon the eastern border, while a second and smaller stream also bearing the name of Muddy Creek, winds its sinuous way through the western portion of the township, emptying into the Weldon just north of Lincoln township.

The earliest evidences of white settlers within the limits of what now constitutes Franklin township were left by Mormons. These followers of Joe Smith are supposed to have been members of the party who settled in Jackson county as early as 1832, and also in Daviess and Ray counties. It seems that some four families stopped in this township, leaving in the early part of the fall of 1838, immediately after the Mormon troubles at Honn's Mill in Daviess county. How long they had been in the township previous to their departure it is impossible to state. They erected cabins, but cleared only small patches of ground, which led the early settlers to suspect that they

intended to make only temporary resting places, then move on, leaving the way marked for other Mormons to follow and take possession. Two of these encampments were found, one about two and a half miles east of what is now the town of Spickardsville, consisting of a cabin and about four acres of ground, and the other about four miles west of the first, similarly improved. From what can be learned the names of the Mormon families occupying these cabins were Lathrop, Jackson, Bosley and Ives, and they were undoubtedly the first white settlers of Franklin township. Following in the paths of the Mormons came James Weldon, the first permanent white settler of the township, and after whom the Weldon River takes its name. He with his family came from Lincoln county, Kentucky, and located in Franklin township in the fall of 1838, in the same neighborhood then occupied by the Mormons, and upon whose departure he took possession of one of their vacated claims. The next settlers were the families of Garrison Carmine and Joseph Mendenhall, who located upon the remaining claim left by the Mormons. In January of 1839, Andrew Weldon, brother of James, arrived in the township and moved into the Mormon cabins on the claim which was then occupied by Carmine and Mendenhall.

The following spring brought a number of families, among which were those of William Keith, David Ashbrook, William Schooler, Benjamin Nicholls, Charles Schooler, Thos. Blakely and Levi Keith, who hailed from Ohio, and about the same time came the families of John Rockholt, Allen England, Royal Williams, Harrison Newton, John Sires, Benjamin D. Thaxton, Richard Williams and William Reid, also William Wyatt and Thomas Thompson, from Kentucky. These were the early pioneers, whose best efforts were put forth to build up and make habitable the township.

At that time the Indian roamed at will through the shady forests, over the grassy hills, along the gurgling streams, or up the gloomy ravines, passing their time in hunting and fishing, and trading with the whites, who had thus made homes within their territory. They were peaceable and often rendered much assistance to the pale-face brothers. The woods abounded in wild deer and turkey, and the unerring rifle of the hunter kept the family larder well supplied, while the bee-tree was tapped and yielded a golden harvest of liquid sweetness. The little clearing was planted in corn, which was manufactured into bread without any patent process of grinding. The usual way was to burn a basin-like hole in a block or stump, pour in the corn, while the grinding was the work of an iron wedge, with which the kernels were mashed. This system of milling operations existed until 1841, when joy reigned throughout the settlement upon the purchase of the first hand mill or "corn-cracker," which was the joint property of the settlers, all paying a portion of its cost, and all using it part of the time. The clothing of the settlers was of home production, the work of the good housewife. Sheep furnished wool for clothing in winter, while flax and

hemp were utilized in the manufacture of summer wear. Coon-skins made excellent caps, while cowhide supplied the material for moccasins. With the above mentioned luxuries the pioneers and their families led lives happy and contented, little worried by the burdensome cares of a mere subsistence, although they were forced to forego many of the comforts and even necessities, of a life of to-day. Early thrift brought early plenty, and the hardy yeomen remembering this, bended to their labors with lighter hearts, and when the work of the day was done, they went home to rest and enjoy themselves. Quarrelling was not one of the amusements in those days, and stealing was unheard of. The howling wolves were the only prowlers, and if the sheep were protected from their depredations, and the deer and turkey hung out of reach, the howl created no terror in the neighborhood. Money was then almost unknown, but coon-skins and deer and deer-skins were the currency of the realm, receivable for all dues, and with a load of these the settler made his way to Glasgow, a distance of ninety miles, the nearest trading-point, where the necessary winter supplies were purchased and hauled home.

THE FIRST CABIN.

The first cabin erected upon the soil of Franklin township was built by the Mormons, and, as mentioned afterward, occupied by the family of James Weldon, and still later became the home of the family of Wm. Wyatt, who purchased it from Mr. Weldon. This cabin was a primitive structure constructed of green linden logs, one room, one window and the same number of doors. The covering was made of the bark from the linden and elm, with puncheon floor. This cabin occupied a site one and a half miles northwest of Spickardsville. The other mansions of those days were built from the same pattern and furnished with equal disregard of expense, so that the work was well done.

EARLY EVENTS.

Among the early events transpiring in the township, a few may be of more than passing interest to readers of to-day. Miss Margaret Ashbrook was the first young lady to make her appearance in the township, in the year 1840, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ashbrook. John C. Nichols was the first male child to see light of day for the first time in the township. He was born January 9th, 1840, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Nichols. Mr. John C. Nichols is still living in the township on a farm northeast of Spickardsville.

Cupid's darts sped on as fatal errands of love in early days as now, and the young people of Franklin township were no exceptions to the rule. It was in the early part of 1840 that the first wedding occurred in the township and for "better or worse," Mr. Nathan Sharp and Miss Mary Craig were linked

in the silken meshes of matrimony, amid the joyful congratulations of their neighbors, consisting of nearly all the settlers in the township. They lived happily together until the breaking out of the civil war, when Mr. Sharp responded to the call of Governor Claiborne Jackson for volunteers to the State militia on the 12th of June, 1861. He served with the State and Confederate forces for nearly a year when he returned home, but found the Union sentiment too strong to allow him to remain in the neighborhood and so went to Iowa, returning frequently by stealth and secretly visiting his wife and family. These visits were made at intervals during the year, but were finally put a stop to by a gang of roughs, claiming to be Union men, headed by one Joe Rich, who caught Sharp and hung him to a tree, in the eastern part of the township near Honey Creek, and the body was left carrion food for the crows, until found several days after by some children playing in the woods. This occurred in the latter part of 1863. Sharp is spoken of by his neighbors of that troublesome period as a good citizen and a fervent believer in religion. Mrs. Sharp afterward became the estimable wife of Judge Isaiah Brainerd, presiding justice of the County Court.

The second matrimonial event taking place in the township was at the house of William Cochran in 1841, when Joseph Connor and Miss Phœbe Kerkendall, came before Justice of the Peace William Schooler, who pronounced the solemn words that made them one forever. They removed to Putnam county afterward, and from thence to California during the mining excitement of 1850.

Among the earlier marriages, may be mentioned that of Mr. George A. Spickard and Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, which occurred on the 24th of August, 1847, and was performed by Abram Fields, justice of the peace. Mr. S. is still in the enjoyment of good health at the old homestead, one mile and a half northwest of the young and flourishing village that bears his name. Mrs. Spickard died September 21, 1850, after two weeks' sickness, while crossing the mountains to California.

Sadness and sorrow sometimes visited the settlers, and death invaded their ranks. There appears to be a confusion as to the date of the first death in the township. The little child of Joseph Mendenhall was probably the first to seek the bright haven above. The little one died in the latter part of 1839, and was laid away mid the tears of those she loved, in an improvised burial-ground upon the Austin farm, where several others were afterward buried. Then was called good old Grandma Keith, mother of Wm. and Levi Keith, who laid down the cares and burdens of many long years of this life when the white frosts of winter made the air crisp and cool in the early months of 1842. Tenderly they placed her beneath the sod, and the new-made mound was the first grave in the Bethel church-yard, which was three miles from where Spickardsville now stands.

There was weaving, and spinning too, and the whirr of the wheel made music in many early homes. Mrs. Rachel Moore did the first work of this kind, and owned the first spinning-wheel and loom brought to Grundy county in 1838 or 1839. The year of 1841 found the good wives of Thomas Blakely and William Wyatt in possession of these necessary household ornaments. These were the early ones; later, both loom and wheel were found in nearly every home.

Dr. William P. Thompson was first physician "in these parts," and he practiced in Franklin township, as he did, for years, in all the country around.

ELECTIONS, ETC.

The political history of Franklin township can be traced back to 1839, when, at the May term of the Livingston County Court, an election was ordered to be held at the house of James Weldon, on the 1st day of June, 1839. This was the earliest election, and three justices of the peace were to be elected for Morgan township, of which Franklin was then a part. Who these first justices were is not of record. The second election was held October 19, 1839, at the same place, and it was to vote for an assessor for the county of Livingston. In the fall of the same year, Martin Winn received the appointment of justice of the peace, *vice* Samuel Benson, resigned, who, consequently, must have been one of the three first judicial officers of the township. The next election was held in the summer of 1841, on the 19th day of June, and William Schooler, David Ashbrook and William P. Fitzpatrick were chosen justices of the peace for and within the township of Franklin. How long these gentlemen dispensed justice the record sayeth not, but probably for six years, for in the winter of 1847 James R. Devaul was elected and served one year as justice of the peace. These were the early officers. Others were elected as the threads of time unwound, and served faithfully and well. In the meantime the township was reorganized and the town of Spickardsville came into existence, and under the new order of things a petition was filed with the County Court praying for the removal of the voting precinct from the house of James Clark to Spickardsville, in October of 1872, which failed. The first officers under the new *régime* were S. W. Reid and George W. Cox, justices of the peace; Jasper L. Newton, collector; Wm. A. Brainerd, clerk; W. W. Evans, supervisor; David C. Pugh, assessor—the whole number forming the township board. The election took place April 1, 1873. William Schooler was appointed constable. May 25, 1874, Martin V. Ewing was appointed trustee, and Charles Spickard, clerk. A new board was elected April 21, 1875, the members being, Henry Montgomery, chairman; William Brainerd, William Pratt, and Charles Spickard, clerk. Martin V. Ewing was appointed trustee and J. W. Ellis was appointed constable.

April 19, 1876, the new members elected were, H. C. Montgomery, chairman; William Pratt, justice of the peace; S. W. Reid, and John M. Moore, clerk. The election of April 11, 1877, made the members of the board consist of Jacob Keith, chairman; G. W. Pratt, justice of the peace; Jonathan Wiseman, assessor; John M. Moore, clerk. Wesley Keith was appointed constable. The next election of record took place on the 5th of April, 1881, and those elected were, William Spickard, collector; H. A. Schooler, clerk and assessor; H. Montgomery and O. P. Munn, justices of the peace; which constituted the township board. Wesley Keith was elected constable. These gentlemen are the present trustworthy and efficient officers of the township.

THE CHURCHES.

The first religious services held in Franklin township were conducted by the Rev. Reuben Aldridge, a Methodist circuit rider, who preached at the homes of David Ashbrook and William Schooler as early as 1839. Services were also held by the Rev. Thomas Thompson, a minister of the Christian denomination, who was one of the early settlers, and who conducted religious worship at his own home, and that of William Wyatt, in the year 1839. These were the first services held in the township.

Regular church organizations were formed, and among the first members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were the names of David and Margaret Ashbrook, William and Mary Schooler, Benjamin and Annie Nichols, and William and Elizabeth Keith. This was in 1839. Rev. Mr. Aldridge continued to conduct the services, off and on, until 1841, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. Marvin, the first minister of the Grundy Mission, who rode the circuit in that year. Mr. Redmond was the presiding elder of the circuit.

In 1842 the services were held in the log school-house which had been erected that year on the land of Benjamin Nichols. Preaching was continued in this log school-house, by different ministers, until 1855, when Bethel Church was erected, three miles east of the present town of Spickardsville. It was a union church, and the first church building erected in the township, the property of the South Methodists, and used by the Baptists, Christians and the United Brethren, each holding services once a month, until 1861, when services were discontinued, and the edifice remained idle during the years of the civil war. The Baptists and the United Brethren again used it, and continued to hold religious meetings there until last year. Rev. Mr. Marvin afterward became bishop of the Southern M. E. Church.

The Christian organization continued to exist and hold services at the residence of the different members after its organization in 1839. The roll of the first members contained the names of William and Rachel Wyatt, William and Sarah Reid, Benjamin D. and Melinda L. Thaxton, John and

Julia Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Young and Mrs. Delilah Thompson, wife of the minister. Rev. Thos. Thompson conducted the services until 1850, when he went to California, where he preached until his death several years ago. Other ministers officiated at the Bethel Church for this denomination.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the township was by a young man by the name of Robert Huston, in 1842. A vacant house was used and quite a number of pupils attended. This school was only of short duration. In the following year the settlers in the neighborhood erected the first school-house in the township; each volunteered to do certain work and the result was a primitive affair, built of logs, with one window and a door and rude benches. This was on the land of Benj. Nichols.

William Schooler officiated as first schoolmaster and the compensation was about sixteen dollars per month. The erection of this first log school-house was a gala day to all the country round, and the neighbors all turned out and assisted and joined in the hurrahs that ladened the air when the last log was put in place and the finishing touches done.

SPICKARDSVILLE.

This little village with its three hundred and thirty inhabitants, which is not noted for its beauty or for its unrivaled location, is pleasantly situated on rolling woodland, twelve miles north of Trenton, with the Weldon Fork or the Grand River skirting its western side. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and a shipping point of considerable importance. The energetic industry of the citizens has laid the foundation for a flourishing town, and its business facilities have caused the country to improve in a corresponding ratio. It is daily giving evidence of its determination to grow and prosper, and ranks next to Trenton as the business point of the county.

On the 27th of June, 1871, there was filed in the County Court a description of the proposed location of the town of Spickardsville, which was given in the following words:

"Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 63, range 24, thence west 470 feet, thence in a southerly direction 60 rods, thence east 452 feet, to the section line, thence north to the place of beginning."

This plat was to be divided into eight blocks, two hundred feet square, two blocks running east and west, and four running north and south. The streets were, with one exception, forty feet in width. This one exception was the street extending east and west on the north end of the town, and was sixty feet in width. The town was located on land belonging to Mr. G. A. Spickard. In October, 1873, the following petition to incorporate the town of Spickardsville was filed with the County Court. The corpo-

rate limits included land then belonging to G. A. Spickard, B. F. Spickard and S. B. Stapp.

"To the Honorable County Court of Grundy County, Missouri, greeting:

"We, the undersigned inhabitants (tax-payers), of the town of Spickardsville, Grundy county, Missouri, petition your honorable body to incorporate the town of Spickardsville, in order that we may establish a police force for our local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to such town. The metes and bounds of said corporation to be as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-two, and running one-half mile west, to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-one; thence south three-fourths of a mile, to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-one; thence one-half mile east to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-two; thence north three-fourths of a mile to the beginning corner, all in township sixty, of range twenty-four. And we further pray that your honorable body appoint the following persons as trustees of said corporation, they being resident householders of said town for the past twelve months, and above the age of twenty-one years: James D. Wamsley, James M. Copper, Dr. C. E. Wilkerson, David C. Pugh and Milo Robertson.

"Grant us this, our humble petition, for which we humbly pray.

"Spickardsville, Missouri, September 30, 1873.

"NAMES.

J. A. Anderson.

W. T. Clark.

D. J. Lindsey.

S. B. Stapp.

Green Gentry.

Geo. W. Cox.

B. F. Higden.

J. W. Ellis.

W. N. Ellis.

N. F. Munn.

William A. Brainerd.

S. Benner.

R. A. Williams.

J. A. Lewellin.

R. Latham Greene.

David W. Stapp.

Ira J. Godfrey.

M. V. Ewing.

C. E. Wilkerson.

Milo Robertson.

S. W. Reid.

David C. Pugh.

James M. Copper.

David D. Dinsmore.

James W. Munn.

E. D. Dinsmore.

Alonzo Rice.

James D. Wamsley.

S. D. Loe.

B. F. Spickard.

W. R. King.

D. McCreery.

Wm. Covey.

C. H. Connell.

G. A. Spickard.

Jonathan Wiseman.

Thomas Austin.

A. P. West."

The petition was received October 6, 1873, and filed. The County Court then made the following order, and placed it upon the records, on page 185, Book E:

"Now at this day comes S. W. Reid, James D. Wamsley, B. F. Spickard and others, being two-thirds of the inhabitants of the town of Spickardsville, Grundy county, Missouri, and file their petition to this court for an order incorporating said town, granting to them the power to establish and maintain a police force for their local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining thereto, and the court, after due deliberation and consideration, and being satisfied that two-thirds of the inhabitants of said town have signed the petition, doth order, adjudge and decree, that the following metes and bounds; viz. (here follows description which is in the petition), be and the same is hereby incorporated, with full power and authority to establish and maintain a police for their local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town. And it is further ordered that the inhabitants within such bounds shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'The inhabitants of the town of Spickardsville,' and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, unless disincorporated, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts and in all actions, pleas and matters whatsoever; may grant, purchase, hold and receive property, real and personal, within said town and no other (burial-grounds and cemeteries excepted), and may lease, sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the town, and may have a common seal, and break and alter the same at pleasure. It is further ordered that James D. Wamsley, C. E. Wilkerson, Jas. M. Copper, David C. Pugh and Milo Robertson, shall constitute the first board of trustees, to carry into effect this charter under the laws of Missouri, and shall hold their trusts until their successors are elected and qualified, as may be provided for by ordinance."

The incorporation of the town gave the people confidence, and a general feeling prevailed that Spickardsville would become the metropolis of the northern portion of this county and the southern portion of Mercer county, near the border of which it lies. The prospect for a business point of no mean importance has already been shown.

The first meeting of the town trustees appointed by the County Court was on April 27, 1874. J. D. Wamsley was elected mayor; M. V. Ewing, J. Wiseman and S. B. Stapp, trustees. J. Copper was appointed clerk, and H. Montgomery, marshal.

In the election of April, 1875, J. Wiseman was promoted to the mayorship, and David Boata, Wm. Newton, M. V. Ewing and D. J. Lindsey composed the board of trustees.

At the first meeting of the mayor and trustees the board made the fol-

lowing appointments: treasurer, W. D. Bonta; clerk, D. J. Lindsey, and Mr. Sam'l A. Hartley was appointed town marshal.

In 1876 H. Montgomery assumed the position of mayor, Milo Robertson, clerk, while the board went into the lavish expenditure of having an attorney. Mr. S. W. Reid secured this highly honorable and lucrative office.

There was nothing of interest transpired for the next two or three years. They changed officers, and Spickardsville continued to grow from a dozen or so of houses, in 1871, to a town of over four hundred inhabitants, in 1881. This is not a surprising increase, but it is the steady increase brought on by the settlement of the country around. Spickardsville now has a solid, not mushroom growth, and as the country settles she will grow and prosper, because the country around will find it the most convenient, and where a market can be found the equal of more pretentious places.

The present officers who are in charge of the municipal interests of Spickardsville are: N. F. Munn, chairman of the board; F. A. Bonner, clerk, and C. H. Cornwell, Perry Schooler and S. B. Stapp as members of the board.

SALOONS.

Two saloons, where the spirit of man might be regaled by the spirit of rye, held open in 1875. They continued one year and closed up. Another was started, and it followed, passing in its checks, and a third and last closed its portals last spring.

ADDITIONS.

There have been three additions to the town of Spickardsville since the location of its original metes and bounds. Two of these have been off of the land of B. F. Spickard, and one off of that of S. B. Stapp. These additions comprise twelve blocks two hundred feet square, four blocks two hundred and fifty-six feet by two hundred feet, and three half blocks one hundred and twenty by two hundred feet.

MILLS.

There are but two saw-mills in the township, and one flouring-mill. Two of the three are located near the town. The flouring-mill is owned by Coon Bros. & Company, and was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$7,000. It has two run of stone, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat and three hundred bushels of corn per day, the owners making a market for all the grain in that section of the country. The saw-mill was built by S. B. Stapp in 1871, and he continued its owner until November, 1880, when he sold it to his son, D. W. Stapp. Both of these mills are run by steam-power. The other saw-mill has been running two years, is owned by Mr. Benj. Bosley, and is about two miles from town.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

The receipts by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Spickardsville will give some idea of the business of the town, together with its shipments. This statement shows a growth of about forty-three per cent for the six months ending July 1st, 1881, over the corresponding six months of 1880. The receipts were as follows:

	POUNDS.
From January 1st to July 1st, 1881.....	335,352
From January 1st to July 1st, 1880.....	234,826
Gain.....	101,526

The receipts for the past six months of 1880, from July 1st to December 31st, showed the handsome amount of 418,917 pounds of freight, but it is evident that the fall business of 1881 will equal the increase of the spring comparison, the month of July showing a handsome excess.

The charges paid to the railroad company were, for the six months

Ending July 1st, 1881.....	\$742.89
Ending July 1st, 1880.....	618.16

Gain.....	\$124.73
Received for freight for the last six months of 1880.....	\$1,172.98

SHIPMENTS.

The freight paid on shipments by rail from January 1st, 1880, to January 1st, 1881, amounted to \$12,998.07. The six months ending July 1st, 1881, was \$5,684.97. The year will probably exceed that of the year previous.

The station agents have been Mr. Thomas, followed by D. J. Lindsey, and the latter succeeded by the present agent, W. R. Tupper, who has held his position since June 14, 1876.

CHURCHES.

The churches of Spickardsville have shown a favorable growth since steps were taken to organize them, and build separate houses of worship. For years it was the habit of using the buildings for churches and schools, and while this is to be expected in a newly settled country, it is not good for the growth of any denomination. A separate church building, let it be ever so humble, dedicated to the cause of Christ and kept as his sacred temple, is far better than joining with schools, and is much more likely to add to the efficacy of its Christian work.



Gave me
Luther Keller

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church took place February 13, 1870, at the Franklin school-house, in district number five. The first preacher was the Rev. S. H. Hendrix, and the following were the members of the church: Levi Burkeybile, W. T. Hughes, Henry Scott, Thos. J. Wyatt, N. W. King, Wm. Wyatt, Jno. T. Wyatt, Edna S. Scott, Mary Crocket, Priscilla Burkeybile, Ann E. Hughes, R. E. A. Wyatt. A new church was erected for this denomination in 1875, N. W. King architect and contractor, the edifice costing \$900. The church has no regular minister at this time, and service is held only occasionally.

M. E. CHURCH.

This church is located at Spickardsville, and was organized in 1873. Its service was held the first year in the school-house, and its pastor was Rev. John Burris. The names of those who joined in its first organization are as follows: James Ashbrook, class-leader; Rachel Ashbrook, M. V. Ewing, Emily Ewing, S. V. Mentor, Nat. W. Keith, Margaret Keith, Wesley W. Evans, Catherine Evans, Jonathan Wiseman, Hannah Wiseman, N. F. Munn and Amy Munn. The contract for building the church was given to W. D. Bonta and Milo Robertson, and the cost was \$800. The dedication sermon was preached by Dr. Glendening. The church was completed the summer of 1874, and its first pastor was the Rev. John W. Burris, who remained with it the remainder of the year. Revs. Monroe and Todd officiated in 1875, Rev. W. F. Hart in 1876, Rev. B. F. Todd in 1877, Rev. E. J. King in 1878 and 1879, and Rev. W. C. Reuter in 1880, who still remains. This is the only Methodist Church in the township. Its first trustees were, M. V. Ewing, S. B. Stapp, W. V. Denslow, W. W. Evans, and Nat. W. Keith. The following are the present trustees: W. V. Denslow, S. B. Stapp, W. W. Evans, N. M. Coon and F. A. Bonner.

There is a Union Sunday-school held at the above church, which has an average attendance of from forty to fifty scholars. The superintendent is F. A. Bonner, and its secretary S. B. Stapp.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

This, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, is the oldest organized church in the township. This was effected in the year 1868, in a grove about one mile north of Peter Amicks's in the fall of that year. Its first pastor was the Rev. A. F. Cooper, and its members were: Peter Amick and Lydia A., his wife, Hiram Kelso, Samuel Kelso, Alvira Kelso, Samuel Means, his wife and daughter, Sally Kelso, W. W. Cornwell, Minerva Cornwell and Elizabeth Cornwell. About four years after its organization it was removed to the Tracy school-house, in Lincoln township, where it still exists.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This society was first organized in Franklin township, about the year 1857, by Rev. John Osborn. They assembled in the old Bethel church, (which was under the control of the M. E. Church, South) until the war, when they met in private houses. After the war closed they again held services in the same church, and continue to do so. The names of the first members are as follows:

George Lambert, Mary Lambert, Hannah Wiseman, Wesley Ellis, Mary Ellis, S. D. Lowe, Jane Campbell and Ann Schooler. The society was organized in Spickardsville by Rev. J. M. Farley, about the year 1877.

SPICKARDSVILLE, 1881.

The business of Spickardsville is conducted by the following proprietors: E. A. Cook, dry goods and groceries; W. H. Brewer, drugs and groceries; Geo. M. Brown & Co., drugs; Samuel Benner, grocer; H. Montgomery, wagon-shop; Burkeybile & Wyatt, blacksmiths; A. Burkeybile, blacksmith; R. M. Crocket, shoe-shop; I. J. Godfrey, harness-shop; Coon Brothers & Co., millers; D. W. Stapp, saw-mill; F. A. Bonner and N. F. Munn, boarding house; Miss Mary E. Taylor, telegraph operator; O. G. Bain, notary and lawyer, and C. E. Wilkerson, physician.

The post-office is in charge of O. K. Munn, who, with H. Montgomery, are the justices of the peace of the township.

Franklin township had a population in 1870 of 1,029. In 1876, after the redistricting of the county made the new township organization, the population was still 1,029, the gain at Spickardsville and in the county was nearly enough to make up for loss of population of that part of her territory attached to Lincoln. The census of 1880 gives the total population at 1,261, being the third in the county. Of this number Spickardsville is set down with a population of 330.

Her assessed valuation in 1874 was \$169,801. That of 1880 was given by congressional townships and not municipal. The number of acres within her bounds is 20,480.

SCHOOLS.

There are seven schools in the township and all are in a flourishing condition. The following is an outline description of the locations and schools in the various districts:

School-house No. 4, in section 17, township 63, range 24, has perhaps the most interesting history, being the successor to the old log school-house built in 1843 by the volunteer services of the neighbors. After the removal of this first primitive structure another school-house was erected in 1857, also by the volunteer work of the neighbors. This was quite an

improvement on the first, but still lacked a great deal of being perfect in its appointments. It was constructed of logs with such modern conveniences as a stone chimney and a fire-place, and seats made of split logs with holes bored in the ends for the insertion of the legs. John C. Reed was the first teacher, and received the munificent salary of \$16 per month. The directors for that term were Messrs. G. A. Spickard, John Spickard and Thomas Austin. The present school building was erected in 1868 by Thomas Austin and J. B. Wilson, and cost about \$700. Mr. Jefferson Steele was the first teacher, and received \$40 per month for his services. The present directors consist of Messrs. G. A. Spickard, W. J. Johnson and J. B. Wilson.

The school-house in district No. 5, section 15, township 63, range 24, was built in 1868, by Chauncey Hall, and on the 25th of November, 1872, it was burned down. Miss Adaline Robbins officiated as the first teacher of the school. A new building was put up in 1873, and is still in use.

School-house No. 9 is situated in the town of Spickardsville. It was built in the year 1873 by W. H. Newton, and cost some \$400. The first preceptor was Mr. W. A. Brainerd, who taught until last year, when he was succeeded by Miss Lizzie Brainerd, who officiated up to the time of vacation.

The school-house in district No. 8 was erected by Peter Amick in 1869, at a cost of \$550, and the first teacher who officiated was Benjamin C. Nichols. The building furnished food for the flames in September, 1880, and the same fall was rebuilt by H. Montgomery.

Neat and tasty school-houses have been erected in section 19, township 63, range 23, section 19, township 63, range 24, and section 30, township 63, range 23. The first numbered 3, the second 5 and 6, and the last 6 and 7. Schools have been conducted regularly since their erection. This closes the list of schools in the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER AMICK,

Fifth son of Nicholas Amick, and Sarah Amick, *nee* Foust, was born in Clarke county, Indiana, September 15, 1819. His parents moved to Jennings county, in 1821; remained with his parents farming until 1843, when on April 20, he married Miss Barbara Clapp, daughter of Wm. Clapp, and in 1851 moved to Jefferson county, Iowa. His wife died March 10, 1852, when he sent his children to Indiana, and crossed the plains to California. Returned to Madison, Indiana, by the Nicaragua route, in 1853.

He married Miss Lydia Ann Sailors, July 8, 1856, and in October, 1857,

moved to his present farm in Franklin township. Being opposed to slavery, he was branded as an Abolitionist, which caused him considerable trouble before and during the war. In 1860 only three men in his voting precinct voted for Abraham Lincoln, and he was the only one who publicly acknowledged it. He joined the Missouri militia for six months, and his eldest son, Abram P., enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri infantry for three years, and was in the battle of Shiloh, and with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, and was discharged in the fall of 1864. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Amick took another trip to California, returning in May, 1864. After his return he lived in Trenton two years, and then returned to his farm, where he has since remained.

He has been the father of thirteen children, eight of whom are living, and named as follows: Abram P., married Sarah J. Townsend and they have two sons, William and George; Festus F., Zur. Z., Joel F., Oscar P., Walter F., Seretta A. and John Sherman.

JACOB ASHBROOK.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Logan county, Ohio, born November 29, 1831. When about eight years old his parents removed to Grundy county, and located a farm upon the banks of Muddy Creek, where he grew up and received an education in the early log school-houses of the country. Reared upon a farm, he naturally took a great liking for the profession of agriculture, and upon reaching manhood began the life of a farmer on his own resources, and is now the possessor of one of the finest farms, of one hundred and twenty acres, to be found in Franklin township. He has a comfortable residence, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. At the youthful age of eight years he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever since been a faithful and consistent member. In 1878 he was licensed an exhorter and through his instrumentality much good has been achieved. Mr. Ashbrook has won a well deserved reputation as a man of honesty and fair dealing. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel White, on the 10th of March, 1859, in Franklin township. Nine children were the fruits of this union, five of whom are living; namely, Margaret A., William M., Janette E., David F. and Orville. Those dead are: Joseph G., Louise, Wesley and Isu B.

ELI A. COOK,

Son of John and Sarah Cook, *nee* Wilson, was born at Salem, Henry county, Iowa, September 8, 1843, and educated at the high school of his native place. In August, 1862, he joined the Nineteenth Iowa infantry and took part in the battle of Springfield, January 8, 1863, the several engagements and siege and surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Was in General

Banks's expedition through Texas and remained at Brownsville nine months; took part in the siege and capture of forts Gaines and Morgan in Mobile Bay; also in the engagements at Bagdad, Florida, and Pascagoula, Mississippi; was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, then went home to Henry county, same State. In the fall of 1865 moved to Alpha, in this county, and taught school.

On October 6, 1867, he married Miss Mary I. Littrel, step-daughter of the late Samuel Wilson, of Alpha. Was appointed justice of the peace for Marion township in the spring of 1871, and after the township was reorganized in 1872, was elected three times consecutively justice of the peace for Wilson township. In December, 1879, he resigned the office and moved to Spickardsville, where he has since lived, carrying on his present mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have four children; viz., Edgar A., born September 2, 1868; Emma, born January 27, 1871; Cara, born August 31, 1873; Albert P., born November 24, 1875.

NATHAN M. COON,

Son of Jacob B. Coon and Julia C. Coon, *nee* Blair, was born in Mercer county, Missouri, July 29, 1852, and was educated at the district schools. June 23, 1872, he married Miss Minerva J. Drinkard, of Grundy county, and engaged in farming. In 1873 he was licensed an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was Sunday-school superintendent from 1873 to 1879, and in 1877 became a licensed preacher. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace for Washington township, Mercer county, and held the office until the fall of 1879, when he resigned and moved to Spickardsville, Franklin township, Grundy county, and commenced to build the steam flouring-mill, which was completed in the following year at a cost of about \$6,000, and which he is now running, in partnership, in the firm name of Coon Bros. & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Coon have three children; viz., Fred. W., Leslie E. and Luetta C.

REV. W. V. DENSLOW.

William V. Denslow, second son of John H. Denslow, and Martha, his wife, *nee* Shepherd (his father was a native of New York, and his mother of Kentucky), was born in Jennings county, Indiana, February 7, 1823. He attended a subscription school a short time in Jennings county. In the fall of 1839 his parents moved to Cedar county, Iowa, and he engaged with his father in farming. In 1854 he moved to Benton county, Iowa, and there married Miss Martha M. Cockburn, on July 26, 1855, and the same year was elected township assessor. In 1857 he removed to Franklin township, this county, and bought a farm in section twenty-five, township sixty-three, range twenty-three. In the spring of 1859, he sold out and went to Pike's Peak, but came back in the fall, and bought his present farm. On August 26, 1861, he joined the Twenty-third Missouri infantry, company C,

Captain Jacob A. Trumbo, and was with the regiment in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, when he was taken prisoner and sent to Montgomery, Alabama, and then to Macon, Georgia. While at Macon he, with three others, escaped by excavating under the wall of the prison. They traveled by night and hid by day, their principal food being peaches and raw roasting-ears; they managed to get one goose, which they also ate raw. This made them very sick, and after about a week's absence they surrendered at a farmhouse and were sent back and put in irons. They were then sent to Libby Prison for a short time, and afterward paroled. The Union authorities received them in a steamboat on the James River, October 16, 1862, and when he again found himself under the old flag, his feelings of joy were indescribable. He was taken to Trinity Hospital, Washington, and to the hospital in Baltimore, under charge of Dr. Quick, after which he was moved to Camp Parole, Alexandria, where he was discharged, December 6, 1862. His wife and three children remained at the farm, the eldest about five years and the youngest less than a year old, with no friends or relatives in the county. He was elected justice of the peace for Franklin township, in 1858 and in 1860. November 6, 1866, he was elected one of the three judges of the Grundy County Court, for six years, and served four years, when an act of the legislature declared his office vacant. During these four years no saloons were licensed, and the \$200,000 railroad bonds were voted on and issued.

He became a member of the M. E. Church about the year 1865, and was licensed to preach in 1872, and still remains a minister. Mr. and Mrs. Denslow have three children, named, respectively, Cornelius E., born July 5, 1856; William M., born August 9, 1858, who married Caroline Schooler, May 22, 1880; and John A., born December 10, 1860.

PHILIP C. DEVAUL,

Youngest son of Daniel and Sarah Devaul, *nee* Rhodes, was born in Daviess county, Missouri, August 9, 1836. His parents had lived in Grundy county and moved to Grundy again when he was very small. His mother died when he was five months old and was buried near Water Street, Trenton, and he went to live with Jarvis Woods, whose wife was his sister (and who were the first couple married in Grundy county). When about sixteen years old he moved to Daviess county and remained two years, then moved to Ray county, where he married on August 31, 1856, Miss Eliza Kinyon, daughter of Joseph Kinyon, of Clinton county, Missouri. On November 10, 1863, he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri cavalry, company D, Captain Rickards and Colonel Wells, and was mustered in at St. Louis. Went to Memphis, Tennessee, drilled for a while and was then ordered to the front as skirmisher. Went through Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and was taken prisoner on the skirmish line at Campbellsville, Tennessee, a few

days before the battle of Franklin, after which he was marched south to Andersonville prison. Those who had good shoes had them taken away, and most of them went barefoot, with feet bleeding so that they could be traced by the blood. He was kept a prisoner five months and eight days, enduring sufferings and horrors beyond description. On June 2, 1865, he returned home to Grundy county, where he has since lived. After he came home his toe nails and several of his finger nails came off, besides losing his hair. Mr. and Mrs. Devaul have had five children, one dead and four living, whose names follow: George W., born June 23, 1857, married Miss Emily Massengill: they have one child, Mary E.; Sarah E. F., born April 20, 1859, married John J. Scott: they have one child, Mary Irene; Mary Jane, born April 25, 1866; Alwilda, born February 27, 1869.

MRS. J. L. FAUCETT.

Melinda Jane Weldon, daughter of Andrew and Matilda Weldon, *nee* Ham, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on March 5, 1831. Her parents left Kentucky September 3, 1838, and landed in Franklin township, this county, January 3, 1839. The county was not then organized, and they moved in a log house on what is now Mrs. Austin's land. Garrison Carmine and Joseph Mendenhall were living there at the time. In the fall of 1838 the battle of Honn's Mill was fought between the Mormons and citizens of Missouri, and at that time two Mormon families, named Lathrop and Jackson, lived in this same house. The night and day after the battle these Mormon families kept her sister-in-law, Nancy Hatfield, and several others, prisoners until they, the said Mormons, were ready to leave the country, which they did with all speed.

In February, 1839, her family moved two and one-half miles west of their first cabin home, and there she remained until her mother died, in April, 1849. In the following August she went to Decatur, Iowa, and June 26, 1856, was united in marriage to Joseph Hanley. In 1869 she moved to Lincoln county, Kansas, but returned in 1860 to Livingston county, Missouri. In 1862 her husband joined the Twenty-third Missouri infantry, company K; was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing on April 6, 1862, and paroled in August, and died February 21, 1863. After her husband's death she removed to Grundy county, and in March, 1867, was married to J. L. Faucett. She became the mother of four children, all of whom are dead. The Weldon Fork of Grand River was named after her cousin, James Weldon. Her second husband, J. L. Faucett, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, July 31, 1817, and lived there until 1840, when he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in the spring of 1844 moved to Liberty, Clay county, and in the fall of the same year went back to North Carolina. In 1850 he moved to Richland county, Illinois, and in 1855 came to Grundy county, where he has since resided. On October 24, 1849, he married Miss

Mary A. Pettigrew, who died May 8, 1866, leaving one daughter, Isabel, who married Joseph Moore. On March 11, 1867, he married Mrs. Melinda J. Hanley, his present wife.

ALSON A. HART,

Fourth son of Absalom and Deborah Hart, *nee* Hodson (of North Carolina), was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 6, 1825. In 1827 his parents moved to Madison county, Indiana. In 1839 went to Henry county, Iowa, and his mother died there in 1840. Moved to Jefferson county in 1842, and in 1843 left there and went to St. Joseph, Missouri. In the fall of 1844 he moved back to Iowa, and on February 28, 1845, married Miss Mary Rape. In October, 1847, he enlisted in the Second regiment, United States dragoons, company C, for the Mexican War; went to St. Louis, Jefferson City (Missouri), New Orleans, landed at Vera Cruz, marched to Camp Washington and to the City of Mexico under General Scott. (*When the General was arrested by order of Generals Pillow and Worth he was one of his escorts from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz. At the west gate of the latter city Gen. Scott, before parting, made them a very encouraging speech in which he showed great emotion.*) He visited the old city of Montezuma. When the treaty of peace was ratified he returned home, having been discharged in July, 1848. Continued farming in Jefferson county, Iowa, until 1856, then traveled with goods through south Iowa and north Missouri until 1858, when he moved to Linn county, Kansas, and lost considerable property while there and returned to Iowa. In May, 1869, he bought land in Franklin township, and has farmed it ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have had seven children, four of whom are living; viz., Louisa Jane, born July 14, 1847, married John Francisco, and has six children; Elston W., born February 10, 1853, married L. Covey, has four children; Ann G., born January 11, 1855, married A. M. Deane, has three children; Sarah M., born February 14, 1857, married E. Browning, has two children living and one dead.

REV. N. W. KEITH.

Nathan W. Keith, fourth son of William Keith and Elizabeth Keith, *nee* Asbury, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, September 23, 1827. His parents moved to Logan county, Ohio, about 1828, and in 1839 moved to Franklin township, Grundy county, where he attended a subscription school (Col. J. H. Shanklin, of Trenton, being one of his teachers), and worked on the farm with his father until 1849, December 9th of which year he married Miss Margaret Schooler, and farmed in Grundy county until 1854, when he moved to Mercer county, remained there until 1858, then bought a farm in Franklin township. In 1861 he moved to Wayne county, Iowa, and remained there twelve years, then returned to Franklin township and bought the farm on which he now lives. He was licensed as preacher for

the M. E. Church in 1866, and continued to preach in that church until 1880, when he changed to the United Brethren and now has charge of the Spickardsville station. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have eight children living, as follows: Christopher C., born December 8, 1850, married Hannah E. Harron, who died December 18, 1878, and then married Rachel Dinsmoor; Sarah Jane, born October 17th, 1852; Wm. Wesley, born February 19, 1855, married Elvina Trussel; Francis M., born May, 14, 1857, married Hannah Ellis; Ezekiel born November 30, 1860; John N., born July 4, 1863; Thomas H., born December 26, 1866; Alfred Asbury, born January 8, 1870.

N. F. MUNN,

Son of James and Philena Munn, *nee* Oliver, was born in Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio, June 16, 1819. Was educated in Logan county and married there to Miss Sophia Ellis on October 17, 1838, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1840 he moved to this county, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land on Honey Creek, about five miles southeast of Spickardsville. When he commenced, his whole outfit for himself, wife and child, weighed about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and he had seventy-five cents in cash. He built a log cabin in the spring of 1841, and cleared and fenced about five acres of land, and as he had no team, carried all the rails used in fencing on his shoulders. He borrowed a team to break the ground, and his wife dropped the corn and carried the baby. In 1842 he traded his claim for \$50, taking a horse for pay which died in less than a week and he was just as poor as ever, but they were happy. The county was so full of natural resources that if a man had his health he felt rich. He then moved to Mercer county, but returned in 1849. In 1850 he went to California and in the spring of 1852 returned to Franklin township and bought the Blakely farm (now owned by D. C. Pugh) and lived there until 1873, excepting the time spent in a visit to Pike's Peak in 1860. Mrs. Munn died August 19, 1872, leaving five children. On March 13th, 1873, he married Mrs. Amy Hooker, of Sullivan county, Missouri, and moved to Spickardsville and engaged in the mercantile business until 1880, when he sold out. From 1865 to 1872, Mr. Munn was a licensed minister of the church of the United Brethren.

By his two marriages Mr. Munn has been the father of seven children. Five by his first wife; namely, Oliver K., Eliza J., now Mrs. S. D. Lowe; Benjamin F.; James W., married Annie M. Rhinehart; and Armand L. By his second wife, Nettie F., and Alice P.

JOHN MOORE,

Fourth son of Levi and Rachel Moore, *nee* Haines, was born in Chariton county, Missouri, September 14th, 1822, and with his parents moved to Randolph county, from there to Daviess county, and when he was quite

small settled about two miles north of where Gallatin now stands, Richmond, in Ray county, being the nearest town. They moved from there to where Trenton is now located in 1833 or 1834. His father was the first white man who raised a crop in Grundy county—on ground near the present site of the railroad machine-shops at Trenton, where the first corn planted was destroyed by pigeons, which were so numerous that the branches on the trees where they roosted broke off. Deer, wild turkeys and honey were very plentiful, which, with hominy, was their principal food. His pants were made of buckskin, his cap of coonskin, and he never saw a pair of boots or shoes until he was about twelve years of age, wearing, in winter, moccasins made of cowhide. The county was surveyed by Mr. Applegate, in 1836, and he carried the surveyor's provisions. When Trenton was laid off he moved to where Mr. Val. Briegle now lives and while living at this farm the Indians often came to trade, and buy horses, giving their notes payable when the government paid them, with the old chief Tuckwash, as their security. This chief frequently went to Des Moines in behalf of the settlers to collect these notes which the Indians always paid promptly. Mr. Moore learned their language, while dealing with them. In August 1847 Mr. Moore joined the Indian battalion for the Mexican War; was mustered in at Leavenworth and marched to Santa Fé, under General Price; was not inside of a house for thirteen months; took part in two engagements with the Indians in Mexico. When peace was declared he returned to Independence, Missouri, where the battalion was disbanded in November, 1848. On May 18th, 1849, Mr. Moore married Miss Emmeline Wason. In the spring of 1850 he started over the plains for California, and meeting a company from Illinois at Council Bluffs, the two parties united and elected him captain, and they journeyed on together, taking five months to reach Hangtown, California. He went to the China diggings seventy-five miles east of Stockton, in October, and in the following April, at the request of his comrades, started back home to bring their families. He was seventy-seven days on the way from San Francisco to Panama, crossed the Isthmus on foot and took a steamboat, *via* Havana, for New Orleans. Soon after his arrival in Grundy county he received a letter from his friends in California stating that they would be home in the fall, so he did not return. He joined the militia, in 1862, as second lieutenant of company A, and was stationed at Chillicothe. In May, 1863, he joined the provisional militia and was elected first lieutenant, and participated in one skirmish with the bushwhackers under Anderson. The militia disbanded in the fall, when captain G. A. Spickard and he made up a company, and went to St. Joseph, at their own expense. On arrival they found the regiment nearly full and he, with others returned home.

Mrs. Moore died in March, 1861, and Mr. Moore married Miss Mary Flowers in July, 1862. He has seven children living, and two dead. The

names of those by his first wife are Nova Zembla Sublet, Bernettie, Selissabel, Cordelia Ellen, and Mary Emmeline; and by his second wife, Fortress Monroe and John Mayland.

DR. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

John McLaughlin, third son of Thomas and Susan McLaughlin, *nee* Maple (his grandfather and grandmother came from Scotland), was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 26th, 1822. In 1825 his parents moved to Knox county, Ohio, where he was educated at the district schools, and remained until 1845, engaged in farming. April 13th, 1844, he married Miss Melissa Young and in the following year moved to Bartholomew county, Indiana. In 1857 he moved to Mercer county, Missouri, and in 1858 commenced to practice medicine. In 1861 he joined the Missouri militia and was commissioned lieutenant. In the fall of 1877 he moved to Spickardsville, in this county, and in March, 1878, purchased the farm on which he now lives, and continued the practice of medicine. His wife died May 25th, 1851, and left two children; namely, Lyman, born May 25th, 1846, married Miss Mattie Thogmartin, has five children; Sarah Jane, born May 25th, 1850, married James K. Vanderpool, has seven children. August 13th, 1852, he married Miss Nancy A. Sullivan. They have five children living and three dead. Their names are: James S., born May 29th, 1853 married Mattie Vanderpool, has two children; Thomas Jefferson, born December 29th, 1854; William Allen, born October 29th, 1856, married Sarah E. Colman who died December 29th, 1879, leaving three children; John S., born August 10th, 1859; Melinda, born September 22d, 1861; Nancy Belle, born September 22d, 1872.

H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Third son of George and Elizabeth Montgomery, *nee* Jackson, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, February 18, 1843. In the fall of 1850, his parents removed to Benton county, Iowa, and he attended the district schools in Benton and Linn counties, and engaged in farming until 1861, when, on August 19th of that year, he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa infantry, company D, Capt. A. Geddes, Col. James L. Geddes; went to St. Louis, Syracuse and Springfield, back to Sedalia, Missouri, and wintered in 1861-62; in the spring of 1862 marched to the front, and was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and taken prisoner on April 6, and sent to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and Macon, Georgia; in October, 1862, was paroled at Richmond, Virginia; went from there to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, and from there to St. Louis; in December, 1862, went home on a furlough, and was called out again in February, 1863; was present at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the engagements at Jackson, Brandon and Canton; remained at Camp Sherman on the Black River two months, thence to Memphis and

Pocahontas, Tennessee, where they wintered. Reënlisted in January, 1864, and was made color-sergeant. Came home on furlough, and on April 20th, 1864, married Miss Caroline Brainerd. Joined his regiment May 1, went to St. Louis and Memphis, and was on provost duty until March 1, 1865; was present at the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile; and was discharged at Davenport, in April, 1866, having been in the service four years and eight months; went home to Benton county, Iowa, and commenced the carpenter and carriage building business. He moved to Grundy county in 1870, and farmed until 1872, when he moved to Spickardsville, and opened a carriage building shop. In the spring of 1875 he was elected justice of the peace for Franklin township, and member of the Spickardsville town board, in April, 1876. He was again elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1878, and became his own successor in the spring of 1881, which office he still holds, and is also a member of the town board.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have five children living, the names and dates of whose birth are here given: Robert, born February 11, 1867; Olive J., born October 22, 1868; Mary L., born August 22, 1870; Isaiah B., born August 4, 1875; and Eva E., born July 20, 1881.

JAMES G. MOORE,

Seventh and youngest son of Levi Moore, and Rachel, his wife, *nee* Haines, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, June 16, 1828, and with his parents moved to Daviess county, Missouri, and from there to where Trenton now stands in the year 1833 or '34. He is a brother of John Moore, whose biography is recorded elsewhere. James G. Moore married Martha Wood, November 11, 1848, and lived with his parents two years on the farm now owned by Judge Val. Briegle, in Lincoln township, then moved to Franklin township where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have five children living and two dead. The eldest, James W., married Miss Mary Vanderford; Robert A., married Miss Elva Shaw; Levi E., married Miss Fanny Robertson; John M., married Miss Mary McCary, and died August 28, 1879, leaving his widow and three children; Oliver J. and Elizabeth Frances.

O. K. MUNN.

Oliver K., eldest son of N. F. and Sophia Munn, *nee* Ellis, was born in Logan county, Ohio, April, 11, 1840, in which year his parents moved to Grundy county. After staying two years they moved to Mercer county, and then back to Grundy in 1849. He was engaged in farming until 1861, when, in August of that year, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, company C, Captain Trumbo, and served in that regiment nineteen months, taking part in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements in which that regiment participated during that time. After his discharge he returned to Grundy county, and his health being so injured

during the war, went to school and afterward taught. On February 24, 1864, Mr. Munn married Sarah White, daughter of William White. She died of typhoid fever in 1871. He married again in April, 1874, Mrs. Iva Ann Wilkerson becoming his second wife, and moved the same month to Washington, Iowa, but came back and settled in Spickardsville in 1877. The same year he was appointed postmaster, and has acceptably officiated ever since. In 1878 he was appointed notary public, and in April, 1881, was elected justice of the peace for Franklin township. He is agent for the American Insurance Company, and Burlington Centennial Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Munn is the father of three children, two by his first wife; namely, William F., and Eliza E.; and by his second marriage one child has been born, named Loutetia B. The present Mrs. Munn had one child, John H. Wilkerson, by her first husband.

F. J. PAYNE.

F. Josephus Payne, eldest son of William M. Payne, by his second wife, Julia A. Payne, *nee* Belshe, was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, July 7, 1835, and remained there, engaged in farming, until 1856, when he came to Grundy county. In the spring of 1859 he went to Denver and Pike's Peak, Colorado, and returned in the following fall. He married Miss Sarah A. Hobbs, daughter of Thomas Hobbs, September 9, 1860. On February 21, 1862, he joined the Third Missouri cavalry at Chillicothe, Colonel Walter A. King commanding, under Captain Garvin, in company I, and participated in the engagements at Springfield, Newtonia, and many other minor engagements, during the two years the regiment was in south Missouri, and in Arkansas. In the spring of 1864 the regiment had become so decimated by death, wounded and sickness, that it was consolidated with the Sixth and Seventh regiments of Missouri cavalry. In the fall of 1864, he took part in several fights with General Shelby's forces, and with General Price, during the six weeks the command was in Missouri, and was mustered out at St. Louis, April 11, 1865. He returned to Franklin township, and has since been engaged in farming.

Mrs. Payne died October 23, 1870, leaving four children; viz., Mary Jane, born November 4, 1861, married Charles Miller; William L., born April 28, 1866; Thomas F. and Rebecca A., twins, born November 13, 1868. Mr. Payne married Harriette Dean, daughter of Abel W. Dean, April 25, 1871. By this union they have four children; viz., Marion F., born February 7, 1872; John B., born September 3, 1874; Louis M., born September 27, 1877; Bertha Elmira, November 14, 1880.

JUDGE G. A. SPICKARD.

George A. Spickard, eldest son of John and Mary M. Spickard, *nee* Deeds, natives of West Virginia, was born near Hillsborough, Highland

county, Ohio, September 29, 1823. He lived with his parents, residing successively in Greene county, Ohio, and in Warren county, Indiana, removing to the former county in 1825, and to the latter in 1829, where he received his education by a three months' attendance at the district school. In 1837 his mother died, and, three years later his father followed her to the grave. He remained in Warren county with his one brother and three sisters four years, and then migrated to Missouri, settled in Grundy county, and secured work as a field hand upon the farm of Larkin Field in Washington township, in whose employ he remained three years. In 1847 he removed to Franklin township, entered a claim of eighty acres, which he improved and afterward purchased. On the 24th of August, 1847, he was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, of Grundy county. His eldest son, Charles, was born March 14, 1849. April 14, 1850, he sold his farm, and accompanied by his wife and son, packed their household goods in a wagon drawn by an ox team, and joined the anxious throng of treasure hunters who sought fortunes upon the "golden shores" of far-off California. Over the plains he and his young wife and baby-boy, traveled for five long months and eleven days, when, in the "Pleasant Valley," on the Carson River, within ten miles of their journey's end, on the 21st of September, 1850, after two week's illness of "mountain fever," Mrs. Spickard closed her eyes in that long, last sleep that knows no waking, and there, in Pleasant Valley, in the early days of autumn, she was tenderly placed beneath the sod, and the ox team and its occupants moved sadly on. He settled at a small place known as "Miner's Home," near Coloma, El Dorado county, California, where, on October 23, 1851, he married Mrs. Mary Ann Ervin, of that place, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Thompson, the pioneer preacher of Grundy county, Missouri. Mr. Spickard engaged in mining upon Cañon Creek for several months, and then removed to San Francisco, which city he left June 3, 1854, *via* the Nicaragua route for Grundy county, and arrived in Franklin township July 10, 1854. He bought three hundred and sixty-nine acres of wild land, near the farm he sold in 1850, upon which he has since resided. On the breaking out of the civil war he espoused the cause of the Union, enlisting August 28, 1862, in the Missouri State militia, and received his commission as captain of company C, to date from the 28th of the previous July. His company was stationed at Chillisnothe and his services were chiefly north of the Missouri River. July 6, 1863, he was commissioned major, and still holds his commission, never having been discharged. November 6, 1866, he was elected one of the three judges of the Grundy County Court, for a term of six years, but resigned after four years service, during which time the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad was built.

Judge Spickard has converted the wild land which he purchased, on his return from California, into one of the most fertile farms in the county,

upon which he has a pleasant home a mile and a half from Spickardsville, a town named in his honor, which he located in 1871. He has nine children living, six sons and three daughters, and a son and a daughter dead. Their names are as follows: Charles S., born March 14, 1849, married Melissa Evarts, and died February 12, 1880, leaving a wife and five children; Eldorado C., born April 29, 1853, died July 16, 1854; John Thomas, born October 14, 1854; George I. D., born March 29, 1856; Sarah Frances, born February 6, 1858; William Warren, born November 9, 1859; Alexander U., born May 6, 1862; Benjamin F., born May 1, 1864; Mary M., born February 7, 1866; Edward A., born February 12, 1869; and Melissa M., born April 21, 1871. Mrs. Spickard has one daughter by her first husband, Delilah Ervin, born August 26, 1847.

DR. O. P. WEST.

O. P. West was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, February 23, 1832, and was there reared and educated. After finishing his education he learned the painters and glazier's trade, and worked at the same until the fall of 1858, when he migrated to Ralls county, Missouri, where he taught school and read medicine, continuing this occupation and study until the spring of 1861. In the winter of 1866 he removed to Pike county, this State, and continued to teach school and study medicine until the fall of 1867, when he went to Jackson, Mississippi, and pursued his medical studies until the fall of 1869. Returning to Missouri he located in Saline county and became engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk, occupying his leisure hours with study. In 1870 he removed to Jackson county, and from there to Lathrop, Clinton county, in 1871, and engaged in the drug business, and began the practice of medicine, and continued until April, 1872, when he came to Spickardsville, opened a drug store and entered actively upon the practice of his profession. He has become deservedly popular, and has secured a lucrative practice.

On the 31st of July, 1874, Dr. West was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sailors, of Grundy county. They have had five children, but only two are living; namely, Charles C. and O. Pearl; those dead are Joseph, James and Robert.

CHAPTER XX.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Its Boundary Lines—1838 to 1842—The Heatherly War—The Redskins—\$70,000 Cost—Thomas's Grove—Churches—Schools—The first School-house—An Elopement—Preparing for Battle, an Incident—The Indian Outbreak of 1842—The Gulliver War—Assassination—Description—First Elections—Township Officers—Lindley—Its First Settlers—Incorporation—Business Houses—Its Famous Mineral Spring—Biographies.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Investigation of the County Court records of Livingston county shows that the territory now comprising Grundy and Mercer counties was divided into townships. At that time all that portion east of Grand River, and the Weldon or East Fork, to the Iowa line, was called Muddy Creek. This was in 1837. In 1839, at the May term of said court, the following will be found of record:

FIRST BOUNDARY.

"Ordered that a township be made as follows; to-wit, beginning at the east corner of township No. 59, range No. 24; thence north with the said range line to the State boundary; thence east with the said boundary to where the Linn county line intersects the same; then south with the said Linn county to township No. 59; thence with the said township line to the beginning. Said township to be called Marion township."

This order of the court constituted Marion one of the original townships which composed the county in 1841, and which remained in force until 1845, when the number was reduced to seven, and of this number Marion still remained one of the prominent townships until the reorganization of the county under the new law, in 1872, which cut off Wilson township from the south and a part of Liberty from the north, thus contracting the territory of Marion to its present size.

1838.

Marion township was made the home of the white man in 1838. In that year the settlers first began to arrive. Among those early comers were Joseph, Uriah and Samuel Rooks, of Indiana, and John and Joab Holloway, all of whom settled in the township in the fall of 1838. Robert Ishmael was also one of the arrivals in that year, as were John Brown and James Chrisman. The following year Marshall Humphrys and Thomas Dobbins settled in the same neighborhood, but were just over the line in Sullivan county. They may be counted among Marion's early settlers as they both have been closely connected with the growth of the township

since their settlement in the vicinity. The year 1840 added the family of Elisha Kilburn to the settlement. Samuel Bailey came in 1842, and from that time on new-comers were dropping in every now and then, among whom may be named as early pioneers, E. L. and Nathan Winters, D. C. Smith, Solomon Knapp, William, James and Samuel Barr, C. B. Knight, James Winters, William Hayden, William J. Hatcher, James and Thomas Clawson. These all united with the first named arrivals in building up the best interests of the new country in which they lived. Their cabin homes were simple and their wants were few, and on the whole many of them sigh for the good times of by-gone days. They endured hardships then, but there are many hardships now which did not trouble them in those "halcyon days of yore." Trading was done principally at Brunswick, sixty-five miles away. And that wasn't much. The pioneer did not depend a great deal on the outside world for either food or clothing, but with plow and rifle procured the one, and the spinning-wheel and loom furnished the other.

THE HEATHERLY WAR.

Among the early and interesting incidents in the history of Marion township, the Heatherly War takes a prominent place. The disturbance which gave rise to the above name, took place in the year 1838. At that time there was a gang of roughs, known as the Heatherlys, infesting that region, who were in the habit of committing depredations upon the property of the settlers, although most against the Pottawattamie Indians, thus causing bad feeling to exist. The gang was composed of the Heatherlys, a man named Thomas, one Hawkins, and several others, in all some seven or eight. Horse-stealing was one of their pastimes, and opportunity offering, they raided an Indian camp and made way with several of their ponies. Taking the stolen property they crossed Grand River, and made a detour through the country south, in the hopes of eluding pursuit, and finally encamped in a grove two miles south of Lindley, where they were enjoying themselves in what they considered a safe retreat. It is impossible to state how long they were there, but within a short time after their arrival a party of twenty mounted Indians put in an appearance and asked for a parley. The Indians demanded the immediate return of the stolen steeds or a fight. They did not want to make any trouble, but the ponies they must have. During this parley, the man Thomas drew his weapon and shot one of the Indians. This brought on a fight at once, which was short and sharp. Thomas was killed, also one Indian, and another of the Heatherly gang "bit the dust." This fight culminated in the Heatherly War, which lasted several months, and forced the governor of the State to call out 2,000 State troops and send them to the scene of action. The Indians justly claimed that they had been ill-treated, and so lost no opportunity to retaliate upon the whites, and during the course of the contention between the opposing

forces, the settlers suffered most. The redskins were getting decidedly the best of the war, as the Heatherlys were about wiped out in one or two subsequent fights, finally leaving the country after the close of the difficulties, which was brought about by the arrival of the troops. The troops met the Indians near the Iowa line, but before hostilities opened a parley was held and the Indians surrendered, on condition that they be given a fair trial for the offenses committed during the struggle. This put an end to the war and to the "reign of terror" in the neighborhood which existed during the difficulties. The Indians were taken before the Circuit Court, then in session at Richmond, in Ray county, where they were acquitted when it was shown that the Heatherly gang were the offenders. This war was one of the leading topics of conversation among the settlers for years afterward, and the excitement during its progress will be remembered as long as the memory of the "old settler" lasts. It was reported that the war, including the expenses of the Indian trials, cost the State in the neighborhood of \$70,000. The grove where the first fight took place became the burial-ground of Thomas, and was known for years after as the "Thomas Grove," and parts of the skeleton of the desperado have been picked up and carried away of late years. The grove was known later as the "Joab Hollaway Grove," and now bears the title by which it is known all over the township, that of "Union Grove." What became of the Heatherlys is not known. They were not settlers in the township, but were what might be termed "squatters," and remained in one location as long as it wasn't "too hot" for them, made so by their thieving proclivities, which had got them into several difficulties previous to the war that finally deprived the township of their presence. Thomas had the honor of being the first white person ushered into another world from Marion township, and his bones were left to bleach in the sun that penetrated the dusky shades of "Union Grove." The body was left to the elements for burial, while the guilty soul winged its flight to a final reckoning. This account differs from that in the general history, learned from other sources.

CHURCHES.

The early settlement of Marion township was not marked by the organization or erection of any churches, and although there may have been, and probably was preaching semi-occasionally in those early days, its recollection has passed out of the memory of the living pioneers as being too indistinct to say positively whether there was or not. However, if there is no evidence of preaching in Marion township, there is ample proof that the citizens received the benefits and influence of the Christian religion as early as the year 1843, when the Rev. Nathan Winters, a Methodist divine and the first in that section of the country, conducted religious services at the home of Thomas Dobbins, a short distance over the line in Sullivan county,

thus taking the credit of early religious service from the township. Rev. N. Winters was a resident of Marion township up to the time the northern part of it became the southern portion of Liberty, and thus Marion is shorn of another of her honors.

"GOD'S FIRST TEMPLE."

The first church erected in the township was by the Christian denomination in 1858. The Rev. David Wright was the first pastor, and organized the church with about twenty members. The congregation came from three counties to Lindley to worship, being from Linn, Sullivan and Grundy. This church has now a membership of about fifty, and services are held once a month in the Lindley Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. Daniel McInturff being the present officiating minister.

THE LINDLEY M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Lindley is an excellent structure, built of wood, neatly and tastefully finished. It cost something like \$2,400, the greater part of which amount was contributed by Mr. Thomas Dobbins, with the proviso that it should be under the influence and control of the Methodist Church, but that its doors should always be open to all other sects and denominations to use as a house of worship. The church organization is in a flourishing condition under the pastoral charge of the Rev. A. Taylor.

PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

This is the name of a church organization formed in the fall of 1873, in the northern part of Marion township. Rev. John Kennedy was the first pastor, and Mr. D. C. Smith was class-leader and steward. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bowen, Mrs. A. Hall, Miss Rebecca Hooper, and Miss Mary J. Eavelin. After the first organization, Mr. Smith was the only male member of the congregation for two years. Services are now held in the Center Union school-house, and the membership has increased until it now numbers twenty-five. Rev. Joseph Willis is the present officiating pastor.

RURAL DALE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This thriving organization is located at Rural Dale, near the center of Marion township, and has a large and steadily growing membership, presided over by the Rev. H. H. Turner. They have a substantial church building, well finished and commodious. The church was first erected in 1876, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire in June of the following year. With unusual energy the members immediately went to work and erected another, and in September, 1877, the present church was completed and ready for use, at a cost of \$1,600. The first building was dedicated to the worship of

God in November, 1876. The Rev. P. McCollum was the predecessor of Rev. H. H. Turner, the present minister.

THE SEPARATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST.

The above is the name of an organization very little known, and as its tenets are somewhat different from those of other churches, with a sketch of the organization in Marion township and Grundy county, will be given a copy of its creed or, as the society calls it, "constitution." The Sinai Separate Baptist Church in Christ, has its organization in the southwestern part of Marion township, and services are held in the district school-house. This church was established on the 5th day of June, 1869, with eight members on the original roll, whose names are as follows: L. D. Sherow, J. H. Stucker, Elbert Sapp, Samuel Sherow, Mary Sherow, Nancy Sherow, Maggie Sapp and Esther Sherow. From this small membership the congregation has grown steadily larger, until it now numbers fifty-three. Since its organization, the following pastors have officiated: Rev. A. B. Lemons, Rev. C. C. Nickum, Rev. J. Koble, and its present minister, Rev. Joseph Evans. Mr. L. S. Fleshman is the dean of the church, and Mr. William Bickels, clerk. There are several ministers of the church who reside in this county, whose names are here given, with address: Rev. A. B. Lemons and Rev. Joseph Evans, Trenton; Rev. Andrew Beckner, moderator, and Rev. Rankin Blackburn, Rural Dale; Rev. J. Stucker, clerk, Alpha. In conclusion, the articles of faith of the organization are appended, under the head of

CONSTITUTION.

"We, the members of the Separate Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, in north Missouri, being regularly baptized upon the profession of our faith in Christ, are convinced of the necessity of a combination of churches in order to perpetuate a union and communion among us, and to preserve and maintain a friendly correspondence with each other, have thus agreed to give ourselves to the Lord and to one another, and, therefore, we are constituted on the word of God alone, holding that all Christians have the right to commune together at the Lord's table. Said association shall be composed of delegates from the different churches, who shall represent themselves by letter and messenger.

"The letters shall express their number in fellowship, baptized, received by letter, dismissed, excluded and dead, since the last meeting of the association; the members thus chosen, when convened, to be denominated the North Missouri Association of Separate Baptists, who are to have no power to lord it over God's heritage, nor to have any ecclesiastical power over the churches. But if, in her opinion, any church or minister of her body becomes disorderly or unscriptural, she may discontinue fellowship with such churches or ministers.

"New churches may be admitted into this association, who are to petition by letter and delegates, and if, on examination by the association, they are found orthodox and orderly, they may be admitted into this association.

"The churches comprising this association shall be entitled to equal representation, not exceeding five. The association, when convened, shall, after being called to order, proceed to choose a moderator and clerk, which shall be done by a private vote of the association.

"The moderator shall state all questions in order before the association for discussion, and no member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the association. Each member before speaking on any subject shall arise and address the moderator. The moderator may give instruction on any subject when necessary or called upon, but shall have no vote only in case of a tie; then his vote shall be final.

"A motion, when seconded, shall be put before the association by the moderator, unless withdrawn by the brother proposing the same."

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Marion township was taught by Judge Marshall Humphrys when he was a young man and a resident of Sullivan county. The building used was the first school-house erected in that region. It was erected in the year 1845, of hewn logs. Seats were made of split logs, windows simply holes with oiled paper for glass, fire-place to hold six foot wood, and chimney of mud and sticks. Here the youth of the day from the surrounding neighborhood, in both Grundy and Sullivan counties, were wont to assemble to become grounded in the rudiments of education. The school-house was built on the line between the two counties named, and was located one quarter of a mile north from Lindley. There are now seven school-houses in the township, in which from four to six months school is held every year. The school facilities will rank with any other township in the county. The Rural Dale school-house, which was built in 1864, is probably the oldest of the school buildings now in use. The brick school-house at Lindley was finished later in the same year, and is the first and only brick school building in the township.

AN ELOPEMENT.

It is an old story that "love laughs at locksmiths," and it is o'er true. The first instance of this kind occurring in Grundy county took place in 1844, and Marion township furnished the principals for this runaway marriage. Young John Holloway, one of the early settlers of the township, met and loved Miss Mary A., the fair daughter of John Merryman, Sr., then a resident of the same township, but since the formation of Wilson his farm became a part of that township. Miss Mary returned the affection of the sturdy young pioneer, but the "old folks" put in a strong parental objec-

tion, and young Holloway was given to understand that he must go elsewhere to woo. This had the effect of making the young couple more determined, and an elopement was planned. The appointed time arrived, and with it young Holloway riding one horse and leading another. The young lady was in readiness, and with a small bundle of clothing she left her home, sprang into the saddle and galloped away. They were married in the northern part of the county, and returned in a few days on their wedding tour. The marriage proved a happy one, and the couple have reached old age, reared a large family, and are still living on the old homestead, southwest of Lindley, respected by all who know them.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

From Mr. D. C. Smith, one of the "old pioneers," the following incidents were learned. The affair took place in Linn county, near the line of Grundy, and settlers of Marion and Wilson townships were engaged in it. It was in the fall of 1842 and reports were flying around thick and fast in regard to an uprising of the Indians. The rumors were generally found to be false, but still the settlers were on the alert and there was not a little excitement prevailing throughout the neighborhood, needing only a scintilla of reliable information to put the whites in arms. With this state of affairs existing the following incident happened. A settler living over the line in Linn county had cleared a small piece of woodland, put up his cabin and planted his corn. On the day in question he was away from home, but before leaving had cautioned his wife to keep a sharp lookout for Indians. She obeyed instructions, and before the day passed her worst fears were realized. Along in the afternoon she noticed an Indian, with rifle in hand, making a stealthy approach toward the cabin. She immediately caught up her two small children under either arm and fled by the rear doorway to a neighbor's, three miles away, whom she informed that the redskins were on the war-path. The alarm spread rapidly. The settlers hastily armed and concentrated on a central point, where temporary defenses were thrown up for the women and children. Sentinels were posted, three scouting parties were formed and sent out in as many directions to discover the whereabouts, number, etc., of the savages. The larger party set out for the spot where the Indian was discovered. Moving cautiously up on the clearing they found everything quiet, the cabin deserted and no Indians in sight. Fearing ambush, skirmishers were deployed and the woods scoured with no success until the remains of a deer which had been killed and dressed were found. This explained the matter at once. The Indian had been hunting and wounded a deer, which had crossed the clearing, and the aborigine was in pursuit when spied by the settler's wife. But a short time had been spent in making these discoveries, and the party returned to the camp. The whole affair was quickly explained, and in honor of the happy

conclusion of the anticipated difficulty, a grand shooting-match was proposed. Targets were made by "blazing" trees and the shooting proceeded rapidly. In the meanwhile the two outstanding parties, finding no Indians and hearing the rapid firing, concluded that the savages had attacked the temporary fortress. Each party hastened to return, but the return was necessarily slow, due precautions being taken to prevent surprise, as it was supposed the woods were full of Indians. The two squads came up on opposite sides of the camp after sunset. The firing still continued but it was hard for the parties to distinguish how matters stood. Judging from the shooting it was decided that the fight was going on at short range and the Indians were probably advancing, calculating to charge the fort at dark. With this in mind rapid plans were formed for a daring rush to the rescue. Orders were issued for the onset with instructions to reserve fire until the fort was gained. This was substantially the plan of both parties, and as the day waned the firing became more infrequent, and availing themselves of this opportunity each party dashed in on the unsuspecting marksmen with fierce yells and rifles ready for emergency. In the deepening gloom the firing party took the intruders for Indians. The opposing forces met in such close quarters that the rifles could not be used, and a wild rush was made by each party to take the fort, when it was discovered that no Indians were around. For a while things looked dangerous, and it was only the close quarters that saved several of the settlers from death. Explanations ensued and all returned home tired but good humored. Thus ended the Indian outbreak of 1842.

"THE GULLIVER WAR."

A contest bearing the above title was one of the events that broke the monotony of early pioneer life in Marion township, and is also badly mixed up with Linn county. Most of the participants lived near the county line, some in Linn and some in Grundy. There was a man in the neighborhood by the name of Fletcher L. Rutledge, who was most cordially detested by nearly all the settlers, and nicknamed "Gulliver"—whether as a descriptive appellation of his large size overcome by small principles or not, is not known. It appears that the settlers without the fear of the law in their hearts, but with the natural instinct of economy, were in the habit of cutting government timber thus saving their own. Knowing this, Gulliver threatened to inform on them if they didn't stop it. Of course, no attention was paid to this, and the resounding ring of the woodman's ax continued to echo and reëcho through the forests of the government reserve. Gulliver returned to the attack and announced that he had received instructions from headquarters to take the names of all who were appropriating government timber, which he proposed to do. This added fuel to the already existing flames of enmity. A party of fourteen men called on Mr.

Gulliver, took him to the woods and gave him a terrible thrashing, when he was released and advised to make himself scarce in that community. Gulliver was unable to leave, but a few of his friends went to Linneus and procured a warrant for the perpetrators of the outrage. The constable, with a small posse, arrived on the ground and was met by a body of seventy men who had collected; this party defied the man of law, who was compelled to return to the county seat for assistance. The sheriff and eighty armed men next appeared upon the scene, but in the meantime the settlers recognizing that they had laid themselves liable to a severe penalty by resisting an officer of the law, made haste to "skip out," nearly every one of them leaving the county for parts unknown. This was known as the Gulliver War. It was some years before the difficulty was finally settled. Some few returned and were fined for their participation in the affair. After matters cooled off others began to return, and even to this day they are still returning at odd intervals. For prudential reasons, as one of the returned ones remarked to the writer, the subject is very seldom mentioned, until another of the absent ones makes his appearance and quietly settles down, just as still another drops in.

ASSASSINATED.

It was during the dark days of the civil war that occurred one of those cowardly deeds detested alike by all men, and the scene was in Marion township. Joseph Wright, a respectable citizen and faithful member of the Methodist Church, of which he was a class-leader, was shot while standing on his own threshold. Mr. Wright's farm was situated in section twenty-six. He had just returned from his day's work and was feeding his cows, his wife was milking near by, a little son held him by the hand, while his two other boys sat on the steps a few yards away, when there rang out a sharp report of a rifle, and the husband and father sank down in the agony of a mortal wound, in the midst of those he loved. 'Twas a fiend in human shape that blighted that fair domestic scene of peace and happiness. This was on the evening of the 10th of November, 1863, and ere the setting of another sun the wounded man sank into the cold embrace of death. The vile assassin was never found, but a desperate character by the name of Joseph Rooker, who had been lurking around the neighborhood, was arrested on suspicion, and although circumstances led to the belief that he was the guilty man, there was no proof, so he was released from custody.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Marion township is one of the largest in area, as she is in population, in the county. The township is bounded on the north by Liberty, on the east by Sullivan and Linn counties, on the south by Wilson township, and on the west by the township of Trenton. Within these boundary lines she has

an area of 26,880 acres of territory, and a population of 1,307, or the second in the county. The township is two-thirds fertile, undulating prairie, and the remainder timber, principally along the banks of Medicine River, Crooked and No creeks, which furnish the water facilities. The timber is of different varieties, mostly oak, elm, hickory, birch and cottonwood. The land is nearly all under cultivation and fine farms are the rule rather than the exception. In 1871 there were shipped from the township 2,500 hogs and 800 head of cattle, while the surplus of oats and barley was 25,000 bushels. Wheat, rye, flax, tobacco, beans and seed potatoes also showed a large average. There has been constant improvement going on and the township now ranks in its products among the best in the county, both as to quality and quantity.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election credited to Marion township never occurred within its present boundaries, but was held at the house of Hopkins Work, who, although a resident of Marion township, resided in that portion which has since been cut off and named Wilson. The Livingston county court ordered an election for two justices of the peace to be held in Marion township on the 1st day of June, 1839, at the house of Hopkins Work. This order was promulgated at the preceding May term of said court. Later an election was ordered to be held at the same place on the 19th of October, 1839, for an assessor of Marion township. These were the first elections held in what are now Marion and Wilson townships. After the organization of the county in 1872, following will be found a list of the officers who have served since the election which took place under the new order, April 16, 1873:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

1873—Samuel Rooks, chairman of the board; W. C. Fenner, trustee; Albert Dunlap, assessor; Andrew Beckner, clerk; John Barr, constable. Joab Holloway became trustee, *vice* Fenner resigned.

1874—Moses R. Metcalf, chairman; Samuel Rooks, Hezekiah Gregg, justices of the peace; Andrew Beckner, clerk.

1875—Hezekiah Gregg and Daniel C. Bruce, justices of the peace; Philip Hill, trustee; William H. Rooks, assessor; John M. Robb, clerk.

1876—Daniel C. Bruce and Hezekiah Gregg, justices of the peace; Philip Hill, trustee; William H. Rooks, assessor; John M. Robb, clerk.

1877—S. R. Hill, assessor; Daniel C. Bruce and Moses R. Metcalf, justices of the peace; John M. Robb, clerk.

1881—William C. Fenner, trustee; Daniel Kinsley and William Cox, justices of the peace; William R. Mock, collector; Samuel C. Barr, clerk; Harvey Elwood, constable.

1881—Resignations and appointments have changed the officers for the

above year as follows: William C. Fenner, trustee; William R. Mock, collector; Moses R. Metcalf and T. A. White, justices of the peace; S. C. Barr, clerk and assessor; William Madison, constable.

The first coffin used in Marion township was made in 1840. No tools were at hand to hew it out, so a wagon-box was cut up and served as the first burial casket.

Harriet Haley, an old negro woman living on the premises of Judge Marshall Humphrys, is the only colored person having residence in the township.

LINDLEY.

The town of Lindley is situated in the eastern part of Marion township, its corporate limits being the Sullivan county line on the east. It is surrounded by a productive and well settled region of country, and has a large, growing and flourishing trade. It has a population of two hundred and sixty-eight, and its people are thrifty, intelligent and social.

The land where the town now stands was entered in 1841 by Thomas Dobbins, who gave to John Austin one acre as an inducement to open a store. A log cabin was built for this purpose, and the establishment was opened to the general public in 1842, on the site where Allen's blacksmith shop now stands. A large and varied assortment of merchandise was kept constantly on hand, along with a liberal supply of ardent spirits. The new trading-point was called "Stringtown," from the fact that the cabins of the settlers were strung along nearly in a row for several miles in the neighborhood. The closest cabin was that of Thomas Dobbins, on the Sullivan county line. In 1845 the town was laid off and named, with appropriate ceremony, in honor of Hon. James J. Lindley, who had represented that district in Congress. John Austin held a monopoly in business during his stay, which was until 1847, when he was succeeded by James Winters, who conducted his establishment without competition until 1849, when the second store in Lindley was opened, dealing in the same line of goods as the first, by Samuel Rooks.

From this time on the town's growth was steadily increasing, and there were quite a number of residents in the place.

It is of record that the said Samuel Rooks, of Lindley, and Asa Boyce, were elected justices of the peace for Marion township in 1852.

In 1863 the "bushwhackers" raided the town and destroyed considerable property, besides taking away goods and horses. The store of N. A. Winters was among those robbed. The gang was led by a man named Holclough, from Howard county. There was no estimate of the value of the property lost by the raid.

INCORPORATION.

The petition of the tax-payers of the town of Lindley, asking the County Court to have the same incorporated, was presented at the July term, 1876, on the 17th day thereof, and read as follows, the same having been placed of record in Book E, of the court record of Grundy county:

"To the Honorable County Court of Grundy county, Missouri:

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town or village of Lindley, in Grundy county, Missouri, petition and pray your honorable body that we may be incorporated as a town and a body politic, under the name and description of the town of Lindley, whose metes and bounds shall be as follows; to-wit, Including the southeast quarter of section number sixteen, in township number sixty-one, of range twenty-two, and that a police may be established for the local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town. Believing that our prayer is reasonable and just, we pray you that our petition may be granted.

"Witness our signatures as taxable inhabitants of said town:

John Bantz.

W. C. Dye.

G. T. Moberly.

A. B. Stanley.

G. D. Bramhall.

J. W. Osborn.

R. H. Cabell.

G. W. Paton.

O. P. Johnson.

J. L. Cole.

Sarah Dillon.

N. Johnson.

Shelby Lewis.

Charles Bowman.

H. H. Wilson.

Josiah Kerr.

R. M. Dobson.

John Doty.

Ellen McManus.

W. D. Thomas.

Samuel Green.

W. J. Overman.

W. N. McEpes.

C. H. Cook.

M. D. Cole.

T. G. Johnson.

A. G. Crouch.

Warner Johnson.

W. H. Foster.

James Winters.

George Baugh.

William Madison.

George Gay.

William Earl.

Thos. Gisman.

Albert McDonald.

"The court granted the prayer and appointed the following trustees: C. H. Cook, T. G. Johnson, R. M. Dobson, H. H. Wilson and John Doty.

"Monday, July 17, 1876."

TOWN OFFICERS.

The new board of trustees appointed by the court met with all present; viz., C. H. Cook, T. G. Johnson, R. M. Dobson, H. H. Wilson and John Doty. An organization was perfected by the election of H. H. Wilson,

chairman or mayor; C. H. Cook, treasurer, and the appointment of G. T. Moberly as clerk, and Henderson Foster as marshal.

At the April election, 1881, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: H. H. Wilson, mayor; C. H. Cook, treasurer; J. D. Boyers, T. A. White, Jacob Osborne. Nathan Harty was appointed clerk, and William C. Woods, marshal.

The postal facilities include a mail three times per week from Trenton, two mails weekly from Wheeling, and the same from Browning. The post-office is under the efficient charge of Mr. C. H. Cook.

Lindley has had two schools for the past three years, with two departments, secondary and primary, which have had a large attendance, gradually increasing, until the past year one hundred and fifty pupils were enrolled. Under the excellent management of Mr. T. A. White and Miss C. E. Crouch, who have conducted the respective departments the past year, the schools have been numbered among the best in the county, and are the especial pride of the citizens of Lindley.

The only church building in use in the town, is that of the Methodist Episcopal organization, under charge of Rev. A. Taylor. The old brick church erected by the members of the Christian organization still stands but is unused.

The Lindley cemetery is situated a short distance over the line in Sullivan county.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The flourishing trade of Lindley is catered to by the following list of merchants, representing the various branches of trade designated:

C. H. Cook, Marshall Humphrys, George T. Moberly, general merchandise; Jewett, Elwood & Co., C. H. Cook, drugs; O. P. Johnson, furniture; Doty & Cox, hardware; Cole & Dunlap, hardware and tinware; G. W. Paton, groceries and notions; Mrs. Philip Robinson, Mrs. Annie Clark, millinery; attorney, Nathan Harty; physicians, Drs. H. H. Wilson, R. M. Dobson, R. H. Cabell; Lewis & Crantz, William Allen, blacksmiths; Bantz & Overman, blacksmiths and wagon makers; John Osborne, barber; John A. Patterson, hotel; H. C. Flagg, boots and shoes, harness and saddles; Graham & Cook, flouring-mill; Samuel McCormick, meat-market; S. L. Jewett, livery stable.

Recently considerable interest has been manifested in Lindley and vicinity over the discovery of water of undoubted mineral properties, which were said to possess rare medicinal qualities. These springs are located on land belonging to Mr. Thos. Dobbins, and the following in regard to them is a letter taken from the Trenton *Republican*, bearing date of August 29. The letter speaks for itself:

“MINERAL SPRINGS AT LINDLEY, }
“LINDLEY, Aug. 23, 1881. }

“Since this is an age of discovery and invention, it is hard for one to tell what a day will bring forth. A few years ago, no one dreamed that there were mineral springs in any part of these diggings, and I don't know that they have dreamed it yet; nevertheless, it is a fact. There have been springs of unsurpassed medicinal qualities discovered on the premises of Thos. Dobbins. The pasture in which these springs are found is a broken prairie tract of land having a deep, wide gulch running through it by which the water comes to the surface from some hidden fountain which cannot be found by man. We know some will say it is a hoax; we look for it, it is natural—there have been croakers in every age of the world. From the developments made in mineral water in other parts of Missouri in the last few years, we cannot help but believe the hardest question to answer in regard to this State was the water question and I have heard it stated time and again that the only objection was having to use cistern water. But the last few years have demonstrated the fact that living water can be found near the surface of every farm within the boundary of the State, if the owner will only look around and go after the hidden treasure. Some of our citizens have recuperated greatly since they have begun using the water from these springs. Mrs. O. D. Graham claims that she has been completely cured, having suffered from ill health for seven years. Mrs. D. C. Bruce has also been greatly benefited by using mineral water. There are others we might mention had we space. Many cases of sore eyes have been cured by application of the wonderful water. Men have examined the water and have passed very satisfactory comment. Rev. A. Taylor thinks them good as any springs he has visited this summer in Iowa or Illinois; Rev. Dan'l McInturff thinks they are good. No chemical analysis of this water has been made yet but will be soon when we expect to hear of the best spring in the State.

“D. N. CROUCH.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY M. ANDERSON

Was born in Indiana, March 18, 1830. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Indiana. While but a child, with his parents, he moved to Morgan county, Illinois, where he lived until 1844, when he came to this county. Being an early settler in this country, he received only a limited education, frequently carrying his gun with him and killing game enough, while going to school, to keep his family in meat. He still has, in good preservation, the first and only copy-book he ever used at school, and has a box that he keeps his papers and books in that he made when a boy.

In early manhood he worked as a common laborer, but finally got an ox team, and for several years broke prairie, and in that way made money enough to buy a part of the farm on which he now lives, one of the largest and best located farms in the county, containing seven hundred and fifty-eight acres, all under fence. Farming and the growing of stock is his business, and he buys and ships as much stock, perhaps, as any other man in the county. He is also giving considerable attention to the growing of sheep, and has about five hundred head now on his farm, among them a stock of full blooded Spanish Merino.

On the 22d of November, 1855, Mr. Anderson married Miss Lydia, daughter of David and Sarah Wilson. She was born May 9, 1838. By this union they have had the following children: Mary A., born May 12, 1857; William H., born November 12, 1858; Francis M., born August 15, 1862; Lincoln L., born June 2, 1864; Lucy A., born January 15, 1867; and Ida M., born September 23, 1868.

A. BECKNER.

Andrew Beckner, deceased, was a farmer in Marion township, and was born March 11, 1819, in Fleming county, Kentucky. His parents moved, when he was young, to Randolph county, Indiana, and in 1841 he moved to Missouri, and in 1845 settled on the farm on which he lived and died. He was united in marriage, August 22, 1839, to Miss Nancy Stucker. She was born June 13, 1820. By their union they had five children: Newton, born July 23, 1840; Araminta, born June 9, 1847; Melita, born June 27, 1851; Wayne, born October 22, 1853; and Arnette, born September 26, 1858.

Nancy Beckner, first wife of Andrew Beckner, died March 15, 1863. He was again married, June 26, 1864, to Miss Gincy E. Couch. By this marriage they had six children: Marion, born June 15, 1867; Alta, born November 20, 1868; Iva, born February 17, 1870; Merritt, born November 20, 1871; Lucy, born January 20, 1873; Minerva, born August 31, 1875; and Leroy, born March 25, 1877. Mr. Beckner was one of the early settlers of this county, and endured many of the hardships and privations of a frontier life. Beginning in life by working as a laborer, he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that a part of his time. He was a class-leader in the M. E. Church for many years, and also moderator. After living a life commendable to Christians and as a citizen, he departed this life June 26, 1878, leaving a widow and six small children.

THOMAS B. BERRY

Is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio; was born September 29, 1840. His parents, Daniel and Annie Berry, were natives of Ohio. He received an education in the common schools of his native State, and in 1857, with his

parents, moved to this county. He was united in matrimony January 10, 1869, to Miss Rebecca Eldridge, a native of Pike county, Illinois, born November 3, 1849. By their marriage they have six children, names and births as follows: Josie A., born July 22, 1870; Mary A., born October 20, 1871; Annie C., born June 3, 1874; Albert B., born February 17, 1876; Lulie N., born January 24, 1878; and the baby, born August 11, 1879. Mr. Berry has made farming his business so far in life, and has a farm of two hundred and forty acres. He is also giving attention to growing fine Berkshire hogs and full-blooded Cotswold sheep.

R. N. BELSHE

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, December 17, 1837. His parents, Richard and Nancy Belshe, both natives of Virginia, moved to this county when the subject of this sketch was but two years old, and he grew up and received a common school education in this county. During the war he was on the plains, and in Colorado for two years. Farming is his business, and he gives special attention to handling stock. He has eight hundred and fifty acres of land. May 20, 1858, Mr. Belshe married Miss Susan May. This lady was born August 2, 1843, in this county. They have seven children: Mary P., born April 20, 1860; Jefferson C., born September 10, 1862; Nancy A., born September 15, 1863, died September 24, 1865; Susan A., born January 4, 1866; Peggy T., born February 9, 1869; Julia M., born July 14, 1872, died February 13, 1873; and James O., born March 31, 1873.

JAMES BEVANS

Is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and was born April 23, 1833. His father and mother were natives of Virginia. The subject of our sketch was married August 16, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Hill, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hill, natives of Pennsylvania. They have, by this marriage, six children: Martha E., born May 11, 1857, died in infancy; Ellen P., born August 26, 1858; Lewis S., born September 9, 1861; Sarah A., born February 2, 1864; Charles W., born May 1, 1868; Martha J., born January 15, 1871.

Mr. B. enlisted in 1862, in Captain Haycraft's company of State militia, and in the spring of 1864 enlisted in company K, Forty-fourth regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, serving until the close of the war, in 1865. He was with the Seventeenth army corps and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Mr. Bevans owns a good farm in Marion township, near Rural Dale, and his two brothers, William H. and J. F., live on adjoining farms. William H. Bevans wedded Miss Jane Sprout. They have one adopted child, Mary E.

ROBERT BARNETT

Was born January 14, 1838, in Perry county, Ohio. His parents, Solomon and Nancy Barnett, were natives of Maryland. He grew to manhood in his native State, and there received an education in the common schools. Robert Barnett and Miss Charlotte Hoffman were united in marriage on the 13th of May, 1860. She was a native of Fairfield, Ohio. They have seven children; namely, Parry B., born March 11, 1861; William H., born September 28, 1863; Edgar L., born January 13, 1866; Solomon S., born January 29, 1871; Francis S., born November 23, 1873; and Nina P., born May 23, 1880. Mr. B. came to this county in 1865, and has made farming his business since. He enlisted May 2, 1861, in company I, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, Ohio National Guards, for five years, which time he served out.

R. H. CABELL, M. D.

Robert H. Cabell was born in Chariton county, Missouri, December 13, 1833. His father, Col. E. B. Cabell, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet F. Monroe, was a native of the same State, and a niece of President James Monroe. Robert received an education in the Howard high school, in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and after his school days entered the store of N. & A. Johnson, at Brunswick, as a salesman, where he remained a number of years. In April, 1857, he formed a partnership with James Winters, and opened a mercantile business at Lindley, and carried it on for three years, when he returned to Brunswick, Missouri, and again entered the employ of N. & A. Johnson. Here he remained four years, or until 1864, and then went to St. Louis, where he secured employment as clerk in the boot and shoe house of Wm. E. Storer, retaining the position until 1866. In this latter year he returned to Chariton county, Missouri, and began the study of medicine, under Dr. James White, then attended the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, from which institution he graduated in 1870, and in June of the same year commenced practice at Lindley, Missouri. Remaining there only one year, he removed to Trenton and became an active practitioner for three years, when he returned to Lindley, and has successfully practiced his profession in that village and vicinity since.

Dr. Cabell has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Ellen Ballentine, of Zanesville, Ohio; they were married December 6, 1854, and she died in May, 1855. Dr. Cabell and Miss Alice Oliver were united in marriage on the 22d of August, 1857. She was a native of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and died August 15, 1869. The issue of this union was three children; named, respectively, James O., born July 24, 1858; Pocahontas, born October 29, 1865; and Robert H., born December 1, 1868. In 1871 Dr. Cabell married Miss Sallie E. Wright, a native of Linn county,



G. A. Spickard

Missouri. By this union they have four children, whose names are: Ila, born July 21, 1872; Mary R., born October 20, 1875; Edward C., born September 27, 1879; and Emma A., born July 11, 1881.

G. W. CLARK

Was born December 27, 1844, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. His parents, James M. and Elizabeth Clark, were both natives of Kentucky. Mr. C. had five sisters and two brothers, and in the burial-ground known as the Holloway Cemetery we find, by the tombstones that mark their respective resting places, six of this once robust and healthy family. The father of this family, James Clark, born April 15, 1804, died September 22, 1870; and the mother, Elizabeth Clark, born May 9, 1816, died October 26, 1872. The remainder of this family were: James, born October 20, 1857, died October 16, 1872; Harriet, wife of L. D. Bowman, born December 2, 1842, died December 26, 1872; Mary E., wife of S. G. Crossen, born September 22, 1847, died April 14, 1877; Susan, wife of Joseph Crossen, born December 11, 1853, died June 14, 1880; John, born October 22, 1849; and Anna A., wife of Joseph N. Crossen. This family came to this county in the fall of 1866. Mr. C. was married October 8, 1874, to Miss Helen White, born October 11, 1854, in Morris county, Ohio. They have two children: Roscoe, born September 27, 1877, and Nettie B., born October 16, 1880. Mr. C. makes farming his business.

JOSEPH COBLE,

A native of Perry county, Ohio, was born April 1, 1818. His parents, Henry and Martalanna Coble, were both natives of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of his native State. Joseph Coble was united in matrimony, January 28, 1841, to Miss Amelia Barnett, a native of Perry county, Ohio, born April 2, 1822. They have six children: Martha A., born December 1, 1842; George L., born November 1, 1844—enlisted in the United States army in September, 1861, for the term of six months; at the expiration of that time, again enlisted in company H, Sixth regiment Missouri State militia for three years; after serving two years, the company veteranized in company B, Thirteenth battalion, Missouri volunteer cavalry, and after serving his country for nearly four years, was just ready to return home when he was killed by the Indians on the Little Arkansas River, in western Kansas, June 30, 1865;—Sarah E., born May 14, 1847; William B., born August 27, 1849; Robert J., born October 24, 1856, died January 28, 1863; and Annie M., born June 16, 1859. In 1843, Mr. Coble left his native State, Ohio, and settled in White county, Indiana, and in 1856, came to this county and located where he now lives. He has made farming his business through life.

THOMAS DOBBINS.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Sarah Dobbins, was born in Wayne county, Illinois, March 20, 1815. His parents died when he was about six years old, and he went to live with Mr. John Kirkpatrick, in Sangamon county, Illinois, and there remained until he reached the age of sixteen, having up to that time received just twenty days' schooling, and, as he laughingly remarked, "had to ride a blind horse six miles daily to obtain that." At sixteen he began work as a farm hand at \$10 per month, and continued that employment three years, when, in July, 1835, at the age of nineteen, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick, daughter of his foster father. She was born in Bond county, Illinois, January 20, 1820. The same year of his marriage he removed to Livingston county, Missouri, and at that time there wasn't a white settler between Chillicothe and the Iowa line. He resided in Livingston county for five years and then removed to Grundy county (at that time still a portion of Livingston), participated in the Mormon war in 1838, which agitated all this section of the State, and was one of the early and vigorous pioneers who pushed forward into the wilderness to make a home. He entered the land where the town of Lindley now stands, and gave to John Austin an acre of ground, upon the present town site, for the purpose of erecting a store, which he built in 1842, and thus began the town of Lindley. In 1850 Mr. Dobbins crossed the plains to California, and remained there and in Oregon about fifteen months, and returned home *via* steamship to New York, where he arrived in the summer of 1852. Mr. Dobbins built the M. E. church at Lindley, and donated \$1,400 of its cost out of \$2,400, on condition that its doors should remain open to all denominations, and it was so expressed in the deed and has proven entirely satisfactory. He also erected the first school-house in this part of the country, near where Lindley now is. He owns about sixteen hundred acres of land; cultivates a fine farm, and has a large, comfortable residence, a half a mile from Lindley. He is one of the generous and public spirited men of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins have had thirteen children, eight daughters and five sons. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Mary A., born August 9, 1836; Martha J., born May 20, 1838; Nancy E., born April 4, 1840; Margaret F., born October 3, 1843; Josephine, born March 13, 1846; Charles H., born December 19, 1849; John A., born November 18, 1852; Sarah C., born June 27, 1855; George G., born June 4, 1857; William, born February 10, 1859; Melinda A., born January 5, 1862; Hattie, born March 10, 1864; and Timothy, born July 22, 1867.

WILLIAM B. DILLON

Was born May 25, 1816, in Adams county, Ohio. His parents, Isaac and Mattina Dillon, were both of Ohio birth. They moved to Indiana, where he lived until 1854, when he came to this county. He was educated in the early common schools of Indiana, and began business for himself working on the farm as a laborer. He was united in marriage February 25, 1836, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ketchem—her father of South Carolina birth, and her mother of Virginia. She was born April 25, 1814. They have had nine children, six sons and three daughters; viz., Joseph A. K., born January 25, 1837, died August 22, 1862, at Macon, Georgia—was a member of company B, Twenty-third regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and held by the Confederate army until death—left a widow and two children; Isaac, born January 11, 1840, died October 8, 1843; Solomon K., born July 24, 1842, died September 27, 1843; Jacob F., born May 21, 1844, died October 8, 1867, from the effects of disease contracted while in the army; William J., born February 11, 1846, died February 12, 1880, leaving a widow and four children; Mattina J., born January 7, 1848, wife of R. D. Barker, of Sullivan county; Mary, born October 30, 1850, wife of N. Borders, of this county; John M., born September 8, 1853, married and living at home; Elizabeth E., born November 14, 1855, wife of S. H. Love, of this county; and Samuel H., born June 27, 1860, died June 11, 1878. Mr. Dillon is an old settler, a successful farmer, and widely known throughout this county. Was, for several years, assessor of this county, and judge of the County Court for three years, which office he filled with credit to himself and to his county. Being a strong advocate of the cause of temperance he refused to grant dram-shop license during his term of office. Was a Union man during the late war, and ever ready to give a helping hand in time of need; belonged to the Missouri State militia and served altogether one year.

WILLIAM DUNLAP,

Son of William and Margaret Dunlap (both of Pennsylvania birth), was born October 19, 1813, in Harrison county, Ohio. His parents moved, when he was six years old, to Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1849, then moved to Morgan county, Ohio. While living in Pennsylvania he was married to Miss Nancy Wells, on the 7th of January, 1836, in Fayette county. She died September 19, 1837. They had one child, Margaret M., born March 3, 1837, and died August 11, 1837. September 12, 1839, he married Miss Nancy Ramage. This lady was born December 30, 1821. By this union they had six children born to them; viz., Letitia, born January 6, 1841, died April 2, 1879, the wife of Edwin Rider, of this county; William, born November 13, 1843, died when eleven months old; Mary

E., born June 13, 1846, died November 7, 1878, at Elko, Nevada, the wife of Corwin Borders, of this county; Cyrus W., born December 14, 1848, now in mercantile business in Lindley; Maria, born July 11, 1851, wife of Winfield Bonta, of Trenton. Mrs. Dunlap died July 26, 1851. Mr. Dunlap was again united in marriage March 6, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Fouts. She was born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 6, 1832. They had seven children; viz., James T., born December 1, 1854, now living in California; Joseph, born December 3, 1855, died in infancy; William W., born October 19, 1857; Frank E., born November 2, 1860; Bettie, born January 23, 1862; Edward, born March 1, 1865; Alice, born April 6, 1869. Mrs. Dunlap died May 20, 1879. Mr. Dunlap again married July 24, 1880, to Mrs. Mary E. Sherman, widow of William P. Sherman. She married Mr. Alfred Brown, her first husband, December 27, 1857, and by him had three children, Joseph H., born January 7, 1859; Medora E., born November 11, 1860; Araminta J., born May 12, 1862. Mr. Brown died November 15, 1862, and she married William P. Sherman, September 18, 1864. They had two children, Melissa A., born March 15, 1866, and Augustus A., born April 26, 1868. Mr. Sherman died August 1, 1873. She then married as above mentioned, Mr. Dunlap, and, notwithstanding both of their misfortunes, they are enjoying health and all the blessings allotted to this life. Mr. Dunlap came to this county in 1858, and settled near where he now lives. He has made farming his business through life, but has given more attention to sheep husbandry than any other branch, and has a stock of full blooded Spanish Merinos now on his farm.

L. C. DICKINSON.

The subject of this sketch was born August 18, 1809, in Albemarle county, Virginia, and his parents were both natives of the same State. He was educated in the best schools of Virginia of that time, and entered the wholesale and retail house of Kiles, of Richmond, Virginia, when quite young, as a clerk, and when seventeen years old changed to the wholesale and retail house of Kiles & Edgar, at St. Louis, Missouri, and remained with them until 1835. He was then engaged until 1841 as clerk on different steamboats on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In that year he started on a trip of two years through the Indian country of western Iowa. Returning to St. Louis he engaged in the auction and real estate business until 1869, when he came to Grundy county, having purchased land in this county in 1847, also in 1851 and 1860, and now has eight hundred and forty acres of fine land. He has made farming his business since he came to this county, and has his farm well improved, with good house and orchard. He was united in marriage July 3, 1837, to Miss Hilda G. Walton. She was born February 1, 1819. By this union they have five sons and one daughter: John J., was born January 10, 1839, died when two years old. George

A., was born February 18, 1842, and killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, while commanding battery E, of the fourth artillery, Ninth army corps, under Gen. Sumner, Army of the Potomac; he enlisted as a private in Capt. Burk's company, First regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, commanded by Gen. Frank P. Blair, and was with his company at the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, where he distinguished himself. From that began his promotion, and he was rapidly ascending the ladder of fame, when cut down, while lighting one of his guns and killed instantly. His commission as captain of the battery was dated the day before his death. He participated in seventeen engagements, and was considered by his commanding officers as one of the best artillery-men in the service, showing great skill as an officer at the battles of Antietam, Malvern Hill and others.

"Rest on you weary ones,
The heroes of our land,
Until all war and strife is o'er;
And we shall meet beyond."

Orlivious L., born June 3, 1844, and died when two years old; Annie, born June 29, 1849; Samuel, born February 24, 1854, died when two years of age; and William W., born November 21, 1856, died when twenty-two months old.

LEWIS S. FLESHMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born February 2, 1834, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. His father, Michael Fleshman, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Elizabeth, was born in West Virginia. When a young man, he learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it for a number of years. While living in West Virginia he married Miss Ada L., daughter of John C. and Margaret Ewing, both natives of Virginia. She belonged to one of the first families of Virginia. By her union with Mr. F. they had four sons and six daughters; named, respectively, P. E., born August 15, 1856; Mary M., born April 30, 1858, died September 13, 1858; Henry M., born March 19, 1860; John W., born April 12, 1862; Samuel L., born June 12, 1864; Ada G., born February 12, 1867; Annie M., born August 15, 1870; Nora G., born October 3, 1873; and Andrew E., born September 21, 1876. Mr. F. came to this county in 1856, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and made farming his business until eight years ago, since which time he has been engaged in blacksmithing. He is a member of the Separate Baptist Church.

JOHN DOTY

Is a native of Darke county, Ohio, born September 10, 1824. His father was a native of New York, his mother, of Ohio. Mr. Doty learned the

carpenter trade and worked at it, together with farming. When a young man he moved to Indiana, in 1845, and resided there eight years. During that time he owned and worked a small farm, and ran a saw-mill a part of the time. He came to this county October 14, 1865, and settled near Lindley, lived on his farm for eight years, then owing to bad health removed to Lindley and began selling farming implements, and now carries a full line of hardware also. He was united in matrimony April 24, 1845, in Darke county, Ohio, to Miss Mary Snider. She was born August 5, 1825, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They have seven children: Elizabeth J., born March 19, 1846, died September 20, 1849; Martha H., born August 30, 1848; Mary M., born September 18, 1850; George V., born May 11, 1853; Lydia M., born June 20, 1855; Hiram F., born April 11, 1858, and Daniel M., born August 25, 1861.

W. C. FENNER.

W. C. Fenner was born February 10, 1836, in Highland county, Ohio. His father was of Pennsylvania birth and his mother was a native of North Carolina. Mr. Fenner was educated in the common schools of his native State. He enlisted July 2, 1863, in company A, Second regiment of heavy artillery, and served until September, 1865. He came to this county shortly after the war and has made farming his business since. He was united in marriage January 27, 1857, to Miss Annie E. Martin. She was born July 2, 1836, in Highland county, Ohio. The issue of this union was six children, named, respectively, Florence, born January 23, 1858; F. E., born July 13, 1862; Mary C., born December 21, 1866; Alice, born August 31, 1878. His son, F. E., was educated at the high schools of Trenton and the Gem City College, located at Quincy, Illinois.

JUDGE MARSHALL HUMPHRYS.

The subject of our sketch was born in Gibson county, Indiana, August 31, 1825, and was the son of Uriah and Rachel Humphrys, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of South Carolina. The family removed to Sullivan county, near the Grundy county line, in 1839, and there Marshall grew up, receiving an education in the common schools, which he afterwards supplemented by two terms at the Grand River College, Edinburg, and one at the McGee College, in Randolph county, Missouri. He chose the profession of teaching and taught the first school in the neighborhood of the present site of Lindley, which was built upon the county line between Grundy and Sullivan. After teaching school some ten years, he began the study of medicine, but after eighteen months application, gave it up and entered the mercantile business at Lindley, in 1863, and has been engaged in business there ever since. In 1863 he was elected justice of the peace and served ten years, and also officiated as notary public for the period of thirteen years. On the 6th

of May, 1873, he was elected judge of the County Court from the Fourth district, and in April, 1876, became his own successor, and served the second term, as he did the first, with greatest credit to the people who honored him with their trust. Judge Humphrys has been uniformly successful through life, and is now well-to-do in the world's goods, owning one thousand acres of fine farming lands, beside his flourishing business in Lindley.

Marshall Humphrys and Miss Eliza A. Haley were united in marriage on the 21st of April, 1864. She was a native of north Carolina, born April 12, 1828, and the daughter of Charles Haley of Sullivan county, Missouri. They have had four children; named, respectively, Charles H., born May 12, 1865, died August 14, 1865; Uriah G., born August 30, 1866; Wade H., born December 2, 1868; and Rachel E., born February 6, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrys have been members of the Christian Church for twenty years.

SELAH HART

Was born August 15, 1830, in Morgan county, Ohio. His parents, Selah and Mary Hart, were both natives of Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and began teaching school at the age of nineteen, which he followed during the winter, for six years, and gave his attention to the milling business when out of school. He was assessor of his township in Ohio for three successive terms. In 1874 he came to this county and settled where he now lives, made farming his business, and is now the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and seventy-five acres. Mr. Hart was united in marriage June 24, 1869, to Mrs. Rebecca Murphy. She was born March 13, 1841. Her maiden name was Elliott, and she was married to Washington Murphy, October 21, 1861. They had one child, Julietta, born July 2, 1861. Mr. Murphy died in March, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hart had three children; viz., Mary D., born June 2, 1870; Frank E., born November 29, 1871; and Annie, born February 7, 1873. Mrs. Rebecca Hart died March 31, 1878. Mr. Hart married, a second time, September 4, 1879, Mrs. Rachel Dewees, widow of Caleb Dewees. Mr. and Mrs. Dewees were married December 25, 1858, and had two children: Charles H., born September 5, 1859, and John A., born August 16, 1861, died December 12, 1862. Mr. Dewees was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

PHILIP HILL

Was born December 23, 1823, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. When fourteen years old his parents removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools, and learned and worked at the trade of cabinet-making for about fifteen years; then engaged in the mercantile business for five years with his brother, S. R. Hill, in Unionville, Morgan county, Ohio. He was united in marriage June 12, 1850, to Miss Mary

A. Reed. She was born February 10, 1828. Their family consists of seven children; named, respectively, Ann E., born August 10, 1852, died July 13, 1881; Stephen B., born September 24, 1854; William M., born March 4, 1857; John S., born November 14, 1860; Marietta, born July 8, 1863; Emma J., born September 4, 1867; and Nettie S., born July 5, 1871. Mr. Hill served nearly two years in company H, Sixth regiment Missouri State militia; was discharged on account of disability. He came to this county in 1858, and has since been engaged in farming, raising and feeding cattle.

C. D. HOSKINS

Is a native of this county, and was born May 13, 1844; educated in the common schools of this county. He enlisted at the early age of seventeen years in company B, Second regiment Missouri volunteers, where he served for three years; was discharged May 5, 1865. His service was mostly rendered in Missouri, hunting bushwhackers; was in most of the heavy raids, but the hardest service he had was while after General Price. It would seem that he was not born to be shot, as he fought guerillas, not by skirmish but by the month, fighting the bands of Quantrell, Cole Younger, Anderson, Hayes, Hill, Dave Pool, and others. While on the Price raid he went four days at one time without anything to eat. After his discharge he returned home and has been engaged in the pursuit of farming since, excepting one year when he was in the circuit clerk's office at Trenton. March 9, 1875, Mr. Hoskins married Miss Mary M. Dunlap. She was born September 2, 1851, in Belmont county, Ohio. They have two children: Emma, born February 5, 1876, and Vade, born May 25, 1878. His parents were among the pioneers of this county. His father is a native of Delaware and his mother of Ohio. She died August 6, 1877, at the age of sixty-five years. She was a member of the M. E. Church for about forty-five years.

S. R. HILL

Was born July 30, 1826, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. His parents moved to Morgan county, Ohio, when he was twelve years old, where he lived until 1874, when he came to Grundy county. He was educated in the common schools of Morgan county, supplemented by a few terms at the select school and two terms at Sharon College. He began teaching at the age of seventeen and taught eight terms. Entering upon mercantile pursuits in 1853 he continued until 1861. October 1, 1862, he enlisted in company D, Ninth regiment, Ohio cavalry; was elected first lieutenant, then captain; was with the Army of the Cumberland in 1863 and '64, and was discharged on account of disability. After his return home he was elected treasurer of Morgan county, Ohio, which office he filled for four years. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business in McConnelsville with

W. F. Pears, and after his term of office expired went into the business alone. He remained in McConnelsville until 1873; was on a farm one year; in 1874 came to this county, and has given his attention exclusively to farming since. Mr. Hill was united in marriage March 4, 1856, to Miss Rebecca J. Filkill. She was born in Morgan county, Ohio, July 9, 1839. They have five children, whose names are Rufus P., born January 19, 1857; William H., born November 21, 1858; Samuel, born July 14, 1865; Jessie G., born September 12, 1868, and Stephen M., born August 30, 1872.

DANIEL KINSLEY

Was born August 2, 1829, in Summit county, Ohio. His parents, George and Elizabeth Kinsley, were both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother died when he was small, and, with his father, when ten years old, he moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he lived until 1872, then came to Grundy county. His education was received in the common schools of Indiana of that day. He worked at farming until the beginning of the late war, and then engaged in the mercantile business for a few years. Was next engaged in the milling and lumber business about five years, then came to this county and helped to build the mill known as the Richardson Mill, and has been engaged in running the same most of the time since. He has a nice farm upon which he lives, and works in connection with his milling business.

Mr. Kinsley was united in marriage, March 30, 1854, to Miss Hannah C. Livingood, who died April 15, 1857. By this union they had one child, Catharine E., born April 12, 1857, and died when two and one half years old. He again married March 27, 1859, to Miss Rhuama Richards. She was born March 30, 1839, and was a daughter of Abraham and Mary Richards of this county. They have had three children: Emma and Mary, twins, born March 15, 1860; Mary died September 15, 1860, and Emma September 18, 1860; and George C., born December 27, 1865.

W. C. KING

Was born June 16, 1830, in Preble county, Ohio; his parents, John and Elizabeth King, being natives of Pennsylvania. When he was four years old his parents moved to Darke county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. He was engaged in railroading about five years, and the remainder of his life has been given to farming. He was united in matrimony September 25, 1863, to Miss Martha Doty, a native of Darke county, Ohio, born March 18, 1837. They have five children, whose names are, Edwin B., born February 28, 1865; Lizzie E., born February 11, 1867; James, born May 30, 1869; John R., born April 5, 1873; and Joseph W., born June 19, 1880.

ELLING LEE

Was born October 10, 1818. His father, Hiram Lee, was born January 18, 1794, and his mother, Julia Lee, was born January 21, 1798. With his parents he moved to Connecticut, where his father died when he was thirteen years old, and three years later, with his mother, he moved to Portage county, Ohio, and in 1864 moved to this county. March 22, 1848, Mr. Lee married Miss Marinda, daughter of Jacob and Fannie Rider, both of Vermont. She was born August 26, 1826. By their union they had three children born to them: Edward A., August 20, 1849; Jacob H., May 19, 1851; and Frank W., September 17, 1853. They were all educated in the common schools of the county, and have made farming their business. Edward has been engaged in the lumber and milling business for a few years. After living a successful life, Mr. Lee died March 4, 1880, leaving to his family a farm of three hundred and seventy acres. Farming was his occupation through life, although he served as postmaster for eight years previous to his death, at Rural Dale. The mother of Mr. Lee was poor, and he, the eldest of five children, had to meet the burthen of caring for the younger members of the family, and when married he and his wife began life with only willing hearts and hands.

MOSES R. METCALF

Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 12, 1836. His parents, Abram and Nancy Metcalf, were also natives of Ohio. When he was seventeen years old he moved to Coshocton county, and while there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1854 he moved to Indiana and worked at his trade until the beginning of the war. He was united in matrimony September 20, 1857, to Miss Adelia Chultz. She died February 6, 1866. They had two children: Mary R., born October 25, 1858; and James F., born October 1, 1861. Mr. Metcalf married Miss Rachel Mitchell, January 3, 1867. She was born September 9, 1830, in Delaware. They have one child, John R., born March 10, 1868. Mr. Metcalf enlisted August 8, 1862, in company I, Eighty-eighth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and took part in the battle of Perryville just two months after his enlistment; was next at Stone River; was with the army of the Cumberland until Sherman took command, then was with him until the fall of Atlanta; came back to Nashville with General Thomas, and after the battle of Nashville was discharged on account of expiration of service. While in the army he participated in twelve heavy engagements, besides a number of skirmishes.

Mr. Metcalf came to this county in 1870, and has been engaged in farming most of the time since, only working at his trade at intervals. He was elected justice of the peace in 1877, and has held the office since, with credit to himself and the county.

GEORGE F. MOORE,

A native of Macoupin county, Illinois, was born April 21, 1854. His father, George Moore, is a native of Indiana, and his mother, Nancy C., of Tennessee. They moved to this county when George, of whom we write, was one year old. He was educated in the public schools of this county. George F. Moore was united in marriage March 31, 1878, to Miss Nancy A. Crossen, a native of Ohio, born March 5, 1858. They have one child, Daisy A., born May 22, 1880. Mr. Moore began business for himself by working as a farm hand, and as a result of his labors now has a farm of one hundred acres.

WM. MOCK

Was born January 12, 1799, in North Carolina. In 1839 he moved to Putnam county, Indiana, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to this county. In December, 1825, Mr. Mock was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Slater, a native of North Carolina. She died April 15, 1851. Six children was the result of this union; viz., Caleb, born March 29, 1827; Jane C., born May 9, 1829, died September 11, 1836; Thomas M., born October 4, 1831; Fiza A., born April 5, 1840; William R., born November 20, 1845; and Sarah J., born January 6, 1851, died April 2, 1855. Mr. Moore was married a second time, February 20, 1852, to Miss Rebecca Barlow. She was born February 25, 1827. They have one child, John H., born March 26, 1855.

William R. Mock, son of William Mock, was educated in the common schools of this county. On the 28th of February, 1868, he married Miss Sarah A. Osborn. The date of her birth was July 4, 1847. They have three children: Minnie A., born May 19, 1869; Julia B., born April 18, 1871; and Claude, born January 6, 1879. William R. Mock enlisted in company H, Sixth regiment Missouri volunteer cavalry, in April, 1862, and served two years; then reënlisted as a veteran in company B, Thirteenth regiment Missouri volunteer cavalry, and served until the close of the war. After his discharge he returned home and began farming which has been his business since, together with shipping stock.

GEORGE OSBORN

Was a native of Lee county, Virginia, and born October 24, 1817. When he was a child his parents moved to Martin county, Indiana, and twelve years later to Daviess county, in the same State, where he lived until 1852, when he came to this county and settled near Lindley. In 1838, while living in Indiana, he married Miss Rhoda Skaggs. She was born November 12, 1818. By this union they had six children: Jacob, born October 21, 1840; Rebecca, born January 8, 1843; Sarah A., born July 4, 1848; John

W., born in October, 1850; Hannah and James, twins, died in infancy. Mrs. Rhoda Osborn, wife of George Osborn, died December 4, 1880; Mr. Osborn was an early settler and well known through this county. He was afflicted for about twelve years, and died July 4, 1881.

JAMES OVERMAN.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Clarke county, Indiana, and was born October 15, 1813, his father being a native of North Carolina, and his grandfather on his mother's side (Ramsey) was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was educated in the common schools of Indiana. October 5, 1837, he married Miss Jane Robertson. She was born in Clarke county, Indiana, March 12, 1818. They have nine children: John M., born July 25, 1838; Eli R., born July 14, 1840; Elizabeth A., born August 7, 1842; Isaac W., born June 30, 1844; William J., born October 25, 1846; Mary C., born April 15, 1850; Margaret F., born October 5, 1852, died January 15, 1854; Maria J., born June 22, 1855; and Charles W., born August 6, 1857. James Overman and two of his sons, John and Isaac, enlisted September 21, 1861, in Capt. Haycraft's company of State enrolled militia, for six months; at the expiration of that time they again enlisted in company H, Sixth regiment Missouri State militia. James Overman was elected first lieutenant, and after six months' service resigned, and again enlisted in August, 1864, in company K, Forty-fourth regiment Missouri volunteer infantry; was again chosen first lieutenant, and served in that company until the close of the war. During his last enlistment he was in the Army of the Tennessee, and was in many of the battles fought by that army. Isaac Overman, after serving nearly two years, reënlisted as a veteran in company B, Thirteenth regiment Missouri volunteer cavalry, where he served until May 15, 1866, when he was discharged. John reënlisted March 18, 1862, in company H, Sixth regiment Missouri State militia, and served until July 23, 1865.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

Son of John and Elizabeth Russell (both natives of Pennsylvania), was born June 25, 1822, in Harrison county, Ohio, where he was reared, educated in the common schools, and worked at farming. He was united in marriage, May 14, 1846, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Lewis and Phamy Bevans, both natives of Virginia. They have six sons and four daughters: Truman B., born February 23, 1847, died at Rolla, Missouri, October 18, 1864; Lewis J., born May 17, 1848; Phamy, born January 20, 1850, died October 26, 1850; Martha M., born September 19, 1851, wife of Isaac Sheppard, of this county; James F., born February 12, 1854; Joseph A., born November 12, 1855; Anna E., born January 17, 1858; John W., born January 28, 1861; Mary E., born July 11, 1864; and Elma E., born December 17, 1867.

Mr. Russell came to this county in 1860, settled on and improved the farm where he now lives, which comprises three hundred and twenty acres, well improved. He has made a specialty of raising cattle and hogs, and buying and selling of the same, and by close attention made a success of his business. He has a pleasant family, well educated and highly respected by all who know them.

MILAN D. RUSK

Was born in Shelby county, Indiana, February 23, 1835. He was reared in Putnam county, where his parents moved when he was small, and was there educated in the common schools. He came to Grundy county in 1855, learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for a few years. Mr. Rusk, married October 4, 1863, Miss Sarah E. Moore. She was born May 28, 1846. They have seven children; viz., Lydia W., born July 26, 1864; Idris O., born September 21, 1866; Edwin G., born April 24, 1868, died October 17, 1869; Minnie F. and Emma, twins, born June 2, 1871, Minnie died January 26, 1874; Myrtle M., born April 30, 1878; and one not named, born June 17, 1880. Mr. Rusk was the orderly-sergeant of company D, Thirtieth regiment enrolled State militia of Missouri.

GEORGE W. SHEPPARD,

Son of James and Hannah Sheppard, was born October 19, 1829, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty-two years old, receiving an education in the common schools, and working on the farm. While living there he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Nancy Metcalf. This union was blessed with ten children, as follows: Isaac H., born May 14, 1852; Mary J., born September 7, 1854, now wife of L. J. Russell, of this county; Nancy E., born January 17, 1857, wife of J. F. Russell, of this county; Wilber A., born August 30, 1859; Tanner E., born March 10, 1862, died June 22, 1864; May, born April 4, 1864; Carrie E., born July 7, 1866; George W., born April 14, 1869; and Etta B., born June 26, 1873. Mr. S. moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1853, where he lived as a farmer until 1870, when he came to this county, bought and settled on the farm of one hundred and ninety-two acres, where he now resides.

L. D. SHERROW,

An old settler of Marion township, was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, on the 19th of January, 1811. His father, Reuben Sherrow, was a native of Virginia, while his mother claimed the famed "Blue-grass State," Kentucky, as the place of her birth. When eight years of age, his parents moved to Orange county, Indiana. From Orange county Mr. Sherrow moved to Daviess county, in the same State, where he remained until 1852, when he made his home in Grundy county, Missouri.

On the 6th of August, 1833, Mr. L. D. Sherrow and Miss Mary Hammersly were united in holy wedlock. The bride was a native of Campbell county, Kentucky, and was born March 28, 1813. Her parents removed to Indiana when she was a child. By this union, Mr. and Mrs. Sherrow have ten children, all of whom with but one exception, reached the years of maturity. The dates of their births are as follows: Sarah, July 17, 1834; widow of Jacob Weaver, of this county. Samuel, October 6, 1836; died May 8, 1874. Lousia, November 6, 1838; wife of William Hoffman, of this county. Andrew, September 23, 1841; a resident of Illinois. Mary E., July 15, 1843; wife of Newton Beckner, of this county. Nancy, March 26, 1846; died August 12, 1873. Orrena, January 15, 1848; wife of John Kelly, of this county. Daniel A., April 12, 1851; Hiram T., June 10, 1851; James, June 15, 1858; farmers in Grundy county. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrow are members of the Separate Baptist Church, and genial, hospitable people.

SOLOMON SKAGGS

Was born October 2, 1839, in Daviess county, Indiana. His father, John W. Skaggs, was of Tennessee birth, his mother, Elizabeth, from Virginia. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1853, came to this county with his father. Their family, like a great many others who came west, were poor, but as land was cheap they managed to secure a home, and it may be said grew up with the country. The subject of our sketch enlisted August 26, 1861, in company B, Twenty-third, Missouri volunteer infantry; was in Missouri during 1861, but in the spring of 1862 went to Tennessee and participated in the battle of Shiloh, their first engagement; there Mr. S. was taken prisoner, and taken to Corinth, then, for safety, to Memphis, Jackson, Mississippi, Mobile and Montgomery, then to Macon, Georgia, where he remained in prison five months; was then, with many others, sent to Richmond, Virginia, and was two days in Libby Prison, then paroled, after being a prisoner six months and thirteen days; after two months in a United States hospital, he again joined his company, and was with Sherman until the fall of Atlanta. After his discharge he returned home, and to the pursuits of the farm.

He was united in marriage January 8, 1874, to Miss Maria E. Baker, born February 16, 1841. By this union they have two children, Willie, born June 21, 1876, died August 24, 1877; and Alice L., born September 13, 1880.

John W., father of Mr. Skaggs, was born November 29, 1813, and died November 2, 1876. Elizabeth, his wife, now in the seventy-third year of her age, lives with Mr. Skaggs.

W. B. SEARCY

Was born November 1, 1827, in Howard county, Missouri, and his parents, Alexander and Mary Searcy, were natives of Kentucky. His father died

when he was a child, and his mother then moved to Kentucky, and after a seven years' residence came back to Howard county, where our subject was reared. In 1850 he went to California, driving an ox team across the plains; starting from this county April 1, he reached California in September, and engaged in mining most of the time while there. He returned by water, but spent two years *en route*. He settled in this county in 1852, and has improved one of the finest farms in the county, of three hundred sixty acres.

He was united in matrimony to Miss Parmelia I. Yates, on the 6th of December, 1855. She was a native of Howard county, Missouri, born January 15, 1833. By this marriage they have five children: James W., born October 1, 1856; Mary E., born March 3, 1861; Christopher I., born August 8, 1863; Nora W., born April 4, 1866; and John F., born April 10, 1872.

C. SWAYZE

Is a native of Oxford county, Canada West. He was born November 14, 1847. His father was a native of New Jersey and his mother of Kentucky. With his parents he moved to this county in 1857. His parents died in this county. Here he grew up, and was educated in the common schools. On the 6th of April, 1876, he was united in matrimony to Miss S. F. Thompson, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, born September 16, 1851. They have two children, Julia May, born June 7, 1877; and Delbert C., born September 9, 1878. Mr. S. is a farmer, and gives his attention chiefly to growing cattle and hogs.

D. C. SMITH.

David C. Smith, one of the pioneers of this county, was born October 17, 1831, in Tazewell county, Virginia. His parents were natives of the same State, and when he was eight years old they moved to Missouri and settled first in Linn county for one year, then came to this county in the spring of 1841. His home has been here ever since, and his time has been given to farming, with the exception of a few years he was engaged in the milling business. Mr. Smith was united in matrimony to Miss Delia Shipley, July 24, 1853. The date of her birth is June 10, 1834. By this marriage they have had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, whose names are as follows: George W., born August 18, 1854; Marion C., born September 21, 1856, died November 28, 1880; Eliza J., born December 15, 1858, died July 11, 1878; Margaret A., born April 15, 1862, died in infancy; Tecumseh S., born April 3, 1864; James T., born October 14, 1866; Nancy A., born February 15, 1870; Alonzo S., born June 27, 1872; Elma E., born July 28, 1875; and Bessie J., born September, 14, 1879. Two incidents are narrated in the township history, the first of which Mr. S. participated in, the other he related from his knowledge.

ISAAC F. SHIPLEY

Was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, February 24, 1841. His parents, Thomas and Louisa Shipley, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and came to Missouri in 1840. Like most of those who grew up on the frontier, Mr. Shipley received but a meager education. He was born and reared here, and has witnessed the march of civilization from the pioneer days to the present. When he was young his chief delight was with his gun; to-day it is with young Shipleys. At the beginning of the rebellion he espoused the cause of liberty and in July, 1861, enlisted in company C, Eighteenth regiment Missouri volunteer infantry. The battle of Shiloh was his first engagement, there he was wounded in the leg—his regiment being in the heaviest of the fight was badly cut up. Only about one hundred and fifty came out of the fight, and quite a number of them were wounded, the rest being killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Owing to the condition of their regiment after this battle they were sent home to recruit, and after a year they again went south and joined Sherman's army, and were with him on his famous march to the sea. While in the advance of the army he met an advance of the rebel army, and in a skirmish was wounded in the right foot, which affects him to the present day. He was with Sherman until after the surrender of Lee and Johnson's army, and divided scanty rations of hard-tack and bacon with the hungry "Johnnies" after they surrendered. Mr. Shipley was married February 18, 1866, to Miss Susan McClarron. She was born August 26, 1848, in Holmes county, Ohio. They have eight children, five of whom are living; namely, Mary E., born January 7, 1867, died May 11, 1872; Alvin, born September 11, 1869, died next day; Laura J., born April 13, 1874; Mary E., born May 13, 1876; Delia, born May 4, 1877; Florence R., born April 19, 1879; and Amanda E., born March 15, 1881.

WILLIAM B. SCOTT

Was born in Morgan county, Ohio, August 5, 1835. His father, William Scott, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Catharine Scott, of Virginia. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and learned the carpenter's trade, which has been his occupation most of his life. He was united in matrimony April 1, 1858, to Miss Rebecca Connelly. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1840, and died March 2, 1871. The issue of this marriage was three children: Ella, born February 22, 1859; Martha J., born July 10, 1865; and Augusta, November 11, 1867. October 31, 1872, Miss Emma Shirley became his second wife. She was born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 5, 1844. This marriage was blessed with three children; namely, Carlos, born January 13, 1874; Layton, born July 27, 1875; and Cordia, born December 1, 1877; Mr. S. came to Grundy county in 1860, and has worked at his trade,



L. A. Conrad

except during the war. He enlisted August 26, 1861, in company B, Twenty-third regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, for three years, and served his time out; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and taken first to Corinth, then to Memphis, Tennessee, thence to Jackson, Mississippi, Mobile, Alabama, and shipped from there to Montgomery, and thence to Macon, Georgia, where he was held for five months; then he was taken to Richmond, Virginia, and was two days in Libby Prison, and paroled after being a prisoner six months and thirteen days; was in the hospital two months; then joined his company again, and was with Sherman until that ever memorable period in the history of our country, the fall of Atlanta. Mr. S. still has some beautiful bone jewelry that he made while in prison.

WILLIAM C. SMITH

Was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 3, 1823, and was reared and educated in the same county. He was united in matrimony, March 2, 1842, to Miss Laura Gillett, who was born December 10, 1823, in Jefferson county, Ohio. Their family consists of six children; viz., James H., born January 19, 1845, died September 4, 1847; George W., born August 8, 1847; Mary C., born January 8, 1852; Charles E., born July 12, 1860; was educated in the common schools of this county and at the State Normal school at Kirksville, Missouri, and has been teaching three years; Horace G. and Emma, twins, born June 9, 1864. Mr. S. came to this county in 1865, and has given his attention to farm pursuits. He is a descendant of a Scottish family; his grandparents came from Scotland.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

Mrs. Martha Wright, the widow of Joseph Wright, deceased, lives at Rural Dale, in Marion township. He was born November 11, 1810, in Highland county, Ohio. His father was a native of New Jersey. He learned the blacksmith trade when young, which he followed for a short time, then learned the wheelwright business, which was his calling most of his life. Mr. Wright came to this county in 1856, and settled where his widow now lives. Was married April 10, 1851. He married Miss Martha Gilmore. She was a native of Highland county, Ohio, born November 6, 1813. They had five children, three of whom are living: Boston and McCazy, twins, born May 11, 1852; and William H., January 23, 1856. He was killed—being shot by some unknown party November, 1863. The shot was fired from the top of his shop, only a few rods distant from where he was standing, near the fence in front of his house. His wife was milking near by. One of his little boys was holding to his hand when the fatal shot was fired, and the other two boys were standing on the doorstep a few paces to one side. Being a strong Union man is supposed to be the only reason for the deed.

CHAPTER XXI.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Metes and Bounds—Acres of Land—When Settled—The First Birth in the County—Old Settlers—The Fright—Saved Their Scalps—The First School—The First Wedding—Mills—Edinburg—Grand River College—When First Started—A Complete History—Business—Petition for Incorporation—Incorporated—1881—Biographies.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison Township is one of the thirteen municipalities comprising Grundy county, and is six miles square, or a congressional township, with the exception of the small portion that lies in the northeast corner, north and east of Thompson River, which contains six hundred and twenty and three-fourths acres of land and is a part of Harrison township.

BOUNDS.

Madison is on the west side of the county, is bounded on the north by Taylor and Harrison townships; on the east by Thompson River and Tren-ton township; on the south by Jefferson, and on the west by the Daviess county line. Her southern line is five miles north of the southern boundary of the county. Madison township has twenty-two thousand four hundred and nineteen and one-fourth acres of land, very nearly equally divided between timber and prairie. That portion lying on the border of Thompson River is somewhat rough and broken, but plenty of good building stone will be found there. This is, however, but a small, very small, portion of the township. The land, like all of Grundy county is rich and fertile, and while not considered the richest in soil in the county, there is nothing to complain of.

POPULATION AND WEALTH.

When Grundy county was first organized or the time when Mercer county was made separate from the jurisdiction of Grundy, Madison was one of the original seven townships, a plat of which will be found in this work. Originally, the first township name the territory of Madison had was "Sugar Creek," and was given her April 7, 1837, and it remained as Sugar Creek township until February 1839, when it was changed to Madison, in honor of ex-president James Madison. Madison, at that time, included the present township of Taylor within her boundary, and this continued until the new township organization law passed and was accepted by the vote of a majority of the people of the county. In 1870, while it constituted one of the seven divisions, Madison was the third township in population. In 1875, after the division, and with the township of Taylor taken from her territory

she became the eighth in population and the fifth in wealth. In 1880 she had gained two points and was the sixth in population and in wealth. The assessed valuation of the township in 1874 was \$213,271.

STREAMS.

Thompson River in the northeast is the principal one, but it runs but a short distance on her border. Hickory Creek waters the southwest and Coon Creek the northwestern portion of the township, while Wolf Creek comes in at the southeastern corner, and, with its branches, rises in the vicinity of Edinburg.

OLD SETTLERS.

In the settlement of Grundy county, both the east and west sides were settled closely together. Dr. Wm. P. Thompson was the first white settler in Grundy county, west of the Grand River, and he settled in Madison township near Thompson's River in 1834. John Scott came with him, also Harvey Meeks. Milton V. Thompson, now living in Edinburg, and part of the time on some one of his farms in Taylor township, is the son of the late Dr. Wm. P. Thompson, and was some seven years old when he came to this county with his father. At present Milton V. Thompson is the oldest living white settler in Grundy county as well as Madison and Taylor townships, both of which he calls his home. Dr. Wm. P. Thompson was the first judge of the Livingston county court, elected from what is now Grundy county. He was elected from Sugar Creek township, now Madison, and was presiding justice of Livingston County Court from February, 1839, until and including the February term of 1841, when a new court was elected in Livingston to take the place of those outside of the county. The doctor was the first justice of the peace for the township and the first doctor in the township and in the county, the only brigadier-general who ever called Grundy county his home, and probably had more square miles included within his practice as a physician than any doctor who ever lived in the State of Missouri. Then there was Burt Masters who supposed he was a resident of Grundy county and used to be occasionally around the Thompson settlement, a good farmer who, on the county line being run, found himself in Livingston county less than a half-mile from the line.

The rush of 1835 was a fair one for Madison township. That year came George Peery, with his wife and three children, two of whom are living, Dr. Archibald Peery and Mrs. Louisa Moore, and Humphrey Best. Then came Evans Peery and his son Wm. N. Peery, Robert Peery, Thos. Carnes, Elder McCammon, Isaac J. Harvey, Wm. Metcalf, Philip Wild, George Bunch, John M. Graham and sons, Wm. Renfro and R. F. Keith, all came in 1835-36-37, also, Thomas Hamilton and the Slingers on Hickory Creek, besides others whose names were not remembered. Not only the first settler on the soil of Grundy is placed to the credit of Madison township, but it has also the credit of the first white child born on its soil. Emory Wild,

son of Philip and Sallie Wild was born one and one-half miles northeast of Edinburg, July 12, 1836. Daniel, Philip and Wm. Ashbrook settled in the southwest part of the township, while John Shaw, Lewis Phillips, Elisha Inman, Wm. C. Harvey, Absalom Harvey, James and Minor Wynn and James Applegate and sons, were all settlers on or before the year 1840, besides many others who arrived in the last named year. Beli Gentry's name was overlooked, he was a good farm worker and one who was noted for using vigorous English a little oftener and easier than any man in the township, with Wm. Cox, John, William and Matthew Gibson, the Longs, all came in 1839. Matthew Gibson was a justice of the peace. These were the men who started the work of making the wilderness a home of peace and plenty for future generations and well did they fulfill their self-imposed task.

This township also turned out liberally to induce the Mormons to leave the country, just over their border, and who had proved very unwelcome neighbors. They had, also, rallied to the call of General Thompson when the Heatherly gang made their false alarm of an outbreak of an Indian war, and so these settlers had their patriotism tried.

SAVED THEIR SCALPS.

And right here we will mention a little incident of how the prospect that tomahawks and scalping-knives might be doing their bloody work, was felt by at least one family. There is no question that the settlers felt a cold chill pass up and down their spinal columns at the first news, and just here is where it caught Mr. George Bunch. George had been attending mill and looking after a farm, and wasn't at all anxious to become a second Daniel Boone. The night following the news was an anxious one among the settlers, of which George Bunch, wife and several children were one or more. Quite a storm came up that night, and the wind broke off a limb of a tree near his cabin, and it broke with a sharp snap that sounded for all the world like the crack of a rifle. George heard it and with a bound was out of bed and on his feet, and with blankets wrapped around them the family were hurried out into the open prairie and hid in the grass. The rain came down and the grass seemed damp, but it was so much better than being scalped that George was happy. Just as he thought that he was safe, however, the baby, not used to the sudden change, set up a yell that nearly took the hair all off of Bunch's head in its rise and his sudden terror. "For God's sake," said Bunch, "wife, stop that crying or we will all be scalped!" The poor wife and mother was frightened and tried her best to stop the child, and as she could not, she spoke, "O George, I can't!" George whispered back in awful desperation to "choke it," but it stopped before the mother had to resort to extreme measures. It is hardly necessary to say that George and his family saved their scalps, but it leaked out about the choking business, and it was a good many years before George Bunch was done with being greeted, "Choke it, George!"

ADVANCING.

The march of civilization goes on step by step, and the first advance made in that line was in 1837, when the citizens began to put aside their mud and stick chimneys and make them of stone. Mr. Humphrey Best started this innovation, and had a stone chimney put in his house. Mr. Ira Norris was the architect and builder, and Humphrey helped carry the stone. The neighbors all around came and looked at it, and it was generally conceded that it was real nice, a great improvement, and that Mr. Best was a rising man.

INCIDENTS.

The first death in Madison township, if not, as has been heretofore stated, an old lady who died at Dr. Wm. P. Thompson's, was a Mrs. Martin Wynn, who died early in the year 1837, and was buried at Trenton, or rather, in those days, Lomax Store.

The first cloth wove was by Mrs. Nancy Harris. The second justice of the peace was Mr. Evans Peery, Dr. Thompson being first. The first three doctors were Dr. Wm. P. Thompson, Dr. Jos. Cooper and Dr. Archibald Peery. The very first sermon preached in Madison township, and supposed to have been really the first in the county, was at the house of George Peery, early in 1835, and was by the Rev. Thos. T. Ashby.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first wedding in Madison township, and this, also, is believed to have been the first in Grundy county, was that of Milton L. Moore to Miss Louisa Peery, daughter of George Peery, all of Madison township. This event occurred April 6, 1837. At the time of the wedding the young couple took a short wedding tour, which was a common occurrence in those days. This tour, however, was cut short by the fact that the young husband's farm was only two miles from the old home, but they went on horseback, all the same. The outfit was regal for those days. To be sure the cabin was only partly floored, and the window-sash and glass hadn't arrived, nor had the Charter Oak cook stove come to hand, but such little inconveniences were not thought worth while to worry over, for the skillet was there, and, we are sorry to record, was cracked, and the bake-pan and some tinware, such as cups and plates, and they went right to housekeeping. Their parlor, bed-room, sitting-room and kitchen was arranged so that they could be thrown all into one room, making their cabin a large and commodious building, inside, and as they generally in the start united all these rooms into one, it was mighty convenient, besides it looked more sociable, and there weren't so many rooms to sweep up, either. And this was the way the belle of Madison township went to housekeeping, and such, we

are assured was her housekeeping outfit. The lady is alive and well to-day, a noble specimen of the woman-pioneer, and an honor to the county. May she live long in the land with family and friends around her.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Madison township was by Miss Louisa Peery, in the winter of 1835-36, the lady above spoken of. She had been well educated and taught successfully. This school is thought to have been the first one in Grundy county. It was a log building about one mile north-east of Edinburg, on what was known as Philip Wild's farm. It was 14x14 and built by Wild, Peery, Scott and Thompson.

The second school taught was by Robt. Moss, since removed to Livingston county, in 1838, in a little log affair, about one-fourth mile north of Wm. N. Peery's present place of residence, a little over two miles west of north of Edinburg.

ELECTIONS.

The first election held upon the soil of Madison, was in May, 1837, and it was held at the house of Wm. Peery, and, as the order for the election read, "in and for Sugar Creek township." The judges at this election were Wm. P. Thompson, George Bunch and Philip Wild. The elections were the next year held at the house of Philip Wild, it being designated as the voting precinct for said Sugar Creek township.

CHURCHES.

The first organized church in the township was the Coon Creek Baptist Church. It was the usual log building, with puncheon seats and the windows open to the weather. This church was organized in December, 1844, and Elder Wm. McCammon was its first preacher and its last, that is the elder is still in charge of this church, and has been its steady pastor for seven and thirty years; yet in all that time his work has been more one of love than of emoluments. In fact, a ten dollar bill would more than cover his cash receipts for that thirty-seven years of faithfully performing God's holy work. How it would improve, and what a glorious world this would be if there were more Wm. McCammons? The Southern Methodist located in Edinburg was the second church in the township.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are several flouring-mills in Madison township, also in Taylor, and a fine mill at Jamesport, in Daviess county, and why these are all mentioned here is because they were all built by one man and his sons, James A. Graham. Mr. Graham is still alive, and a resident in the southwest part of the township, about one half mile from the Daviess county line, but

he is one of the oldest settlers of Madison township. Of these old settlers all were more or less identified with the official affairs of the township. Wm. N. Peery has been a justice of the peace and on the school board for years; his father, Evans, was a justice of the peace. Wm. and Dr. Archibald have held trusts, and the latter is still living. Jno. P. Winters came in 1840, and he held the assessorship; Wild, Bunch, Dunkerson, Gibson, and Harvey, all held office, while the rest of the old settlers have all been prominent men, and those still living stand among the foremost of the present day. In regard to the Mexican War, the company commanded by Maj. J. C. Griffin, got a goodly number from Madison township. The California excitement was really intense in that township, and a large number left. Many returned fairly provided with the wealth of the golden land. Others remained there being satisfied with the country. The unfortunate civil war found Madison township pretty equally divided as to sentiment. Whatever may have been thought of the final result of that fearful struggle, by the people of Madison township, the predominant feeling now is, that there is no time for bitterness, the present requiring their undivided attention. And thus the war is little talked about, the desire being to pass it by and dwell in the present and future of our country, not in its past turmoil and strife.

Mrs. Absalom Harvey, another of the pioneers of Madison, is still living at the age of eighty-five, but at present is not in good health and unable to give the incidents of her early life, which was full of interest. Isaac J. Harvey, her son, who built the first store in Edinburg, is now a resident of California. Milton L. Moore, whose marriage is recorded in these pages, went to California in 1850 and remained three years, and died on his way home. Thos. Carnes is living now; an honored citizen of Trenton. Many of the old settlers, and in fact nearly all, have passed the portals of the pearly gates, and but few are left. Madison township has thus kept pace with her sisters in nearly every department of progress. Her schools and churches have grown with her growth. Her farmers are nearly all in good circumstances, her soil is still rich and fruitful, and there are yet some thousands of acres that should receive the care of the husbandman. It is a good township to settle in—land ranges from ten to twenty dollars per acre, according to location and improvements. Stock raising is demanding more attention of late; the people are liberal and progressive. From 1870 her people have voted time after time in favor of taking \$25,000 stock in a railroad. Up to this time she has failed to get her "heart's desire," but the day is near at hand when her hopes will be realized. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, now at Trenton, will pass through this township from east to west near its center. This will give her all the railroads she will need, as no part of the township can be possibly over four or five miles from a station. The settlements the past five years show no particularly favored spot, all parts of the township seem to have progressed alike. The

late Jesse Miller, of this township, was once county judge, his wife is now living, and has given some very interesting accounts of the early times.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Missouri is prolific in her mineral waters whose life and health-giving properties are having a wide reputation. Many springs have been discovered the past year, a chemical analysis of which has shown them to possess wonderful curative properties. Those in Saline and Platte counties have had their virtues tried and are found to have all those qualities which have such remedial effect upon all sorts of chronic diseases. During the present month a mineral spring of undoubted health-giving qualities has been found on the farm of Dr. U. T. Green within half a mile of Edinburg, and some five miles west of Trenton. They are pleasantly situated on the edge of a woodland with a beautiful undulating prairie reaching out for miles around. The springs are capable of being handsomely improved. The waters are said to have great curative qualities, and of a sufficient quantity to make them a pleasant resort for many invalids, while those who are in health will find them of great benefit. These springs are to be utilized and another year a hotel and other accommodations will be found by those who wish to partake of their healing waters.

EDINBURG.

There are four small towns in Grundy county, of which Edinburg is the oldest and is third in size, her present population being about 200. The census gave her a population in 1880 of 174. In this record of population there is nothing to suggest a metropolitan city or people, in fact Edinburg is a small village with the usual village attractions, but with a cultured and refined people, some very pretty residences and grounds and a handsome location. Edinburg is situated on the edge of a beautiful and undulating prairie, is surrounded by a rich farming community, and is itself something farm-like in its features and make up. Quite a number of its residences have back yards that cover a good many acres of ground, and grow prosperous fields of cereal crops. It is about four and a half miles west of Trenton, the county seat, and has two roads leading to that town. The town was first located in 1838, and Isaac J. Harvey may be considered its founder. He built both the first store and house on the present site of the town, and on the spot where now stands the more modern structure of Woodruff & Shafer. Harvey ran his store a number of years. As a large portion of the settlers were farmers there was nothing to give Edinburg any great start as a town, and the one store was about all it could afford for many years. What is known as the Thompson settlement, the Peery's and the Witten's gave about all that was of note to Edinburg in its early days. There was really nothing of moment here until 1850 when "Edina," the poetical name given to its Scottish namesake, made a forward march in the estab-

lishment of Grand River College, and from their determined efforts in the cause of education did this beautiful country village take its name.

"Edina! Scotia's darling seat!
All hail thy palaces and towers,
Where once beneath a monarch's feet,
Sat legislation's sovereign power."

There is nothing in the history of Grundy county that can be more proudly referred to than the inception and progress of this grand institution of learning, the fame of which has spread over many States, and more especially can the people of Madison take pride, for it is to them and their personal effort which has given to the county and this small village of Edinburg a name for culture and refinement, and a lavish expenditure of money in the cause of education, which is the foundation and at the same time the citadel of American freedom, the education of the people. The history of Grand River College will be among the brightest and best of the many marvels which gives to Grundy county the high station among the most enlightened of her sisters. It was early in the year 1850 that serious talk began to be heard of a more extended means of education than was then vouchsafed to the people of Madison. Still their facilities were equal to any of the neighboring townships. At that time there was no school fund and the education of the children was all by private schools. Those who could afford their children schooling did so. Still there was a yearning for something besides "arithmetic, reading and writing," and that with for a higher and more thorough course of educational training took shape and form in the inauguration of Grand River College.

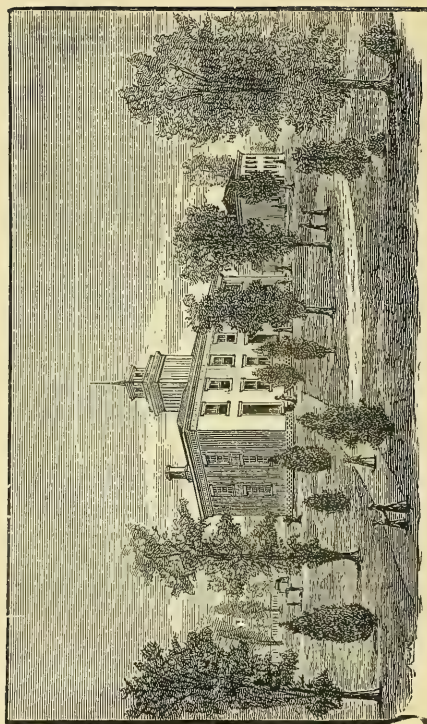
GRAND RIVER COLLEGE, EDINBURG.

Grand River College was first organized in August, 1850, and its first teacher was John O. Martin. Mr. I. B. Allen was the founder and first gave it life. The following contract shows that Mr. Allen took the responsibility of starting a school which has since become famous for its great success in imparting education, and for its thoroughness in every department. Its list of graduates tells of this wonderful success. The contract reads as follows:

"The undersigned agrees and promises to have taught in the Grand River Academy any of the following branches of study for five months, at the following prices per scholar; to-wit, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic commenced, at six dollars; English grammar, modern and ancient geography and arithmetic completed, at eight dollars; logic, rhetoric, natural, ancient and modern history, natural, mental and modern philosophy, at ten dollars; chemistry, botany, astronomy, geometry, algebra, surveying, book-keeping, Latin and Greek languages, at twelve dollars. For fuel per winter session, fifty cents per scholar.

[Signed]

I. B. ALLEN."



GRAND RIVER COLLEGE, EDINBURG, MISSOURI.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, promise to pay I. B. Allen, at the close of the first session of the Grand River Academy, the foregoing rates of tuition for each scholar affixed to our respective names.

August 1, 1850."

The first board of trustees was composed of the following named gentlemen: W. H. Lyda, Benj. Fulkerson and Evans Peery.

A Mrs. Bryan was associated with Professor John O. Martin as a teacher.

In the fall of 1851 Professor John Ordway, of Massachusetts, became the principal of the school, and held the position until the destruction of the school by fire in December, 1853. Mrs. Bryan continued as associate teacher. Mr. M. McKean and Miss Flora Belle Chamberlin were added as assistants.

At this time Grand River Academy was the only school, public or private, in north Missouri, and there was no other place within many miles where even the rudiments of an education were taught.

There was a boarding department in the old building and pupils were boarded at one dollar and a half per week, and the citizens also furnished board to the pupils at nominal prices. The people were determined to foster the school, which in the short time it had been under way had been such a great success. They felt proud of it, and all seemed to work together and do all they could to promote its welfare.

CHAPTER TWO.

Grand River College stands at the head of all institutions of learning, as being the first in the State to open its doors to women giving them equal privileges with men. It proved to be a successful advance, which has with justice been adopted since in many other institutes, and Grand River claims the credit and honor of inaugurating this just and desirable movement. Many ladies have graduated from its halls.

Mrs. Bryan continued as teacher until August, 1852.

The college continued to prosper until December 25, 1853, when it was destroyed by fire, caused by a defective flue. The fire was first discovered by Thomas Carnes, who gave the alarm in time for the inmates to escape, but too late to save much from the burning building. The building was insured, and the money received for the insurance was divided among the stockholders. This closed the career of the old Grand River College. The site of the old college was about one quarter of a mile north of the present buildings, and was built by a Mr. Edgar.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

Matters remained very quiet for two or three years, when the subject was again broached for the rebuilding and the reorganization of the college. It took shape and form in the year 1858, when a new building was erected by

John T. Witten and William Peery. These gentlemen, with the assistance of Dr. John Cullers, then a representative in the legislature from Grundy county, secured a charter from that body the last of February. The charter was as follows:

"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRAND RIVER COLLEGE.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

"SECTION 1. That William Peery and John T. Witten, and such others as they may associate with them, and their successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, to be known by the name of Grand River College, who may have perpetual succession, and use a common seal and alter it at will, and may, in their corporate capacity, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in any court whatsoever.

"SEC. 2. That said corporation shall have power to receive by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and shall hold to them and their successors for the use of said college free from all taxation, any lands, tenements, money, goods, or chattels, which may be purchased, devised or given to them, or in any way belonging to said school, and may sell, put out at interest, lend or otherwise dispose of the same on such terms as may be agreed on, and in such manner as, to them, may seem most conducive to the advantages of the school.

"SEC. 3. That said corporation shall have power to demand, sue for and recover any money or property already subscribed, or which may hereafter be subscribed to said school.

"SEC. 4. That section seven of article seven of 'an act to provide for the organization, support and government of public schools in the State of Missouri,' approved December 12, 1855, shall apply to the funds of this school.

"SEC. 5. That said corporation shall have full power and authority to confer such honors and degrees as are usually granted and conferred in seminaries and colleges in the United States, and to prescribe and fix the form and manner of attesting said honors and degrees.

"SEC. 6. That so much of an act entitled 'an act concerning corporations,' approved November 23, 1855, as may be construed to limit the existence of this corporation to a period of twenty years, and so much thereof as may be construed to authorize the suspension, alteration or repeal of this charter without the consent of the trustees, and all other acts which conflict with this act shall not affect the charter hereby granted. And this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved, February 28, 1859."

CHAPTER THREE—WHY SUCCESSFUL.

The successful inauguration of the New Grand River College was due to a proposition made by Messrs. Peery and Witten to the citizens, which was to the effect that if they would secure fifty scholarships at twenty dollars each for six months, they would build a \$3,000 school building, or if they would increase the scholarships to 100 they would put up a college building to cost \$6,000, and continue the school six years. The liberality of the people and their hearty coöperation was evinced by accepting the latter proposition, and a \$6,000 college building was erected, and Edinburg became the seat of one of the most successful and prosperous collegiate institutes in the State, if not in the country. The first few years after the completion of the new building and its inauguration, were dark and gloomy ones. The civil war coming on caused much trouble and distress in all kinds of business. The term of 1859-60 was opened by the employment of Prof. John S. Tucker, his first assistant being Miss Annie Chamberlain. During this session a difficulty arose in the management, and the friends of the college divided, one party sustaining the directory, and the other Prof. Tucker. The latter was not sustained, and he retired from the college. The board of trustees who had been appointed for the new college were all personally anxious for its success, and gave much time and means gratuitously to keep it in order. The board was composed of the following gentlemen: Wm. N. Peery, A. Harvey, Waddy L. Curran, Thos. Brown, Elkano Payne, Minor Wynn, John F. Witten and Wm. Peery. Mr. Wm. C. Harvey being one of the most active of its friends from its new start.

DR. JAMES F. BRUNER

was the next principal employed, taking the place of Prof. Tucker, and Miss Dolly May was chosen as his first assistant. The school continued until the spring of 1861, when Dr. Bruner resigned and joined the federal forces in the civil war, then just commencing. Prof. Bruner's resignation was followed by the selection of Prof. Bassett as principal, who had as strong rebel proclivities as his predecessor had for the Union. The school continued to the end of the school term, in June, when it closed. This ended the college course until the close of the war. During the civil strife the State militia used the college building for their headquarters, the State troops having an encampment near. This suspension was a serious blow to the college, and proved quite a loss to a large number of its patrons, especially those who had by money and labor been instrumental in inaugurating the new departure. It is said that the use of the building by the State troops while encamped here was never paid for.

The closing of the war, in the spring of 1865, caused the people to take new life, and the four years of carnage was in part obliterated by the re-

newal of those enterprises, which at the beginning of the strife were under way, at the place of leaving off—making a blank line for the intervening time. This is what took place with the college. In September, 1865, through the instrumentality of the citizens of Edinburg and the trustees, the college was again opened, with encouraging prospects. Profs. Shaw and Lewis undertook its management. They were educated gentlemen and good teachers, and the start was one of excellent promise, but a promise not just then destined to be fulfilled. They taught one year, when they gave it up. During the time that the college existed it had received the public school fund toward its support, and those persons who wanted to get the benefit of that fund had to send their children to the Grand River College. The close of the term in June left the college again without a faculty, and the future which had looked so promising the year before, had now become one of gloom and despondency. Still, as it is always darkest just before day, the gloom of June and July gave way to a bright and glorious September.

THE DAWN OF LIFE.

In September, 1866, Mr. John E. Vertrees, of Illinois, a graduate of Shurtleff College, a talented and educated young man, who seemed to have about him the air and manner of a successful teacher and manager, hearing of the vacancy came to Edinburg and rented the Grand River College for one year for the sum of \$250. Matters did not assume at once a very flattering look, and the energy and perseverance of the new professor were pretty severely tried. The failure of Messrs. Shaw and Lewis when hope had been so high, had caused so much despondency as well as distrust, that the new teacher and proprietor did not meet with that encouragement so much needed in the opening session. Promises of great reduction in the terms for the course resulted in bringing just fourteen pupils at the opening. But Prof. Vertrees came to stay. His assistant was Miss A. A. Ayer, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a lady of rare accomplishment and grace of bearing. The motto of both was "success," and they did their utmost. The few pupils who had entered began to show improvement surpassingly great for so short a time, and then, somehow, they began to talk about their teachers, and all this talk was of constant praise. The school began to look up. The interest of the people, which had flagged and had been so dampening in the start, took a new turn and by the time the school term closed in June, 1867, Grand River College had awakened into renewed life, and success was assured.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

At the close of the above term it was decided by a meeting of public spirited gentlemen to form a joint stock company to be called the "Grand River College Association." The company was formed, the college grounds

and buildings purchased and put in repair, and the property in its new shape and ownership was offered to Prof. Vertrees free of rent for five years upon the sole condition that he would keep up and maintain the school. The proposition was accepted. In the meantime Miss A. A. Ayer became Mrs. Vertrees, and when the fall term opened Mrs. Vertrees took the position of first assistant to her husband. The organization of the college and the trust imposed was placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, the following names constituting the board: Wm. N. Peery, Stephen Peery, Wm. C. Harvey, R. T. Short and John E. Vertrees. The board organized by electing John E. Vertrees, president; Stephen Peery, vice-president; Dr. R. T. Short, secretary, and Wm. N. Peery, treasurer. Opposition to the new order of things was made, but not of a serious nature, and the school continued with a general and steady progress. It was made a particular feature to train young men and young women for the profession of teachers and in that specialty the college was very successful. The five years of lease was drawing successfully to its close, and among the teachers who rendered efficient service in the good work were, Miss Helen Bernard and H. S. Burgin; Mrs. L. M. Abbott and Miss Ella Johnson, music teachers; Mrs. Wilburn, Miss Rosanna Markey, Wm. N. Hendrickson, D. W. Monroe, Chas. Duff, Miss Ollie Johnson and Miss Ella Peery.

When the lease expired, in July, 1872, no arrangements were made for its continuance, but Prof. Vertrees continued another short school year and in 1873 took possession again under a four year's lease. Grand River College had, up to the year 1876, been a private school. That year, Prof. Vertrees consenting, his lease having yet another year to run, the property was turned over to the Baptists of North Missouri. Being more particularly placed in the care of the North Grand River, West Fork, Gentry and Mt. Moriah Baptist associations.

THE BAPTISTS TAKE CHARGE.

The Baptists came into possession of the property upon the following conditions: that the property with all its rights and privileges should be theirs upon their adoption of it, and expending upon the property as a sort of guarantee of their good faith, the sum of \$3,500; the agreement was complied with and the Baptists took control. Prof. Vertrees had thus continued in charge of the college as principal for ten years. To say that it had acquired a name high in the role of successful educational institutions would be but doing justice to the fair name of the principal and his talented associates. Prof. Vertrees assumed charge of the school the first year under the Baptist's organization.

THE BAPTIST BOARD

It would be well to add here that Livingston and Linn Baptist associations were added to the four first mentioned who accepted the property and

trust, and the six associations mentioned each elected two members, and the twelve members were to elect a thirteenth who was to be a resident of Edinburg. The board then, in the year 1878, was composed of the following members: West Fork Association, Rev. J. H. Burrows and Rev. D. C. Brown; North Grand River, H. H. Burkeholder and Rev. H. H. Turner; Mt. Moriah Association, Rev. T. S. McKenney and A. Adkisson; Gentry Association, Rev. S. R. Dillon and J. T. Daniel; Linn Association, Rev. E. J. Scott and Rev. J. Gains; Livingston Association, Rev. W. W. Walden and W. T. Harper. At the time the charge was assumed the Baptist associations proposed to raise \$5,000 to add to the efficiency of the college in its educational department as well as make substantial repairs. In 1878 nearly \$1,800 had been expended. Rev. John Woodward and Rev. P. McCollum were financial agents of the college in the order named. The fall term of the institution opened again with Prof. Vertrees as principal, although strenuous efforts had been made to supersede him. In February, 1879, however, Prof. Vertrees resigned his position as principal after thirteen years of constant and successful work. We give his letter as a part of the history of the college:

RESIGNATION OF PROF. VERTREES.

"GRAND RIVER COLLEGE, EDINBURG, Mo., }
 "February 14th, 1879. }

"HON. A. H. BURKEHOLDER, *Prest. Bd. of Trustees, G. R. C.*,

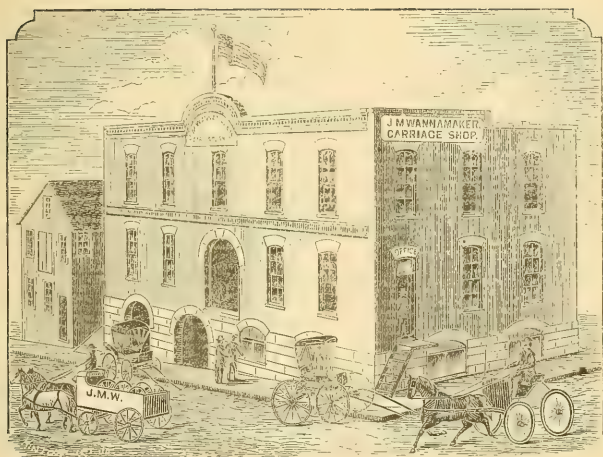
"*Dear Sir*—I hereby present to you, and through you to the Board of Trustees my resignation as principal of Grand River College, to take effect at the close of the scholastic year, or sooner if you find it convenient to supply the place. I wish to assure you that my interest in the Grand River College has not in the least abated nor is my faith in her success weakened. There can be no doubt that the prospects of the school are brighter than ever before. Already is the success of the school secured beyond a doubt. I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy that I have received from you and your predecessors, and also for the confidence placed in me during the thirteen years it has been my privilege to officiate as principal of Grand River College.

Very Respectfully,

"[Signed]

JNO. E. VERTREES."

The scholastic year ending June, 1878, was one of great success to the college. The faculty was increased, and the corps of teachers who had given it such a prosperous year are deserving of mention. The following is the list: Prof J. E. Vertrees, principal; Prof. H. C. Adams, first assistant; Mrs. N. E. Connor, second assistant; Prof. R. L. Deeds, principal of the primary department. The executive committee issued an address to the Baptist



CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY OF J. M. WANNAMAKER, TRENTON, MO.



churches of North Missouri, and after giving the financial condition of the college, spoke in high terms of the ability and earnest work of its corps of teachers from its able head, Prof. Vertrees, down.

1879 AND 1880.

The fall term opened auspiciously. The position of principal of the school was offered to Prof. R. S. Duncan, who declined, and the executive committee then selected Prof. Thomas H. Storts, of Kentucky, to fill the position. He accepted, and entered upon his duties in August, 1879. R. B. McVeigh, A. B., a graduate of Dennison University, Ohio, was chosen first assistant, and Miss Ella Peery, of the class of '79 was selected as teacher for the female department, and Miss Flora Storts as music teacher.

The friends of the college worked with zeal and energy, and the new administration started out with every prospect of success. Rev. P. McCollum was continued as financial agent.

During the last two years a paper known as the *Educational Monthly* had been conducted in the interest of the school. Prof. Storts took charge of the paper and changed its name to *Grand River College Courant*.

During this year 131 pupils were enrolled, and the income was ample to meet all the expenses of the school.

A house was erected on the eastern part of the college campus as a residence for the president. It was intended also for a home for the young ladies who should come there to board. This is a large, well-built, commodious house.

At the board meeting June, 1880, the same teachers were continued in office, and L. H. Shafer was elected treasurer of the board.

During the year 1880-81 the school was not quite so prosperous as the year before, but arrangements were made to largely increase its field of usefulness.

At the annual meeting in June, 1881, the office of president of the faculty was created, and John E. Vertrees was chosen to fill the place. Prof. R. B. McVeigh was continued as instructor of languages, and Mrs. Cornelia Hall was selected as teacher of the primary department. The board also decided to begin the work of endowment, and ordered that the president be relieved from active duty of teaching and devote himself as far as practicable to raising fund for endowment. A system of scholarships was agreed upon, and they are now offered for sale.

FACULTY.

President—John E. Vertrees, A. M.

Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics and Sciences—John E. Brown, A. B.

Professor of Languages—Reuben B. McVeigh, A. M.

Teacher of Primary Department—Mrs. Cornelia Hall.

Teacher of Vocal Music, Piano and Organ—Professor Gustavus Dolfuss.

In April, 1880, the title of the property known as the Grand River College was formally passed to the board of trustees, in trust, for the Baptists of north Missouri, for educational purposes.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

North Grand River Association—Rev. H. H. Turner, Alpha; Hon. A. H. Burkeholder, Trenton.

West Fork Association—Judge C. P. Bandom, Edinburg; T. G. Nevill, Bancroft.

Mount Moriah Association—Rev. Israel Christie, McFall; Maj. A. Adkisson, Gentryville.

Gentry Association—H. H. Hussey, Stanberry; Rev. S. W. Fuson, Albany.

Livingston Association—J. K. Stein, Chillicothe; W. T. Harper, Chillicothe.

Linn Association—Rev. E. Scott, Brookfield; Rev. J. Goins, Brown-
ing.

Edinburg—William C. Harvey, Edinburg.

Officers of Board—Hon. A. H. Burkeholder, president; Rev. Israel Christie, vice-president; L. H. Shafer, treasurer; Prof. R. B. McVeigh, secretary.

Executive Committee—Rev. H. H. Turner, A. H. Burkeholder and William C. Harvey.

A HOME INSTITUTION.

Perhaps the best claim this famous institution of learning has to confidence and esteem is the home support it has always received. Few of the citizens of Grundy or surrounding counties ever cared to send their children to any other school so long as Grand River College could open its doors to the pupils who sought admission within its famous portals, and the city of Trenton can show a large list of its most prominent merchants and business men—in fact, in every department or avocation of life—who claim Grand River College as their *alma mater*.

BUSINESS.

The store of Isaac Harvey continued for several years; he had also a farm. It is not clear who followed Mr. Harvey. Peery & Carnes are supposed to have opened in 1851. In 1852 O. G. Newton started the first blacksmith shop, and he had a competitor in a man by the name of Mills. They did a good business for those days. That same year Forkner, Peery & Co. started a store, Fielding and James Peery composing the firm with Forkner, and

Abner McFarland in 1853; Mitchell Peery had a store in operation in 1854-55. Thos. Peery and Absalom Harvey opened a store in 1858. John Peery opened a travelers' home or hotel the same year, 1858. James A. Woodress came in 1856, and Dr. R. W. Witten in 1852. Next to go into the mercantile business were Archibald Thompson and Wm. Peery. George Harvey started a grocery in 1859, and Robert Hutton was in business in 1859 and continued until 1862. The credit of the first hotel is given to Hugh Mills, but he ran no omnibus line in connection. This was sometime previous to 1850. The first church organized was the Southern Methodist in 1854, a log building. The Methodist Church North was built in 1869, and its first pastor was the Rev. Holes.

The fact in regard to the business of Edinburg in old times is, that it was good. The west side of the river had been settled as long as any other, and not until the troubles of 1861 commenced did she lose much of her greatness. But the growth of Trenton, especially since the railroads gave it extra life, has not added to the building up of Edinburg. L. M. Abbott opened a store but concluded after a year to sell to Gannaway & Adkisson. Then Woodress & Abbott joined forces and started in business in 1866, and among the names of those who did business for a short time are Chas. Witten, A. Calhoun, Dr. Johnson, Ward & Gannaway, Wynn & McDougal. In the meantime Woodress & Abbott dissolved partnership, and started as Woodress & Albin. Woodress then sold to Albin and after a while Wm. Albin thought he would sell back to Woodress and did so. After running awhile Mr. Woodress formed a new partnership in 1873, taking in a young man, Mr. Shafer, and since then the firm has been Woodress & Shafer; the latter attends to the business and is a son-in-law of Mr. Woodress.

INCORPORATED.

It was not to be expected that Edinburg would long remain an isolated village so far as being incorporated was concerned. They had a good many merchants and other people, had the only college in the county, the crash of 1873 had come and gone and there was absolutely nothing on hand to do but to be incorporated with certain metes and bounds so that an Edinburg town lot could be told from a Madison township farm. This was an important consideration, so a meeting was called, the importance of being an incorporated town explained and it was unanimously decided that the dignity of the town could only be sustained by having it incorporated. A petition was drawn up and the work for this important measure was commenced. There was little or no opposition to the scheme and it was numerously signed by the men of Edinburg. The petition as drawn up and signed is as follows:

PETITION TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF EDINBURG.

"To the Honorable County Court of Grundy county, Missouri:—We, the undersigned citizens and tax-payers of Edinburg, Grundy county, Missouri, hereby petition your honorable body to incorporate the town of Edinburg, in Grundy county, Missouri, and thereby give us the powers and privileges of a corporation in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, the metes and bounds of said corporation to be as follows; to-wit, Beginning at a stake three rods south of the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15, in township 61, range 25; thence north one hundred and eight (108) rods, to a stake; thence east eighty rods to a stake; thence south eighty-eight rods to a stake; thence east twenty-five rods to a stake; thence south twenty rods to a stake; thence west one hundred and five rods, to the place of beginning; the same to include the town of Edinburg.

"Signed:

Henry Totten.

W. T. Gannaway.

Jno. E. Vertrees.

J. M. Sparks.

W. V. N. Keys.

John Ward.

Daniel Bainter.

Mrs. Susan Watkins.

W. B. Boyer.

H. H. Turner.

R. T. Short.

Geo. W. Sparks.

W. W. Sparks.

N. B. Hunt.

W. P. Gates.

G. W. Totten.

Jacob J. Botsford.

John Witten.

L. H. Shafer.

A. W. Dumm.

L. F. Falkenstein.

Wm. Albin."

Armed with this formidable document, they proceeded to interview the County Court, with happy results. The court made the following order:

ORDER OF INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF EDINBURG.

"April Term County Court, April 17th, 1877.

"Now at this day come John E. Vertrees and others, citizens and tax-payers of the town of Edinburg, and file their petition, asking to have the town of Edinburg incorporated, which petition was granted, and it is ordered that said town be incorporated, and that L. H. Shafer, John E. Vertrees, William Albin, Dr. R. W. Witten and Wesley Sparks be appointed trustees for said town."

There has been but little since the incorporation of the town to make history. It will never become a large city, but as it is, it has something worthy of its care and pride, and that is the college. Let the people of Madison township foster and sustain Grand River College, and make it

worthy of all praise. Its name has gone forth, and with it a fair reputation that will bring it a heritage that cannot be taken away, and will increase from generation to generation.

EDINBURG IN 1881.

The present business of Edinburg is conducted by Woodress & Shafer, general dry goods, groceries, etc.; John H. George, groceries, cigars and tobacco; John Ward, drug store, and also landlord of the Ward House; John J. Botsford, wagon manufacturer and blacksmith. He has a fine establishment on the site of the old Newton shop, keeps three hands besides himself, and has a new and commodious establishment, and a reputation which is well and favorably known far beyond the limits of Grundy county, and of great value to Edinburg. He succeeded his father, Amos, in the wagon department. N. B. Hunt started a wagon manufactory in 1856, and he was followed by the above, Mr. Amos Botsford, and he by his son.

J. M. Sparks opened a blacksmith and repair shop in 1874, and is doing a good, steady business.

Daniel Bainter keeps another hotel at the north end of town, and is a favorite with the traveling public.

Edinburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 394, was organized February 22, 1880. The first officers of the lodge were L. H. Shafer, N. G.; John Crowder, V. G.; John E. Vertrees, treasurer, and James Witten, secretary. They elect their officers every six month. The order had seventeen charter members. Its present officers are James Witten, N. G.; John H. George, V. G.; W. W. Barnes, secretary, and Wm. Harding, treasurer. The order has now forty-five members, and is in a flourishing condition. Meetings are held weekly.

A cornet band was organized in the fall of 1878, and since that time has become not only proficient in its musical education and training, but very popular with the citizens, and is considered one of the permanent institutions of the town. It numbers ten members, as follows: A. B. Barnes, and C. D. Thompson, E-flat; Lee McNaught, B-flat; Otto Crowder, 2d B-flat; James E. Gates, first alto; James F. Godwin, second alto; Oliver Watkins, tenor; Geo. F. Witten, baritone; John H. George, bass; David E. Dick, bass-drum, and Wm. Dent, tenor-drum.

This closes the record of Madison township, and of the beautiful town of Edinburg, up to the year 1881, both growing, with a bright and prosperous future before them. The officers of the township at the present time are James A. Godwin, assessor and clerk; Samuel K. Witten, trustee; William Harding, collector, and L. H. Shafer and Thomas Bosley, justices of the peace. L. H. Shafer, postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. WILLIAM BALDWIN.

William Baldwin was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 15, 1812, where he lived until he was about sixteen years of age, when his father moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He embraced religion in his early days, and afterward began preaching. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, September 6, 1832. Was ordained elder in 1838, and had charge of several churches in his native county; also carried on a farm, which he sold out in 1856, and came to Daviess county, Missouri, where he has made his home most of the time since. Two years ago, in 1879, he came to Grundy county and settled on the farm where he now lives. Elder Baldwin preached in several churches in this county while he lived in Daviess county; he officiated at nearly all the marriages of Elder McCammon's children, besides a great many others in this county; filled the pulpit in the Union Church on Coon Creek while Elder McCammon's lungs were affected, part of the time during the war. There are four preachers now laboring for the Master who were brought to repentance through his labors in the good cause; namely, John L. Netherton, James Poe, Joseph Wood and DeWitt Brown. He baptized the first three. He has conducted several successful revivals during his labors, has baptized as high as thirty-six persons at one going into the water, and has baptized forty persons a year for three years. He still preaches occasionally now, but has no church in charge. His first wife died September 19, 1850. They had eight children: Mary H., Alzina A., Sarah E., Nancy J., Zerilda C., Samantha E., Martha E. and John W. Mary H., Alzina A., Sarah E. and Zerilda C. are dead. He married Mrs. Mary Worley, November 6, 1851. They had three children: Robert L., Emma A. and Samuel F. Robert L. and Samuel F. are dead. Elder Baldwin was assessor under the old township law, and was on the school board for several years.

JUDGE CHARLES P. BRANDOM.

Charles P. Brandom was born in Rappahanock county, Virginia, September 7, 1834, where he lived and grew to manhood, and attended the district schools during the winter months, and worked on the farm in the spring and summer. He was living with his father when he married the first time, Miss Betty C. White, August 24, 1854, and continued to reside with him until October 7, 1855, when he moved to Greene county, Ohio, and remained until September, 1856. At this time he went into debt for a pair of horses, harness and wagon and some furniture, all of which he loaded into his wagon, and with his wife and one child started for Missouri. He landed near Galatin, Daviess county, where he remained until the spring of 1857, then moved on a farm near Edinburg where he remained until the spring of

1859. His wife was killed by lightning August 9th, the same year, and he lay in bed sick with a fever at the time the bolt struck his house, breaking every window in it and tearing up clothing and bedding; the house was nearly rended to pieces; his family had just got up from the dinner table where every dish was turned upside down, and his wife had come to his bedside to ask him what he wanted to eat, when the lightning struck her, and she fell dead by the bed; it also tore the sheet and pillow-cases that hung over the bed into strings. Judge Brandom thinks his life was saved by his lying on a feather bed. This misfortune about broke him up, besides robbing him of his dearly beloved wife. He remained here until January, 1860, when he took his only child and went back to Greene county, Ohio, where his wife's relatives lived, and stayed there about one year, then returned to his father's, who was in Daviess county, with whom he remained until he married again, his second wife being Miss Lodey McCammon, daughter of William McCammon, whom he married July 24, 1862. The spring of 1863 he moved on a farm his father-in-law gave him in Grundy county, where he still lives. By hard work and good management he has accumulated considerable property, and now owns twelve hundred acres of land, all told, in this county, and one of the finest farm houses in the county, has a very large barn, and in fact the-outbuildings are good and his farm is all fenced. He deals in cattle and stock generally, and has a large herd of cattle feeding for market, besides sheep, horses, mules and other stock too numerous to mention. He was elected county judge in 1877; has been one of the school board for a number of years; is one of the directors of the Grand River College now; and was township trustee under the old township law until it was repealed. Mr. and Mrs. Brandom are members of the Baptist Church. They have had six children, beside Olivia Belle, his first wife's child. Their names are Sylvester W., Eleonora I., Edna Earl, Oriola, Lora Leota and William M. Edna E. and William M. are dead.

JOHN JACOB BOTSFORD

Was born in Andrew county, Missouri, July 28, 1853, where he lived until he was about two years of age, when his father moved to Hancock county, Indiana. There he remained about two years, when his father moved back to Missouri and located in Edinburg, where he has since resided. He was educated in the Grand River College. In 1871 he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Chillicothe, Missouri, where he worked for three years; after that went to Moberly, Missouri, and worked in the blacksmith department of the railroad shops at that place for several years, then thought he would start out and see the world. He traveled through Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois, and in 1875 returned to Edinburg, bought out the blacksmith shop, and embarked in business for himself. By attending strictly to business he has been enabled to enlarge his shop to double its former capacity, and has built a new wagon and paint shop, until his establishment is now

about four times as large as when he started. He manufactures wagons, spring wagons and carriages, and does general blacksmithing, employing from three to four men. He is a good business man and a credit to the town. Mr. Botsford married Miss Mary Ann A. Witten, August 3, 1876. His wife died June 4, 1881, leaving two little boys, Claude Thompson and Homer Parmlee.

WILLIAM W. BARNES

Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 5, 1839, where he lived until he was four years of age, when his father moved to Monroe county, same State, where he was educated and grew to manhood, and followed farming and school teaching. He married Miss Amanda J. Dumm, February 12, 1860, and settled on a farm, where he was when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Ohio State militia, and his company was called out several times, twice to go after the great raider, John Morgan, who was captured on the farm of his wife's uncle. Remaining in the militia until about the close of the war, he moved to Grundy county, Missouri, in April, 1865, and since then has followed farming, teaching school during the winter; after having taught nine terms in succession in his own district, he gave up teaching and devoted all his time to farming. In the fall of 1880 he embarked in the fine stock business, dealing in short-horn Durham cattle and Norman horses, and owns the thorough-bred bull Paris, registered in the American Herd-book, volume 21, also two Norman mares. It is his intention to go to Kentucky this winter to purchase some pure Short-Horn heifers, and at the same time to buy some full blood Norman mares for breeding. He has a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, and intends to devote his time to breeding blooded stock and improving the live stock of this county. He invites the farmers of this and adjoining counties to call and see his stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have six children; namely, John B., Wilbur L., Lewis N., Frank Carl, Essie and Bessie, twins. They are members of the M. E. Church.

JOSIAH BARNES

Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 23, 1815, where he lived about thirty years. He married Miss Susannah D. Barnes, in October, 1842, and moved to Monroe county, same State, in 1845. They had five children. His wife died in 1852, and he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Driggs, October 17, 1854. They resided in Monroe county until 1865, when he moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Edinburg, where he still resides. Mr. Barnes was township trustee in his native county but has not held any office since he came to this county. Some years since he was asked to write up this county, giving the statistics of the amount of grain, etc., raised in the county, for the State Agricultural Society, and spent a good deal of time hunting up such information as was wanted; he could not

find any two men who could tell him the same thing, but procured most of his information from Major John C. Griffin, of Trenton. He has been the father of ten children in all: William W., Abel Benson, Mary Elizabeth, Lydia Ellen, and babe not named, by his present wife; and Benjamin Allen, Milton Orion, Maggie Belle, Ellsworth Eugene (dead), and Milo Kingsley, by his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, and two children, are members of the M. E. Church. He has been church steward for thirty-six years.

DANIEL BAINTER

Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, October 28, 1825, where he lived until he was about twenty years of age, when he went to Henry county, Indiana, where he married Miss Charlotta Corry, September 22, 1850. They lived there on a farm until the fall of 1856, then moved to Grundy county, and located on a farm about one and one-half miles from Edinburg. In 1861 he joined the home-guards, under Col. Shanklin and Major DeBolt. His company held themselves in readiness to go whenever they were called on, which was very often, in fact every time that any raiding was done north of the Missouri River; they were called on several times to hunt Quantrell and his band out of this part of the country. He remained in the service until the war was over, when he settled down to farming until the fall of 1866, when he moved to Edinburg, kept a boarding house and run his farm. About five years ago he "hung out his sign," and commenced to keep hotel, which he is still conducting, and keeps a first-class place where man and beast can find the best of accommodations. Mrs. B. presides over the culinary department to the satisfaction of all comers. Mr. Bainter was appointed post-master under President Grant during his first term, which position he held for several years, then resigned in favor of Mr. Shaffer, the present post-master, because he could not spare the time to attend to the office. He was elected town constable for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Bainter have eight children; viz., William Henry, Sarah Elizabeth, Thomas Albert, John Milton, Mary Eliza, Perry Anderson, Ella Belle, and Eddie McGilbert; William Henry, and Sarah E., were born in Indiana, the rest were born in Grundy county. Sarah Elizabeth, Thomas Albert, John Milton, Mary Eliza, Perry Anderson, and Ella Belle are all dead.

WILLIAM H. CURRAN

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, May 1, 1841, where he lived until eleven years of age, then moved to Grundy county, Missouri, in 1852, where he located on the farm he still lives on. He went back to Virginia in 1861, and enlisted in the Confederate army, where he served during the war. Mr. Curran married Miss Nancy Wilson, April 24, 1862. They lived in the "Old Dominion" until 1868, then moved back to Missouri, where he went to farming again on the old place. His wife died October 10, 1874, leaving

eight children. January 18, 1875, he married Miss Josephine J. Ketron. She was born in Carroll county, Missouri, October 5, 1842, and her parents came to this county when she was about six years old. They have had four children. The names of his first wife's children are William E., Hugh W., Charles F., Sarah O., Mary V., John J., E. M., Myrtle B.; and those of his second wife, Nancy V., Luvenia J., Thomas and Thompson, twins; Mary V. and Thompson are dead.

JOHN D. FROMAN

Was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, November 24, 1838, where he lived until he was about seventeen years of age, when his father moved to Daviess county, Missouri. He married Miss Nancy J. Moore, October 11, 1860, and moved on his farm, where he lived until 1865, when he went into the mercantile business in Bancroft. He remained about two years, then sold out and went back on the farm where he stayed about two years, when he bought an interest in a grist-mill, in company with Mr. Graham; the firm was Graham & Froman, and he remained about two years, and then sold out to his brother. From there he went to Gallatin, and bought an interest in a grist and saw-mill, remained about one year, sold out again, rented his mother-in-law's farm, which he has cultivated ever since. He has been on the school board for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Froman had nine children, Lena, Linnie, Leona, Emma, James R., Harry T., Clyde M., Anna E., and Nancy J.; Lena, Leona, and Anna E., are dead. Mrs. Froman died December 23, 1880.

T. P. FULKERSON.

Theophilus P. Fulkerson was born in Grundy county, Missouri, April 6, 1845, where he has lived ever since. He was a student of the old Grand River College and attended the first school ever taught in it, under John O. Martin, continuing until the school-house burned, when he went to the district school taught by Morgan P. Scott. He worked on the farm during the summer and went to school in the winter, and when about twelve years old, he and his brother ran a carding-machine in Edinburg. For two summers he attended the sessions of the new Grand River College, under Mr. Wheeler. July 16, 1863, he enlisted in company K, First Missouri cavalry, Capt. H. F. Peery; they did duty all over the State and were in several skirmishes; he was mustered out in 1865, and then settled down to farming again. He married Miss Sarah J. Fulkerson, July 4, 1869. They had two children, and Mrs. F. died February 21, 1874. March 2, 1876, he married Miss Phylena Emeline Hudson. They have had two children. The names of the children by both marriages are: Fred C., Fannie (dead) Ira, and one not named. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson are members of the M. E. Church. He owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres.

WILLIAM P. GATES

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, May 6, 1833, where he grew to manhood. His early years were filled with many hardships. His father died when he was about seven years old, and he being the eldest child, was bound out to a preacher and lawyer, with whom he staid until he was about twelve years of age; was then turned out of house and home owing to the death of his employer's wife. He returned home, as his mother had married again, and remained there about two years. Was again bound out, to a farmer, with whom he lived until eighteen years of age, when he left him to try to get an education, as he had never been to school a day in his life. He went to live with a farmer, working for his board night and morning and such time as he had to spare from school; attended school for three months, and had to walk five miles every morning and night to and from school. This was about all the schooling he ever received, and as he had lived around enough to learn that a man without an education in this world was not much respected, determined to have a little education, and used to ask people to help him to read; in that way he acquired what education he has. He learned the shoemaker's trade and employed men to work for him; used to study of nights and they would help him. This was done principally after he came to this county. To-day he is one of the best informed men in the county where he lives, and has followed up his thirst for knowledge until he has got to be a great reader, and keeps "posted" in the general news of the country. Mr. Gates married Miss Mary A. Harper, August 4, 1853. In 1856 he concluded to go West, sold off about all he had, except some bedding and clothing, which he got a neighbor to haul to the Ohio River for him, as they were coming West in company; he and his wife walking. He carried his seven months old child on his back one hundred miles, from his native county to the Big Sandy River at Prestonsburg, Kentucky, where he and his father-in-law bought a flat-boat, which took about all the money he had, some \$14. They then floated down the Big Sandy to the mouth, where they took a steamboat up the Ohio River to Guyandotte, where he had to stop and go to work, as his money was all gone. He worked on the wire suspension bridge, being built there at that time, receiving one dollar per day and boarding himself, and thought that he had found a "bonanza," as he had never received but fifty cents a day where he came from. He worked here about forty-five days, then got another job and worked there all summer to get enough to take his family on to Missouri. Leaving there October 22d, he landed at Brunswick, Missouri, November 22d, being on the river one month, and landing there with only one gold dollar to his name. However, he had friends in Grundy county, where he came the same fall, and has been ever since, except about one year spent in Daviess county. He has followed farming most of the time since

he came, only working at his trade in winter. In 1864 he moved to Edinburg, where he still lives. Was enrolled in the Missouri militia the same year and served twenty-three days. Mr. Gates is respected by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Gates have five children, two of whom were born in Virginia and the others in this county: Thomas H., Louisa J., Althea J., William B. and James E. There are but two living, William B. and James E.

WILLIAM T. GANNAWAY

Was born in Harding county, Kentucky, February 8, 1831, where he lived about ten years, when his mother moved to LaRue county, the same State, where he lived about five years and then went to Breckinridge county, Kentucky. Here he lived some six years, then moved to Macon county, Missouri, in 1852, remaining about two years, when he went to Gentry county, Missouri. He lived there nine years, and spent the winter of 1862 and 1863 in Nebraska. In the spring of 1863 he went to Montana, remaining there one year; came back to Iowa and spent the winter of 1864 and 1865. In the spring of the last named year he engaged in freighting on the plains, which he followed that season, then came to this county. He entered the mercantile business in Edinburg, continuing until August, 1871, when he sold out and went to Gentryville, and again embarked in the mercantile business, carried it on fourteen months, and again came back to Grundy county and located on the farm where he now lives, near Edinburg, and engaged in general farming. He has been postmaster in Gentryville and Edinburg.

Mr. Gannaway married Miss Mary Olivia Wynn, September 28, 1871. She was born in Grundy county, March 22, 1846, in the house she still lives in, was the daughter of Minor Wynn, and is a member of the M. E. Church (South). They have had three children; named, Leona, Bertha and Martha Emma. Leona and Martha Emma are dead. Mr. Gannaway owns a farm of two hundred acres.

JOHN M. GRAHAM

Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 5, 1804, where he lived about two years, when his mother died and an uncle took him to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He lived there until he was about twenty-one years of age, was educated and learned the spinning wheel business, which he followed for a number of years, then moved to White county, Illinois. In 1825 he and his brother started for that State, and having no money to pay their fare they got a skiff and rowed themselves down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers from above Pittsburgh to Mt. Vernon, Indiana, about 1,000 miles; they left the river at this point and footed it across Posey county to the Wabash River, where he paid out the last dime he had in the world to get across the ferry; they footed it to where their elder brother had gone nine years before. Mr.

Graham married Miss Rebecca Phillips, February 15, 1826. He lived on a farm and made spinning-wheels, and speculated on the river; loaded a flat-boat with pork and lard and took it down to New Orleans, met with a good sale and did well, was very successful in his speculations and amassed considerable property before he left Illinois. He came to Missouri in the summer of 1845, and settled in Grundy county, where he has made his home ever since. Mr. Graham was one of the early settlers of this county, and he has ever been a valuable acquisition to the county. He came here with a respectable capital, about \$10,000, which he invested in machinery and other improvements (he held an interest in seven mills at one time in this and adjoining counties, holding from one-third to two-thirds interest in each of them), and industries to the great advantage of this then newly settled region. He embarked in the mercantile business in Trenton, took Mr. James Austin into partnership with him, carried on business for a short time and then sold out to Ashley Gulley. In 1846 he and Mr. Phillips went into the sheep business, and he sent his son to Clarke county, Ohio, to buy them, who bought 1,019 head, which he drove through to Missouri. They followed this business a few years, then abandoned it, as it did not pay, washed wool in St. Louis bringing only twenty-two and one-third cents per pound. He afterwards outfitted nine men to go to California, his three sons among the number; they went in the early excitement. This proved another bad investment. He has retired from all business. Mr. Graham served as postmaster for twenty years, part of the time in Illinois. His wife was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1803, and was reared in West Virginia. Her parents moved to White county, Illinois, where she lived about twenty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have had nine children; namely, Nancy H., James, William, John M., Emily, George, Alfred, Oliver and Robert. Nancy H. and Robert are dead.

WILLIAM GRAHAM

Was born in White county, Illinois, September 27, 1830, where he lived until he was about fifteen years of age, when he came with his father to Missouri, where he has lived most of the time since. He went to California in 1850, and remained about two years, when he came back to stay with his parents. He married Miss Bathsheba E. Patton, April 28, 1853, and located on a farm where he lived about ten years, after which he embarked in the mercantile business at Gentryville, Missouri, continuing ten years, then sold out and came back to the farm, where he still remains. His wife was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, January 3, 1835, where her parents lived until 1843, when her mother moved to Missouri, where she has lived ever since.

MASON GULLEY

Was born in Garrett county, Kentucky, October 12, 1820, and lived there about five years when his father moved to Jessamine county same State. There he learned the blacksmith's trade with Alex. Hamilton. He afterward moved to Johnson county, Indiana, where he went into partnership with George Creasey and they worked together until 1865, when he moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and located on the farm where he still lives. He has a shop on his farm where he does work for his neighbors, running his farm in connection with the shop. Mr. and Mrs. Gulley have had seven children, named, Mary Frances (dead), Wm. Jordan, James A.; Martha, Benjamin, Jessie W., and Ashley. Four are married and live near them. Mr. Gulley owns a well cultivated farm of eighty-three acres.

WILLIAM C. HARVEY.

William Cox Harvey was born in Henry county, Indiana, November 12, 1826, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age. His father moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and he has since lived on the farm that his father located on. He was county assessor from 1848 to 1852; was next elected sheriff and collector in 1854, holding the office two terms, up to 1856; and from that time to 1858 was again assessor, and could have any office in the county he wanted. He was an old line Whig, and ran against two Whig candidates; he would not go before the convention as a candidate because he had a good many Democratic friends, and so ran independent and beat them both, for sheriff. Mr. Harvey is a man of very little learning, and had to hire clerks to do his writing, as he could write only enough to sign his name; but he was a man of fine perception, and knew if there was anything wrong about his books by hearing his clerks read them to him. To-day he has no enemies that he is aware of, notwithstanding he has bought tax titles and dealt in real estate ever since he retired from office. He sold all the swamp land in the county while he was sheriff, and in all his dealings was never accused of wronging the county out of a cent; he ran for assessor and was elected under the old township law, holding the office about one year; was again elected by one hundred to six or seven votes; could command the suffrage of the county to-day for almost any office he would ask for. He has been identified with the Grand River College ever since it was started, and has held several offices in connection with it, and is for anything that will improve the town and county in which he lives. Mr. Harvey married Miss Elizabeth C. Peery in 1854. They have had six children; viz., Absalom Evans, Eleanor, Stephen I., Sarah, Anna N. and Martha L. Absalom E., Eleanor and Sarah are dead.

Mr. Harvey buys and sells real estate, is a large breeder of mules, and does a general farming and stock-raising business. He is a remarkable

man, generous to a fault, and a good neighbor and citizen. To know him once is to know him always. He is always a friend to the poor and needy.

ABSALOM HARVEY

Was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, June 13, 1791, where he lived until he was about thirteen years of age. His father then moved to the Territory of Indiana, where he resided about thirty-four years. He lived on a farm and used to buy hogs and drive them to Cincinnati, Ohio, to market, following the business about fifteen years. He served in the War of 1812, under General Harrison. At the close of the war he married Miss Eleanor Julian, October 5, 1813, and settled on a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, where he lived until 1820, then moved to Blue River, Henry county, same State, and lived there twenty years. In the fall of 1842 he moved to Grundy county, Missouri, where he settled on the farm now owned by his son in Edinburg. He was a noted hunter and used to indulge in the sport a great deal, and kept several hounds; he used to take his dogs and go up the country and start up a deer in the woods on the spot which is now Main Street, Edinburg. The deer went through the place snorting, and when the town was started it was originally called "Buck-snort," owing to this snorting as soon as they got into the town, and was so called for a long time, when the people became possessed of the idea that it was not a nice name, and it was changed. They wanted to call it Harveyville, but Mr. Harvey would not have it that way, so an old Scotchman, named McFarland, had the naming of it, and he called it Edinburg after the classical city in Scotland where he came from. Mr. Harvey very frequently went with the Indians on their hunting excursions, as they had to have a white man with them to keep from being molested on those hunting tours. His death occurred September 17, 1872. He was a kind husband and father, beloved by all who knew him. He was grandfather to thirty-four children, and great-grandfather to sixteen children. His wife still survives. She was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, October 9, 1796. She lived with her parents, Isaac and Sarah Julian, until she was married. She has been a pioneer all of her life and helped to settle up two new Territories before coming to this county. Their family consisted of eight children; named, respectively, Jennie, Isaac J., Sarah L., Evans, William C., Elizabeth E., Sophronia J. and a babe not named. She is grandmother to thirty-seven children, great-grandmother to twenty-nine children, and great-great-grandmother to three children. She is a woman of many sterling qualities. Her eldest son came from California to visit her in 1874, and she accompanied him back, as she wanted to see those of her grandchildren she had never seen; she remained about three months. She was reared a Quaker, but not liking that creed, felt as though she ought to join some church, and so united with the Baptist Church, and still remains an active member.

JACOB H. KACKLEY

Was born June 5, 1836, in Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is the third child of James and Eliza Kackley, who migrated from Kentucky to Missouri in 1844. Jacob H. Kackley lived with his parents, working on the farm, until he grew to manhood, at which time he commenced to farm on his own resources. August 3, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-second regiment of Missouri volunteers, under Col. Merrill. He served about three years, and was discharged September 23, 1864. December 25, 1864, he married Miss Mary Embry, daughter of George Embry, all of Grundy county. She died August 31, 1865, and March 20, 1866, he married Miss Nancy Lucas, daughter of James Lucas, then residents of Grundy county. By his second wife Mr. K. is the father of five children, whose names are, Alice M., Walter S., Ella M., Izetta and Orie J. Mr. Kackley is now one of the most prosperous farmers of Grundy county.

WILLIAM M'CAMMON

Was born in Clay county, Kentucky, January 4, 1811, where he resided until grown, and attended school a short time, but received most of his education since he came to Missouri. He used to study at night by the light of the fire-place, after he had done a hard days' work. He married Miss Rosanna Oxford, March 13, 1834. In 1837 he moved to Grundy county, Missouri, then called Livingston county, where he still lives on the farm he first settled on. Their post-office then was Spring Hill, about twenty miles distant. His father and mother were members of the M. E. Church, but he took a dislike to the church when he was a boy, for in those days they had what were called circuit riders, and they used to ride up to his father's house and call him, "here, William, you take my horse and take good care of him, feed, water and clean him off." Then when he would go to the house, if it happened to be cold weather, they would order him to bring in some dry wood and build up a fire, and William you do this and that, when they were great big strapping fellows and did nothing but eat and drink. Every quarter they would ride up to his father's and say, "Brother McCammon, we want so much money to-day, as your part towards paying us for preaching"; and his father and mother would scrape up every cent they could find, and they denied themselves a good many necessities of life to pay those men, who were better able to work than his father. Such things as these disgusted him, and he said that if ever he preached he would never charge people anything as long as he was able to work. He joined the Baptist Church, was ordained elder in that society in September, 1843; when the Union Church on Cook Creek was built in 1844, was called to take charge of it, which position he has held ever since, except one year. The church then called him again, which call he has accepted and will con-

tinne to hold as long as he lives. The elder has never received but \$7.50 cash for his services since he took charge of the church. His church members offered to pay him something for preaching, but he told them that they were as poor as he was, and he could work on his farm and make a living for himself and family, and if they had anything to give, to give it to the widows and orphans who needed it, as he did not want any pay for doing his Master's work. The elder used to hunt up neighborhoods where there were no appointments, and would send them word that he would be there on Sunday to preach to them, and they would all turn out to hear the word of God, as it was seldom they got a chance in those days to listen to a preacher. He has organized several churches in this and adjoining counties, and has been a self-appointed missionary, doing good where he could without pay, often riding on horseback fifteen miles on Saturday morning and preaching twice on that day and the same on Sunday, then return home and go to plowing on Monday morning. The elder had a good business woman for a wife who looked after his farm when he was away; was very saving and would not let anything go to waste, and he attributes his success in this world, pecuniarily, to his wife's management. She was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, August 6, 1811. She was as good as she was saving, and never saw any one suffer for want of anything she had to give, but gave it freely. She reared a large family of children; namely, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Locky, William Henry, Rosanna, Sarah, Cornelia and Minerva Frances. The first two were born in Kentucky, and the rest were born on this farm, married here, and live within a radius of ten miles. William Henry and Cornelia are dead. Mrs. McCammon died August 14, 1874. In 1880 the elder made a division of his property among his children, so they all have good homes; he gave up all work at that time thinking that as he was getting old he would do no labor the rest of his days, but his church insisted he should continue to preach for them. This he has consented to do, and will as long as he is able. He lives with his youngest daughter and husband, who have the old homestead.

JUDGE WILLIAM METCALF.

William Metcalf was born in Rock Castle county, Kentucky. His parents moved to Laurel county while he was quite young, and his early manhood was spent in that county, where he remained until 1835, when he came to Missouri. He stopped for a short time in Randolph county, then moved to Macon county, this State. There he remained a short time and moved to Grundy county, then called Livingston, in 1838. Mr. Metcalf served out the unexpired term of Ashley Gulley as sheriff, when Mr. Gulley was in the Mexican War in 1847, and was elected to the office of sheriff in 1850; was appointed to serve out the unexpired term of James Sutton as assessor of

this county; was appointed county judge to serve out an unexpired term, which he resigned owing to some misunderstanding between him and the other two judges; was afterwards appointed to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Casey Tate; was elected to the office afterwards. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Elizabeth Elkins, whom he married in January, 1827. They had eight children: Elmira, Stephen, Leanna, Reuben, Mary Ann, Daniel (who was the first white male child born in this county; was born June 13, 1838), Wm. Henry, Sarah Elizabeth. His wife died December 26, 1843, and he remained a widower about one year when he married Mrs. Abigail Bowman. They had three children; viz., Pernecia Ann, Amos C., and Edwin B. The judge was a delegate to the State convention to elect delegates to the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln the second time. He was an old line Whig in his young days. He died March 31, 1878, and it was said that during his residence in this county he had been elected to various public offices within the gift of his fellow citizens, and notably engaged in enterprises affecting the welfare of the people, and for more than thirty-five years had been a member of the Baptist Church. Judge Metcalf's integrity stands unquestioned, his conviction of duty, his principles, his course in life, are commendable, and he always lived evenly and conscientiously toward his neighbors and fellow men. As he exemplified the upright, straightforward man in all dealings, and as a father and citizen, we all know that a good man has gone from our midst.

AMOS C. METCALF

Was born in Grundy county, Missouri, January 24, 1848, on the farm that he still lives on and owns. He attended the district school in his younger days; attended the Grand River College, and also went to Prof. R. C. Norton, at Trenton. Mr. Metcalf married Miss Mary R. Tate, October 8, 1871, and settled on the farm. His wife was born in Grundy county, September 3, 1853, on a part of the farm her husband now owns. They have had five children: Amy A., Nettie, Edwin, William and Alma M. Amy A. and William are dead.

MRS. LAUVISA B. MOORE.

Lauvisa Peery was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, December 17, 1811, where she resided until she was about twenty-four years of age, when she came to Missouri with her father, who settled on a farm near Edinburg. She was educated in her native county, and taught the first school in Grundy county, then called Livingston county, in the summer of 1836. She taught in a small log house, with a floor of linden bark, weighted to hold it from warping. She taught one term that year. She was married to Milton L. Moore, April 6, 1837, and moved on a farm about one and one-half miles north of Edinburg, where they lived about two years, when

they sold out and bought a farm adjoining her father's farm, where she still lives. She joined the M. E. Church when she was about sixteen years of age, and still remains an active member. Her husband died leaving her with eight children. She taught school one term after she was married, while her husband was in California. She has kept boarders, run her farm, and educated her children. Her eldest daughter married Prof. John Morse Ordway, second president of the old Grand River College, now professor of chemistry in Boston, Massachusetts. Her second daughter married John D. Froman, a farmer, who has run Mrs. Moore's farm for several years. She is very hale looking, and intelligent, and it is a pleasure to sit and listen to her stories of old times, and what they did in the early settlement of this county. Her children were named as follows: Virginia, Nancy Jane, Sarah Amanda, a babe not named, Elbert, James Fickling, Luther Brown and George Henry. Sarah Amanda, Luther Brown and George Henry are living. Her husband, Milton L. Moore, was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, June 6, 1807, where he lived about twenty-three years. He learned the bricklayer's trade, which he followed until he was married, and some little after. His farm took most of his time and he gave up work at his trade. He came to Grundy county in the fall of 1836, and lived here until the gold fever broke out in California in the spring of 1850, when he thought he would try his fortune in that land of gold, and remained there until 1853, when he started for home, but only got as far as Lake Nicaragua, where he died.

BURL MASTERS

Was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, January 14, 1818. His father left there when he was quite small and came to Chariton county, Missouri, where he lived until 1834, when he came to Livingston county, then called Carroll where he settled on a farm at the head of Clear Creek. He remained there and married Miss Nancy Harris, January 28, 1844, and lived on his father's place about two years, when he moved to Gees Creek, Grundy county, lived there until 1854, when he moved on the farm that he is still living on, about two and one-half miles south of Edinburg, and has followed farming and hunting ever since. He has hunted all over this county when there were but few settlers. Mr. Masters took a trip with his team down to Jasper county, Missouri, and back, in 1879; he enjoys very good health. Mr. and Mrs. M. had twelve children; viz., Mary, Charlotte, Columbus, George Washington, babe not named, Nancy Jane, Burl, Martha, Benjamin F., Elizabeth, Hester Ann and Eva; all are living excepting Columbus, George Washington, babe, Burt, Martha and Nancy Jane. Mr. Masters owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

WILLIAM P. MILLER

Was born in Bath county, Kentucky, November 20, 1822, where he lived about two years, when his mother took him to Mercer county, the same State, where he was reared by a man named Curry. When sixteen years of age he made a trip to South Carolina with a drove of hogs, and on his return went to Cincinnati, Ohio. He engaged in steamboating from there to New Orleans for some time. Next he went to Schnyler county, Illinois, and stopped about eighteen months, then moved to Gentry county, Missouri, in 1841, where he made his home for several years. He learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed in various places in the State. He helped to cut the hemp off the ground where the old port of St. Joseph was built in August, 1843, and by Christmas there were about three hundred families living there. He left Gentry and went to Chariton county, where he married Miss B. M. Moore, and rented a farm and farmed for three years. Came to Grundy county in 1849, and lived on the old Wild farm that winter, when he took up a claim in Mercer county, which he sold the same fall, then wintered in Daviess county as houses were scarce in this county. In the spring of 1851 he built a cabin on the bluffs this side of Trenton, which he gave up, as other parties claimed it; then he rented a farm in the southwest corner of the county, of Jesse Harris, where he lived one year; rented a farm in Livingston county, where he stayed two years; took up a claim over in Daviess county, and lived there about six years, then sold out; went back to Livingston county, remained about one year; came back to this county, about six miles east of Trenton; stayed there about two years; then began moving, stopping a while in Livingston and Grundy counties; moved on a farm northeast of Trenton and lived there about seventeen months; next moved on a farm near Lindley; then left and went into Sullivan county, near Lindley, where he bought a farm; lived there about six years; sold out and came back to this county and bought the old Warner farm, where he still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had nine children: Mary Jane, Cerilda E., Sarah E., James T., William Henry, Nancy Ann, Oliver G. S., Arviley, Miriam, and a babe not named. Cerilda E., and Sarah E., are dead.

JESSE MILLER

Was born in Virginia, January 12, 1802, where he lived until about the close of the war in 1812, when he moved to Franklin county, Ohio, lived there about twenty-seven years, and followed farming. He married Miss Mercy Ann Everett, in October, 1826, then moved on his farm where he lived until he came to Grundy county, September 20, 1839, and located on a farm near Grubtown, then in Livingston county, where he died. He was county judge at the same time Dr. W. P. Thompson and Judge Woods served, and was one of the first grand jurors; he died the last year of his

judgeship, December 18, 1845. His wife remained a widow about two years when she married William Willis, November 18, 1847. They settled on the old Jesse Miller farm, and lived there about six years, when they sold out there and bought the old Oxford farm where they lived about twenty-five years, when he rented his farm and moved on the old Freeman farm with his son Thomas, who, as they were getting old, wanted them to live with him. They came to Edinburg and he embarked in the mercantile business which he carried on about one year, in connection with his farm, then sold out the store to James Peery. He was born in England, May 19, 1805, where he lived until he was twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, when he came to America, settled in New York State and lived there about six years; moved to Franklin county, Ohio, and lived there about the same length of time when he came to this county, with Mr. Miller, in 1839. He died September 10, 1879. His wife still survives him and lives in Edinburg. She had six children by her first husband: Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Catherine, Amelia Avis, Albert Chapman and Sylvania; and three children by her second husband: Thomas G. P., a babe, not named, and Millie.

GEORGE W. NICHOLS

Was born in Boone county, Missouri, August 1, 1828, where he lived until he grew to manhood. He was in the Mexican War under General Price, and served about fourteen months in the Boone company. He went to California at the breaking out of the gold fever in 1849, remained about three years, and came back to Missouri. Mr. Nichols married Miss Louisa E. Patton, of Grundy county, December 16, 1857. He moved to Gallatin, where he and his brother embarked in the dry goods and grocery trade, under the firm name of B. F. & G. W. Nichols, and then moved to Bancroft, where they built the first house, and opened a branch store, which he ran about two years. When the war broke out they closed up and he moved on a farm near Edinburg where he lived about eighteen months then moved on the Patton farm south of town. Was in the Missouri militia, and served about one year. He moved back to Daviess county, near Gallatin, where he lived one year, then moved to Gentryville, Missouri, where he stayed about three months, then returned to the Patton farm in Grundy county where he still lives and does a general farming business. His wife was born in Russell county, Virginia, March 27, 1839, where she lived until she was about three years old when her mother came to Grundy county, Missouri, November, 1841 (her mother was the first school teacher in this part of Grundy county and taught six terms), and settled on the farm where she still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols belong to the M. E. Church (South); he was steward in the church for several years. They have had eight children: Laura E., William A., Edward, Robert Lee, Harry P., Barhie K., David M. and Paul N.; William A. and David M. are dead.

DR. ARCHIBALD PEERY.

Archibald Peery was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, December 15, 1818, and lived there until he was seventeen years old. His father moved to Grundy county, Missouri, in 1835, then called Carroll county or Territory of Carroll, and their nearest post-office was at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri. His father, George Peery, settled on a farm near where Edinburg is now situated. He remained with his father until he was about twenty-five years old, when he went to read medicine under Dr. Keith, of Chillicothe, Missouri, and afterward attended one course of lectures at the University of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, during the winter of 1847 and '48. Since that time he has practiced his profession in this and adjoining townships. In the early days the country was sparsely settled and he had a circuit of about twenty miles, and had a great deal to contend against, as there were but few roads anywhere in this part of the country. Dr. Peery was the third physician who located in this county, Drs. Thompson and Cooper were first, and there were two or three others who came here but did not stay very long, so he claims the honor of being the third one. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Kirk, September 18, 1851, and settled down in Edinburg, where he lived three years, practicing his profession, then moved to his farm about three-fourths of a mile east of town, a part of his father's old place, where he still resides. He has since followed his profession and carried on his farm besides. He does not practice much now, but attends calls when he can't refuse, as a good many of his patrons will not employ any one else, so he has to still keep going. Dr. Peery was deputy sheriff of this county under William Thraikill, who was appointed the first sheriff in 1841. Dr. and Mrs. Peery have eight children: Horace Jewett, Florence H., Nash A., Trusten P., Mary C., Archibald K., Daniel William, and John T.

WILLIAM H. PEERY

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, October 16, 1828. His father moved to Montgomery county, same State, when he was an infant, and they lived there until 1836, when his father moved to Montgomery county, Missouri. While there he married Miss Nancy Jane Witten, March 9, 1853. In 1854 he came to Grundy county, and located in Washington township, where he lived about ten years, then moved to Edinburg, and went into the mercantile and general trading business. In 1867 he sold out, went to Chillicothe, embarked in the livery business, and carried it on about two years, when he sold out, and bought a steam saw-mill on Wolf Creek, at a place called "Dog Town," which he ran for five or six years, when he sold out and bought the farm that he is living on now, about three and one-half miles south of Edinburg. He opened a meat market in Tren-

ton in 1875, and ran it about two years then sold out; has dealt in lumber, ties, and wood for a number of years. He has been a member of the school board for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Peery have had eleven children; named, respectively, Rebecca R., Sarah E., Joseph A., Cosby F., Thomas A., Edward H., Caroline L., Willie J., Carenia G., Ward H. and Robert W.; Cosby F., Edward H. and Ward H. are dead.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON

Was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, January 23, 1841, where he lived until 1850, when his father moved to Grundy county, Missouri, where he lived and worked on a farm until the war broke out. He enlisted July 18, 1862, in company F, Thirty-fifth regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, and served three years. He was mustered out at St. Louis, then went back to Grundy county, where he remained a short time. He came to Washington township, where he married Miss Minerva Frances McCammon, November 10, 1869, and went into partnership with his father-in-law, William McCammon, in general farming and stock-raising, which business they carried on until March, 1880, when the partnership was dissolved by his father-in-law retiring from the firm. He still carries on the farm and lives on his father-in-law's old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have five children: Henry Orville, Charles, William, Emerson Elbert, Rosanna Sarah, and Wilber Esta.

ABRAHAM RUDELL

Was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, February 24, 1823, where he lived until he was ten or eleven years of age. His father moved to Logan county, Ohio, where he lived about twelve years, then moved to Shelby county, same State. There he lived about eight years, when he moved to Daviess county, Missouri, and remained one winter, then moved to Grundy county, remained one year, returned to Daviess county and resided there about two years, when he moved back to this county again, and located on the farm he now lives on. Mr. Ruddell married Miss Christina Brandenburg, February 20, 1850. They had two children, Mary A. and a baby, not named.

W. A. SEALOOK

Was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, March 27, 1834, where he lived until he was about twenty-three years of age; went to school winters and worked on the farm during the summer. He married Miss Sarah A. Brandom, August 22, 1855, and lived on a farm until he moved to Daviess county, Missouri, in the fall of 1856. Came with his brother-in-law, C. P. Brandom, and settled near Gallatin, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he moved on a farm near Edinburg, lived there two years, then returned to Daviess county, remaining about four years, when he bought

the farm where he now lives, and does general farming, raising grain and stock. Was a member of the school board for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Sealock have had eight children: John W., David A., Lou Emma C., Mary E., Edwin S., Viola O., Mortimer G., and a baby not named. John W., Viola O. and the baby are dead.

L. P. SHIRLEY

Was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 19, 1809, where he lived about sixteen years, when his father moved to Decatur county, Indiana, and he lived there eight or ten years. They next moved to Shelby county, same State, where he lived four or five years. He married Miss Elizabeth Cole, November, 1831, in Decatur county, Indiana. They had one child. Mrs. Shirley died December, 1833. December 10, 1836, he married Miss Susannah Burns, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. He took her to his home in Decatur county, where they lived until 1839, when he moved to Grundy county, and settled on the farm where he still lives, on Coon Creek. They have ten children: Daniel G., Mary E., Isaac, Catherine J., William H., L. P., Martin, Joel C., Jonathan and Absalom Harvey. All are living except Martin.

DR. WILLIAM P. THOMPSON.

William Preston Thompson, the first white man to settle in Grundy county, was born in Washington county, Virginia, in 1788. He attended school there, read medicine, and attended the medical college at Richmond, Virginia, and practiced his profession a short time in that city. He was a general in the War of 1812, was paymaster of the army at Norfolk, Virginia, during a portion of that war. Was elected to the legislature of that State, and was also a member of Congress from there; was considerable of a politician and an old line Whig. He moved to Ray county, Missouri, near Richmond, in 1821, and was appointed general of the Missouri militia soon after; was in command of the troops during the Mormon War in this State. He followed his profession in Ray county when he was not engaged in the militia, and was still a general in the militia when he moved to Grundy county, then called Carroll, in the fall of 1833. He located on a farm in what is now Madison township, and his was the first white family and the only one that fall and winter in Grundy county. J. Harvey Meek, a brother-in-law, came with him to help him put up a cabin, and went back that fall and brought his family and another brother-in-law, John Scott, with him in the spring of 1834. They settled near the doctor, and formed the only settlement in the county. The doctor's nearest neighbor when he came was Samuel Peniston, three miles east of Gallatin. In the fall of 1834 Levi Moore settled near where Trenton now is, about ten miles from the doctor, and they were glad to have neighbors so near. Dr. Thompson's

practice extended from Ray county to the Iowa line, and from Linn county to the Missouri River on the west, and he also had considerable practice in Decatur county, Iowa. At that time he was the best physician in north Missouri, and several of his old patrons now living say they have never had so good a physician. The doctor named all the streams in north Missouri. Thompson's Fork is named after him. He was judge of this county when he had to go to Carrolton to transact business, then had to go to Chillicothe when this was Livingston county, and to Trenton, and was a judge at his death. He lived in the same place all the time he represented the three counties. Was twice married, his first wife being Miss Jane Russell, daughter of Major Russell, of Burke's Garden, Virginia. They had six children. She died there and he married Miss Sallie Meek about the year 1820. They moved to Missouri shortly after their marriage. His first children were: Eliza, Maria, John H., Patrick, James and William. Maria married Rev. David R. McAnally, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, of St. Louis, and she died in 1862; Eliza married a lawyer named Williams, of Ashland, North Carolina, who moved to St. Louis in 1861; both died the same year Mrs. McAnally died. Rev. John H. Thompson, a Methodist preacher, the last of his first children, died in 1880, at Ashland, Kentucky. By his second marriage there were nine children, named Caroline A., Milton V., Catherine S., William Preston, James Winston, Evans Shelby, and Columbus Keyes; Sarah Jane and Mary Jane died in infancy; Caroline married John S. Darnaby, she had two children, and died in 1850. Catherine S. married William N. Peery, and she is dead. William Preston and James W. died young; Evans Shelby went to California for his health, and came home and died shortly after; Columbus K. enlisted in the Twenty-third regiment Missouri volunteers, was captured the 6th of April, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, was paroled July, 1862, contracted the chronic diarrhea, got back as far as Nashville, Tennessee, where he was taken to the hospital; Milton went after him and brought him home, and he died soon after. Milton is the only living representative of Dr. Thompson's family. Dr. Thompson died November 22, 1848. His wife survived him until October, 1851. She was born in Washington county, Virginia, in 1802.

ALEXANDER R. TATE

Was born in Daviess county, Indiana, August 22, 1830, where he lived until he was eleven years old, when his father moved to Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1841, where he lived about one year, then moved to Andrew county, this State. He married Miss Margaret Carson, of Andrew county, December 18, 1851, and rented and lived upon a farm until he came to Grundy county in the spring of 1853. He rented a farm the first years after he came here, then bought the farm that he is living on now. He enlisted in company F, Thirtieth regiment Missouri volunteer infantry on the 27th

of July, 1862; was elected captain of the same company October 10, the same fall, and commissioned by Governor Gamble; held the position until 1865, when the regiment was reorganized, and he was reelected to the same office, which he held until they were discharged; his second commission was signed by Gov. Thos. Fletcher; their headquarters were at Chillicothe, and they were called on whenever there was any raiding done north of the river. Mr. Tate ran for sheriff on the independent ticket in the fall of 1878 and was beaten by eighty-six votes. The Democratic party thought they could elect him to an office so he allowed his name to be used; was a candidate for sheriff on that ticket again last fall (1880), was beaten worse than ever and has retired from the field. He has been on the school board for several years, and is one of the stockholders and directors of the North Missouri Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Grundy county.

DR. M. V. THOMPSON.

Milton V. Thompson was born in Ray county, Missouri, August 22, 1826, where he lived until he was about seven years of age, when his father, Dr. W. P. Thompson, moved to Grundy county, then called Carroll, in the fall of 1833, where he still lives. He attended school here, and was a pupil of Miss Louisa Peery, and afterwards attended two terms at Richmond College, Ray county, Missouri. When he was ten years of age he could talk the Indian language better than he could English, as he had no playmates except the little Indian children, and was almost as much of an Indian as they were, until the county began to be settled up. He read medicine under his father and practiced with him a while before his death, then took his father's place, practiced about twelve years, and then went into the stock business, which grew so large that he either had to give up his practice or farming, and being in poor health he abandoned the practice of medicine, there being so much exposure attached to it he could not stand it. He began to raise mules and cattle; the war broke out and he dealt largely in mules, buying and selling them to the government; toward the latter part of the war he had to take all of his mules up into Iowa to keep the ragged Missouri militia from stealing them; they took everything in the shape of stock they could get hold of, and judged a man's loyalty by the number of his horses and mules; if he had a fine lot he was disloyal and they took them. After the war he went more into the cattle business and not so much in mules, which business he still follows, and has several large farms on which he raises feed for his stock. He is the oldest settler now living in the county. He has been justice of the peace for several years, also road overseer; when the country was new they needed good roads, and he helped to lay out a good many of them. Dr. Thompson married Miss Elizabeth H. Ish, May 30, 1848, daughter of William Ish, of Lafayette county, Missouri. She was born January 18, 1829, in that

county. They have had twelve children; namely, William Preston, Paschal W., Horace R., Evans Dickey, James M., Shelby H., Lenora M., Belle C., Columbus D., Catharine N., Porter A. and Lou Octavia R.; William Preston, Evans Dicky, James M., Shelby H., Catharine N. and Lou Octavia R. are dead. His son, Shelby H., was struck by lightning and killed in a barn on his farm, near Grubtown, at the age of eleven years.

THOMAS G. P. WILLIS

Was born in Grundy county, Missouri, September 18, 1848, where he has lived ever since. He was educated in the district schools and Grand River College. He lived at home until his father's death, when he went to farming for himself, buying a farm just over the line in Daviess county, where he lived about two years, then rented his farm, and moved to Edinburg. He commenced to buy stock when he was about twelve years old, and has followed the business ever since; has considerable stock on hand now, about thirty head of fine mules and horses and about ninety head of young cattle, besides other stock too numerous to mention. His farm is all under good cultivation, and is the best watered farm in this section of the State, a fine spring furnishing all the water necessary for his stock. Mr. Willis married Miss Ella L. Mitchell, August 19, 1879. She was born in Daviess county, Missouri, May 1, 1862, where she has lived most of the time since. They have one child, Willie M.

MRS. MELVINA WYNN,

Widow of Evans P. Wynn, was born in Pettis county, Missouri, February 7, 1834, where she lived until she was about six years of age, when her father moved to Daviess county, same State. There she was married, September 14, 1854, and lived until 1856. Her husband was engaged in selling goods for two years after they were married, when they moved to Middlebury, Mercer county, Missouri, where he sold goods for eighteen months, and then moved on the farm where she now lives. Her husband died September 27, 1875. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), when she was about nineteen years old, and is still an active member. Her sons run the farm. She has had eight children; namely, David B., James G., William K., Frank E., Edward W., Robert P., Sallie B. and Mary L. Daniel B. is a school teacher; he was born in Daviess county, Missouri, May 29, 1855; was reared in Grundy county, and attended the Grand River College and graduated in 1880; he follows the profession of teaching in the winter.

JOHN WYNN

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, May 25, 1840. His father left there when he was about four months old and came to Grundy county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, and was educated at Trenton, and Grand River

College, working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter. He enlisted in company C, First Missouri Confederate cavalry, June 17, 1861, and served until January, 1862, when he went to Virginia and enlisted in Lee's army, April 14, 1862; was discharged April 14, 1865, came back and settled on the farm. He married Miss Anna Holt, March 11, 1866, and went to farming for himself; sold out to C. P. Brandom, and bought the farm where he lives now. He has been on the school board for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) and he is one of the trustees of Antioch Church on Hickory Creek. They have seven children; named, respectively, Anna B., Mary E., Theodore H., Eleanor, John W., Archibald P., and Grace. All are living except John W.

JOHN WARD

Was born in Morgan county, Illinois, September 20, 1842, where he lived until he was about four years of age. His parents moved to Lee county, Iowa, where he lived until 1856, when they moved to Grundy county, where he settled on a farm, near Grubtown, and lived until the war broke out. He enlisted in the Union army, company H, Twenty-third regiment, Missouri infantry, August 25, 1861; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and paroled in July the same year; was sent to Benton, Roanoke and St. Louis; remained until he was exchanged; same fall was sent to join the regiment and remained until his three years expired; he participated in all the battles his regiment was engaged in during that time; was mustered out, came back and worked on the farm. He married Miss Sylvania Miller, September 20, 1865, and then he went to teaching, and taught school on Coon Creek that winter. In the spring his father gave him a farm of forty-five acres, when he began farming for himself, and has been very successful, now owning a farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres. He continued to farm until he moved to Edinburg, in August, 1876, and in September of that year went into the drug business, which he conducted until January 1, 1877, when he took W. T. Gannaway into partnership, and put in a stock of general merchandise in connection with drugs, and carried on the business until May, 1878, when they removed their general stock to Hickory Creek station (selling their drugs to McDougal & Wynn), where they remained until they were burned out October 18, the same year. He then went back on the farm but returned to Edinburg, in August, 1879, and began to build to his hotel property, and now has the largest hotel in the village. In February, 1881, he again embarked in the drug business, which he runs in connection with his hotel. His wife was born in Grundy county, Missouri, May 20, 1845. They have had five children; viz., Lora V., Angie H., Millie Ann, Leona and Leota, twins; all are living except Millie A.

JOHN T. WITTEN

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, September 27, 1820, where he lived until he was twenty-three years of age, when he and his brother Samuel came to Grundy county, in 1843. He located on the farm where he still resides, near Edinburg, and has his farm under good cultivation; does general farming, feeds cattle for the market, and raises considerable other stock. He has made farming pay, as he looks after everything himself, and goes in for all kinds of machinery that helps him to save labor; is possessed of good business tact, has accumulated considerable property, and has given all of his children, who have married, a good start. Mr. Witten married Miss Caroline V. Thompson, August 4, 1842. They had seven children. She died August 20, 1866, and he married Mrs. Lucy A. Peery, February, 1868. Was divorced in April, 1876, and married Miss Evelina Fulkerson, his present wife, September 26, 1878. He, and a neighbor of his, Mr. William Peery, built what is now known as the Grand River College. It was started on the scholarship plan in 1858, and they ran it on that plan until 1861, when the war broke out and the State government used it as quarters for troops for several months; it was next used as a district school for some time, and then they sold it to a joint company. He has taken an active part in all public enterprises, and feels a pride in all educational affairs in his town; has been on the school board for about twenty years. He was county assessor in 1845, and was elected justice of the peace for several years. His children are named as follows: James H., Louisa R., Thomas O., Susan E. V., Mary Ann, America, John R. and Emma J.

HENRY B. WITTEN

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, March 1, 1833, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age. His father moved to Grundy county in 1851, and settled on a farm near "Buck Snort," now Edinburg, where he still resides. He married Miss Emily Graham, October 21, 1852, and went to farming for himself on a farm he owned on Coon Creek, and remained two years. He improved a farm in Daviess county, just over the line from this, where he dealt in mules and horses, buying and selling to the government, and continued the business until 1865, when the disease called glanders broke out among his stock; he lost heavily, abandoned the mule business and devoted his time to raising cattle. In 1874 he bought the Graham grist-mill on Thompson's Fork of Grand River, and has followed milling and farming up to the present time. He was enrolled in the State militia and was in active service about thirty days. Mr. Witten is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 311, at Trenton, also of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 394, at Edinburg, and is a member of the district school board, and has been for a number of years. He and his wife are members of the M. E.

Church (South), joining in 1867; he is sabbath-school superintendent and has held the office for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Witten have had twelve children, whose names are: John T., James W., Charles H., Samuel G., George T., Oliver E., Harry A., Rebecca T., Emma J., John M., Arch. P. and Nancy E. Three, John T., Oliver E. and John M. are dead.

JAMES A. WOODRESS

Was born on a farm in LaRue county, Kentucky, November 22, 1825, where he was reared and lived until 1849. His father being a blacksmith he was brought up to that trade, and on leaving home went to Green county, Kentucky, and established himself in that business and carried it on until 1856. In this latter year he came to Missouri, and after prospecting in Harrison and Andrew counties, came to Grundy county in the summer of 1857 and settled at Edinburg, where he established himself in the blacksmithing business and carried it on until 1865. During the late war he was a Union man, and was enrolled in the State militia and held himself ready for duty, but was out only thirty days. In 1866 he embarked in the mercantile business at Edinburg with Lucius M. Abbott, under the firm name of Woodress & Abbott. Mr. Abbott retiring from the firm in 1868, William Albin became his successor, changing the firm to Woodress & Albin. In 1869 he retired from the firm and engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1871, then bought out Mr. Albin and carried on the mercantile business alone until 1873, when his son-in-law, L. H. Shafer, became associated with him, and the present firm of Woodress & Shafer was formed. Mr. Woodress was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Woolridge, of Green county, Kentucky, January 1, 1851. She died at Edinburg, September 3, 1857. They had three children: William, who died in Kentucky; Laura, wife of L. H. Shafer; and Thomas A., a merchant of Trenton. November 10, 1869, he married Mrs. Phoebe C. Willis, of Edinburg. They have four children: Katie, Maggie, Pearl and Nellie.

DR. R. W. WITTEN.

R. W. Witten was born in Tazewell county, in the State of Virginia, on the 22d day of April, 1832. Opened an office as practicing physician at Oceana, the county seat of Wyoming county, in the State of Virginia (now West Virginia), on the 8th of April, 1855, and continued the practice of medicine at that place until the year 1857, when he removed to Bickley, county seat of Raleigh county, in the same State, and there practiced medicine until the breaking out of the war between the States. He accepted a surgeon's commission in the Confederate army, and served in that capacity during the greater part of the war. After the war he removed to Grundy county, Missouri, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine at the town of Edinburg ever since. He married Miss Sarah F. Riggs, of Vir-

ginia, on the 11th of May, 1856. They have four sons: Thomas A., who is a lawyer at Trenton; William Wirt, also a lawyer at Trenton; Evermont Ward, a medical student, having attended one full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa; and Robert Pickett, now in his thirteenth year.

CHAPTER XXII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Its Municipal Boundary—Woodland, Prairies and Running Waters—Its First Settlers—The Bain Settlement—Death of Riason Bain—Union Church—Trading with the Indians—The First School and School-house—The First Church—New Settlers—War Period—When Organized—Public Servants—Incidents—A Memorable Tramp—A Solid Note—Assessed Valuation—Biographies.

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY.

Lincoln township, the most central township in the county, is bounded on the north by Franklin; east by Myers and Liberty; south by Trenton, and west by Harrison. It is six miles north and south, eight miles east and west, and has 30,720 acres of land.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through it from north to south, about two miles from its western border. It is watered by the Weldon River and by Muddy and Honey creeks. The Weldon River on the west, the Muddy in the center, and Honey Creek on the east. These streams pass entirely through the township north and south. A few springs are found, and the township, as may be seen, is well watered.

The land is very rich, easy of cultivation, and generous in its yield. It has some fine timber, and is composed of three-fifths wooded and of two-fifths prairie land.

It is the banner township for grapes and wine making, and has in it some of the finest apple orchards, both in size and in quality of the fruit, to be found in the county. The orchard of William P. Martin is especially worthy of notice for its size and its splendid quality of fruit.

Much of the history of the township will be found in the general history of the county, and in this special record there may be more or less of imperfection. The old pioneer has forgotten many interesting incidents of those early days, and in many cases has forgotten a portion of others. While the general collection of facts will be found of interest and of a reliable nature, we could have wished to present a more perfect record of their early trials. The author will here mention the names of Mr. Jesse Bain,

P. W. Bain, Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis Woods, B. B. Cornwell and Jacob Bain, for their great kindness and assistance rendered him in his search for facts.

The township of Lincoln was first settled in 1837. The first settlers pitching their tents November 12th of that year. The colony consisted of the following five families: Riason Bain, Samuel Kelso, Jesse Bain, Henry Foster and William Dille. Their camping ground was on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, about 300 yards east of the Bain school-house and about forty rods northeast of the residence of Jesse Bain. They traveled many hundred miles to reach their new home, and were water-bound and compelled to remain encamped several days on Shoal Creek, in Livingston county, on account of high water. They spread their tents on a beautiful wooded ground, not far from the waters of the Big Muddy, within a short distance of each other. Here for six weeks they lived until their combined assault on the forest had secured them the timber for cabin homes placed upon their selected lands—each of the settlers having staked out a claim of 160 acres of government land.

This band of pioneers had come from Ohio and Indiana; had left their native States, social life, the fertile soil and all the comforts of civilization, to make an habitation and a name in the then wilderness of the West. They made a home, and yet that spot of camping ground is still a wooded dell, and, in that section, is held almost sacred by the settlers. It is a portion of the farm of Mr. Jesse Bain, and lies within about 300 yards of the Bain school-house.

The lands as selected made them neighbors, and the settlers passed the first winter, as all were passed in those early times, in hardship and hard work. They had a hand corn-mill which had been purchased of Daniel Devaul at Moore's settlement, on their way to their new home, and that was the only way they had to grind their corn, the principal article of food, unless they went to the nearest horse-mill, then located some twenty-six miles distant in Daviess county, at a place called Millport, which was also a post-office and a sort of trading-post, kept by Jesse Mornan. There was another mill at Navetown, in Livingston county, now called Spring Hill, twenty miles away, and started soon after the settlement of the up country. The few hand-mills to be found in the different colonies were limited in their operations. The demand became greater as families moved in, and Millport and Navetown began to loom up in importance.

Navetown was a sort of trading-post and post-office, and at that time the only one that received a patronage. North of Livingston county the trading was done with the currency of the country, which consisted principally of deer skins, venison hams, honey, beeswax, muskrat and mink skins, with here and there a Spanish quarter or a Mexican dollar thrown in by way of variety. This was the situation for the first year. Some few families were

heard of in the east, but not near enough for neighbors. In the fall of 1838 some ten more families had gathered around the Bain-Kelso settlement, and the clearing began to assume the appearance of civilization. That fall James Bunch put up a horse-mill in the Thompson settlement, about seven miles distant, and over the river. This was better than going twenty miles to mill, and the settlers took prompt advantage of this great accommodation. Mr. Bunch furnished the mill but the pioneers had to produce the motive power. The first hitched his horse to it, and ground out his bag of corn, then the next, and so on. The mill was a pretty stout affair and Mr. Bunch's principal business was to take in the toll during the grinding season. In the Mormon war, which broke out in Daviess county, that fall, a few recruits were called for and Jesse Bain and Samuel Kelso, Daniel Devaul and some others volunteered. They came back safe after seeing the Mormons scattered. The settlers were now hard at work, new comers rapidly appeared and the Big Muddy was flanked on both sides with a hardy and progressive people. A new settlement had been building up rapidly on the east side, and farms had been staked out. The Kirkendalls, Stokes, Cochrans, Moores and Woods had made their homes there during the spring and summer of 1838. The farmers now began to feel at home. The government had surveyed the land and the settlers were ready and anxious to enter the claims they had preëmpted, pay for the same and secure the deeds for their new homes. For the want of school-houses and churches, the settlers, in the spring of '38, united and under the lead of Mr. Riason Bain held class-meetings. This continued until late in summer, when the services of Rev. Thomas Peery were secured, who preached the first sermon ever heard in what is now Lincoln township, and at the house of Riason Bain. In August, 1839, Mr. Riason Bain died, and from that time on the Methodist organization began to decline, preaching only taking place occasionally. Soon after the Methodists had secured the services of Dr. Peery, the Presbyterians, under the lead of Mr. Samuel Kelso, engaged the Rev. Wm. Clark to preach for them. His first sermon was delivered at the house of Samuel Kelso. This service was continued until a church was built in 1855, generally once a month and always at Mr. Kelso's house. Camp-meetings were begun in 1840, and the ground these meetings, or one of them, were held on, was a part of the original camping ground of the first settlers. Some few log huts were built for the purpose and puncheon seats were made in the open air and under trees for the accommodation of visitors. These meetings generally lasted about ten days, or if the spirit moved them lively, and it became extremely interesting, the sessions would hold for two weeks. This camp-meeting ground was used as such for many years. These gatherings were immense social affairs, and the camp-meeting was a necessity of the times. The friendly Indians of the Sacs and Iowa tribes used to make these camp-meeting huts their headquarters in winter,

for they still roamed the valley of the Grand River as a hunting ground. The chiefs of these hunting parties were Poweshiek, of the Iowas, Wapello, of the Foxes, Totomah and Tucqua, belonging to the Sacs tribes. These tribes made their homes in this valley up to 1837.

The United States survey, which took in all the lands in the county, was made by General Lisbon Applegate, and one of his assistants in the survey of some twenty-four congressional townships was Capt. Jarvis Woods, yet an honored resident of Lincoln township.

From Captian Wood we learned of his first settlement and something of pioneer life in those days. Settlers being few and far between, each one had to rely on himself, and the more he was able to assume the position of jack-of-all-trades, the less of trials and vexation and more of success awaited him. The captain brought his own corn-mill, but it was no easy job for one man to turn it, although it was called a hand-mill. Flour could be purchased at Glasgow for the modest sum of sixteen dollars per barrel, hauling free to the seller, but as it was about ninety miles to Glasgow, and money hadn't got to growing on trees in those times, flour was not so plentiful as to make it one of the common necessities of life, but was considered a luxury. Mrs. Wood used to tend garden, milk the cow, hoe potatoes, and when she hadn't anything else to do, went into the field and dropped corn. And this was what the pioneer women all did. They were not behind their husbands, fathers or brothers in their allotted work.

Wm. F. Cornwell moved to this township in October, 1838. His son, B. B. Cornwell, one of the best farmers in all that section, who is living to-day, came with him. He located one of the finest farms on the Big Muddy. The son is now living within a mile and a half of the old homestead, and has lived on the present farm thirty-one years. The settlers in those early days carried on quite a trade with the Indians. The latter were well provided with ammunition, furnished by Government traders, and the settlers got nearly all the powder and lead they used from them. The Indians bought skins from the settlers, and not only paid in powder and lead, but often had notions which they traded. This saved the old pioneers many a long, weary tramp, or ride, while it was in the Indian's line of business. It has been supposed by many that the whites sold the Indians their war and hunting supplies, but here are cases well vouched for that show it was the Indians who sold to the whites. These parties of friendly Indian hunters were well provided, and were able in many instances to take all the skins the settlers had to sell.

The first death in this township was that of Miss Emily M. Cochran, a young girl twelve years of age. The first coffin made held her remains. It was made of black walnut, the logs split, and then dressed with a broad-axe. After being put together it was waxed all over, the cracks filled in, then

smoothed and dressed with a hot iron. She was buried near the residence of B. B. Cornwell, in 1840.

The settlers in the township had got pretty well advanced. They had secured their homes, had made rapid headway in clearing their land, had in fact been a band of brothers, helping each other by times. They were raising food enough for themselves and for their horses and cattle; the hogs roamed the woods, lived and fattened on mast, and it did begin to look as if a really prosperous future was before them. They began to think about school-houses and churches. The children had often been gathered at the houses or cabins of the neighbors to study, and had progressed in many instances so as to spell and read, but the want of schools was severely felt.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school taught in Lincoln township was by Amos Dille, a brother of Wm. Dille. His education was limited but he was capable of imparting the rudiments of education, or, as it was called in those days, their A B C's, and to read, write and cipher. He taught for three months in the falls of 1839-40. The following summer there was no school, but in the winter of 1840-41 Jefferson Forrest taught a session of three months. In the summer of 1841 John Sutton made his appearance and, being capable, was called upon to teach during the summer months; this he did to the general satisfaction. In the winter of 1841-42 another arrangement was made, and Jefferson Forrest coming back he was engaged to teach that winter and also the winter of 1842-43. All of these schools had been taught in the old deserted cabins of the settlers. The schools were now kept pretty regularly. Robert Houston followed Jefferson Forrest in the summer and fall of 1843, and the fact of his teaching is fresh in the minds of many of the boys of those days now grown to manhood. Those old forsaken and rudely-constructed huts still did duty as the seats of learning for several years. Henry Foster's was the first of these cabins which became known as an institution of learning, but there were several and all were free. Mr. Robert Speers came after Mr. Houston in 1847-48. Such is the record of Lincoln township's school days of early times. It was not much the children of those days had to brag of in the way of education, but what little time and opportunity came within their reach they improved.

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The first school-house was built in the fall of 1849. It was located on the west bank of Muddy Creek, on section fifteen, east side, and about the center of the section north and south. There was nothing of beauty in the simple structure, it was rather substantial, but primitive in its style of architecture. The logs were round, or nearly so, and dressed in their native bark; the windows were holes made and fenced around with logs; the fire-

place took up nearly one end of the building, and was composed of the best quality of Lincoln township mud, interlaced with a fine assortment of sticks. Logs were split into slabs and the roof was made, and held on by weight-poles; the floor was mother earth; puncheon seats and desks of the latest styles of the art, by the best backwoods artists of the day, were furnished free to the scholars. In fact, it was a work of love, and the school was free to all so far as the building was concerned. In winter, paper was put over the windows—it kept the cold out, but did not darken the room. The building was considered a great achievement at that time, and it was far superior to the deserted cabins of the old pioneers. A teacher was secured, and the parents who sent their children paid him. This building was used three winters, when it was given up, the school being again taught in the best vacant cabin in the neighborhood, until a log church and school-house, in a better location, and a better building, was put up in 1855.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The settlers at last got together and concluded to erect a building that would answer for both church and school, although it afterward went by the name of the "Log Church." It was not particularly renowned for the beauty of its finish, or the height of its spire, but it was a good comfortable house of worship, built of cottonwood logs, primitive in its inside arrangement and finish, with puncheon floor, seats and desks. It served for school and church purposes for six years, when it burned down. It was supposed to have been set on fire, but no investigation was made. Church service was again held for several years at the houses of the settlers, each taking turns. The church burned had been the joint property of the Methodists and Presbyterians.

It was not until 1868 that the next house of worship was built. The settlers once more united and determined to have a church. There had, by this time, come into the district Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Lutherans, and the members of the four denominations united and built a union church at the cost of \$800; each denomination holding services once a month. It was a neat frame building, exclusively for church purposes, and was nicely arranged inside with seats, and desk and platform for the minister. It was built on the site of the one burned down, and was called the Kelso Church. It still stands and is yet known by its first name. Its size was 36x42, and many who subscribed for its erection, gave labor, some lumber, and some money; each was valued at its market price, and allowed on their subscription. All could not pay money, but they could furnish labor and lumber, or whatever they had, and the church was completed without a jar, all fulfilling their parts nobly and well.

The new settlement on the east side of the Muddy built, in the year 1858,

a Presbyterian church, and it was called the Paint Lick Church. This was a frame building, some 30x40 feet in size, and was as well arranged as could be, for the times. It flourished exceedingly well until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861. This demoralized the whole country. At first the sentiment was pretty equally divided, recruits joining both northern and southern armies, but toward the close of the war a pretty solid Union sentiment had taken place. Winchell Chapel was erected by the Methodists soon after the building of the Kelso Church, and about two miles from the same—a neat and, from its location, a pleasant place of worship. It was used both as church and school for a few years, and was about midway between Muddy and Honey creeks. The building has long since been vacated and destroyed. Its place is still vacant.

NEW SETTLERS.

There were two immigration periods in the history of Lincoln township worth recording. These were the years 1851 and the fall and winter of 1865–66. The flow of settlers, in 1851, came principally from Kentucky, and the last were from Ohio and Michigan. These were the exceptional years, but there was a pretty steady arrival of new settlers for several years. They also came better prepared in worldly wealth, and were valuable acquisitions to the population of the township.

THE WAR PERIOD.

This proved a very unfortunate, as well as demoralizing period in the history of the township and county. Lincoln furnished volunteers for both sides, and neighborly feeling received a rude shock. A regiment was raised for the Union army, and some two companies were formed for the Confederate forces. Captain John Coleman raised one of the companies which joined the southern army. In both armies were to be found volunteers from the township of Lincoln who were mustered in at Trenton. During this whole period of four years the township remained at a standstill. Improvements were very slow, and little was undertaken, except raising the bare necessities of life. Nothing was known as to the outcome, and gloom pervaded the hearts of the people. It was not the tramping of armies, but the destruction of confidence, the loss of neighborly feeling, and the dark uncertainty of the future which conspired to depress the people and give to all minds a continual fear and foreboding of some future calamity. The war at last ended, and confidence began to be restored, but it came slowly. The influx of new settlers, however (spoken of before), who came in 1865–66, began to put a new face upon affairs, and the old settlers assumed a more cheerful and hopeful tone. The following year also proved a good one to Grundy county in the way of population. Quite a large German immigration came in from Illinois, and settled in the

county, and Lincoln received her portion of the strangers, and they have proved most valuable citizens. Judge V. Briegel, the most prominent among the German arrivals of that period, is one of the most progressive and successful farmers of the county, and is a resident of Lincoln township. The year 1868 opened prosperously and brightly for the settlers, and that year can be called the school year of the township. Never before or since has there been as many school-houses erected, as in 1868. They have quite a number of bridges in the township, the principal one crossing the Weldon river at or near McKeen's crossing. It was placed there at a cost of \$2,000. There are several other bridges, one costing \$300, another \$226, and others still less. All are kept in good repair. The bridges are paid for. The amount necessary for bridge purposes was promptly raised, and is denominated the bridge fund.

WHEN MADE A TOWNSHIP.

The county court met in its regular term, November, 1872, for the purpose of organizing the county into municipal districts, as required by the new township organization law, which had become the law of the State. Its bounds were defined by the judges as follows: All of township No. 62, of range 24, and sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, of township No. 62, and range 23, was to be known as Lincoln township. There are no towns of note in the district, and but one known by name, Tindall. It is a railroad station, has a depot building, six houses, a good-sized corn-crib, and a small cattle-yard. It is situated on rather low ground, the houses are comfortable, the gardens of good size, and the door-yards covering any amount of land required. This is Tindall, the metropolis of Lincoln township. Its mayor and council, city marshal, railroad station agent and postmaster is represented in the person of J. P. Ward, a thorough business man and a courteous gentleman.

ITS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Its first registration officer was Edward Chambers, appointed by the county court to register votes for the spring election of 1873. The judges of that election were Isaiah Brainerd, Valentine Briegel, Sen., and J. T. Wyatt. Under the new township organization law five county justices were to be elected. One at large and one each from the four districts as arranged by the county court. Valentine Briegel, Sen., was elected from the county at large, a resident of Lincoln township. The first justice of the peace elected was James R. Devaul.

INCIDENTS.

One of the saddest affairs occurring in the county marked the annals of Lincoln township. It was the death of a young, intelligent and highly ed-

uated lady, Miss Araminta J. Hossom, in the nineteenth year of her age. Her grace of person and sweetness of disposition had endeared her to all, her family and she were held in very high esteem by her neighbors and friends.

Her brother, a young man of excellent character and well educated, had been teaching a school at what was called the Veach school-house, some three miles from their home, and had been taken sick. He worried over it, and his sister told him that she would teach for him until he got well. He at first declined, but she insisted that he would get well quicker if he knew the school was going all right, and the change would be good for her, and so he consented. She rode the family horse to school, and that was the last time the family saw her alive.

She taught school that day, mounted her horse and started home. There was a bridge to cross, not over four feet high, and the creek had very little water, but was several inches deep in mud. The horse was blind in one eye and it is supposed that in stepping on the bridge he got too near the edge and Miss Hossom in trying to guide him nearer the center the animal backed off the bridge. The print was plain where the young lady first struck on her feet in the mud, but when the horse fell as she slid off, he seemed to have to have fallen against her, knocking her over with her face downward in the mud, and in his wild struggles rolled on her, smothering her to death before recovering his feet.

The horse got out and started for home, and passed the house of Mr. J. P. Ward, who, seeing no rider, the horse all covered with mud, and knowing Miss Hossom had rode the animal to school, gave the alarm and started at once for the school-house to see what was the matter. In crossing the bridge he discovered the young lady lying face downward and pressed into the mud. He at once went to the rescue and raised her head but she gave no sign of life, and help coming the body was taken to the home she had left so bright and happy in the morning. It was indeed a heart-rending scene. Not only were her parents prostrated with grief, but the brother, in his anguish at his loss, accused himself of being her murderer. "If she had not gone to teach for me she would have been alive now," were his words, and notwithstanding all that could be done he mourned her loss until his self-accusing spirit found rest only in death. He survived his sister but ten days. And thus were two bright and loving children in the early blush of rising womanhood and manhood called away, and the sorrow-stricken parents left to mourn alone. The parents are alone to-day but the sorrow of the past still abideth with them, and, it is plain to be seen, will, until in God's chosen time he calls them to meet the loved ones that have gone before.

A MEMORABLE TRAMP.

It would have been pleasant reading to those of this day if a full and complete account could have been given of a memorable tramp made by William Dille and Jacob Bain, from their home to Burlington, Iowa. The nearest way was then through the Indian country. Young Bain was taken along because he could talk the Indian language. They walked the entire distance and camped several nights with the Indians. One night the Indians were suspicious of the honesty of their white guests, and coolly took away their saddle-bags in which they carried what changes they needed and other provisions, and examined them. It turned out they were looking to see if the white men had any bridles. They had taken them for horse-thieves and thought they were after their ponies. Finding them all right, they remained all night and parted good friends in the morning. It was a narrow escape.

A SOLID NOTE.

The old pioneer, among other things in those early days, was short in the articles of paper, pens and ink. To be sure there was but little demand for them, yet when they did want them, they wanted them bad. They were, however, generally equal to the emergency, and a substitute was secured in some way.

The first note given in Lincoln township was by John Rockhold, of Kentucky, and was made in favor of Capt. Jarvis Wood, of Grundy county, for the sum of ten dollars for value received. Mr. Rockhold wanted Mr. Wood's horse, there being something about the animal which seemed to take his eye. Whether the bones were less prominent, or the ribs less plainly to be seen on the Captain's horse than on his own Mazeppa, history, and especially this history, does not record; but Mr. John Rockhold was willing to swap horses. Capt. Woods seemed willing to trade, but decided, on a careful examination of Rockhold's animal, that his had fifteen dollars more of limbs, bone and muscle than Rockhold's. He couldn't exactly tell where that extra fifteen dollars was located, but insinuated to Rockhold that it was scattered sort of promiscuously all over the animal. Anyway the Captain was sure it was there. To this Mr. Rockhold demurred, he couldn't find the fifteen dollars worth of extra horse-flesh on that animal to save his life, when he took a good square look at his own steed. In true jocky style, Mr. Rockhold jumped on his Bucephalus and put him through his paces, and declared that that horse was a superior animal. But the Captain was firm. He saw more horse in his own animal, and less in Rockhold's, and the latter must make up the difference in some way or no trade.

Rockhold felt the force of these remarks, and also, that a crisis had come, and he met it bravely by offering ten dollars to boot, and no questions

asked. Well, there was nothing mean about the Captain, and feeling that Rockhold meant fair, the trade was made. And right here was where that "solid note" came in.

Mr. John Rockhold had not ten dollars just then, and Capt. Woods didn't have a scrap of paper, pen, ink or pencil. But Rockhold meant to ride that other horse, and as the Captain's house made of logs had been hewn flat on the inside, it was just the thing, and so Rockhold took a piece of coal out of the fire and wrote:

"Due Capt. Woods \$10 on a horse trade, which I will pay when I come back.

[Signed]

"JOHN ROCKHOLD."

There was no date to the note, and the length of time it was to run would seem, to the close observer, as rather indefinite, but it was a solid, substantial note, and likely to stay till he got back, and it did. Rockhold came back, paid the note, and it was duly "wiped" out by him. And that was the first note given in Lincoln township, and no one will dispute the fact that it was a "solid" one.

In 1874 the assessed valuation of Lincoln township was \$255,777, and was the second in wealth and population that year. The census of 1880 makes it the fourth in population—Marion, Jefferson and Trenton leading her—Jefferson, however, by only nineteen. The assessment for 1881 was not returned by municipal, but by congressional townships.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following named gentlemen are the present township officers:

Trustee, C. D. Gass; Collector and Constable, H. A. H. Kelso; Clerk, R. W. Hossom; Justices of the Peace, Millard Bosworth and J. L. Lowen,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SOLOMON ASHER

Was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 24, 1827. He is a son of J. S. Asher and Jane, *nee* Shoemaker. His parents were natives of Ohio, and now both deceased. He was reared on a farm and educated at the district school of the county of his birth and lived there till he was forty-two years of age, then moved to Missouri and located where he now lives. He was married on December 27, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Birch who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on March 26, 1827. Her parents were also natives of Ohio, and both are now deceased.

Eight children have been born, all of whom are living: Milton C., born March 27, 1850; Howard B., born March 3, 1852; John A., born February

7, 1854; Alice J., born March 22, 1856; Edwin F., born February 24, 1858; Benjamin F., born February 5, 1860; W. A. E., born December 31, 1862; and Solomon S., born June 17, 1865. When Mr. Asher was fourteen years of age he joined the Baptist Church, and for over twenty years has been a deacon in the same, and does not want to be a cipher but an active and energetic member while he lives. The family are all members of the same church. He started in life poor and penniless, but his ambition was to make his mark in the world not only as to accumulating property but to make his life a useful one, and nobly has he fulfilled his purpose. He now is the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of one of the finest farms in the county, all under a high state of cultivation with fine improvements and well stocked; he makes a specialty of sheep husbandry, having now a choice flock of Spanish Merinos and native graded. He says that the Osage orange hedge is no longer an experiment with him, but a success, and on his farm is over four miles of as complete a fence and as finely a trimmed hedge as can be seen in the county. He is undoubtedly one of those useful men that will be sadly missed when he leaves his station on earth. Few enjoy so much of the public confidence and esteem as this worthy family.

ISAIAH BRAINERD,

Presiding judge of the county court of Grundy county, was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1822. He is the son of Isaiah and Jeannette Brainerd. His mother died when he was five years old, and his father one year later, and he was thus thrown upon relatives for support. He lived with his grandfather and relatives until he was eleven years old when he began to work as a farm hand and at brick-making for wages, thereby supporting himself. Although having but few opportunities to obtain an education he had acquired enough learning by the time he was eighteen to teach school. In 1840 he went to Brooke county, Virginia, where he made his home with a brother, and taught school one term, then was variously employed until 1842, when he went to La Grange, Jefferson county, Ohio, where he was employed in a steam flouring-mill until 1850 when he engaged in brick-making for one season. In 1852 he engaged in general merchandising at La Grange, and continued in the business until 1857. He next removed to and settled on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio, where he pursued farming and milling until 1860. In this latter year he came to Missouri, and engaged in farming as a renter one season in Grundy county, and then went to Benton county, Iowa, in 1861, where he still pursued farming as a renter. In the year 1863 he returned to Grundy county and permanently settled, and engaged in dealing in stock on a small scale, with James Leaper and Cyrus Ramage, under the firm style of Leaper, Brainerd & Ramage. In 1864 Mr. Ramage retired from the firm, changing the firm to Leaper & Brainerd, who continued in business until 1837 when they discontinued,

and he has since that time engaged in farming exclusively. In 1878 he was elected county judge for Grundy county, and in 1880 was elected presiding justice of the county court, which position he still holds.

Judge Brainerd has been married five times. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Chalphanst, of La Grange, Ohio, whom he married in March, 1844; she died at the same place in April, 1849. By this union he has one child living: Caroline, wife of Henry Montgomery, of Spickardsville. Miss Amy E. Cox, of La Grange, Ohio, became his second wife in April, 1851; she died in La Grange in 1853. He has one child living by this marriage, who is now the wife of Samuel Gray, of Kansas City. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Amelia Cox, of Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania; she died in Grundy county, Missouri, in 1862. Four children were the issue of this marriage, three of whom are now living; namely, Jennie D., wife of A. Johnson, M. D., of Watson, Missouri; Eva A., of Effingham, Kansas; and Lizzie C., a school teacher. His fourth wife was Mrs. Mary Sharp, of Trenton, whom he married in February, 1865; she died in October, 1876, leaving one child, Sallie, now living at home. Judge Brainerd married Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, *nee* Spaulding, his present wife, in August, 1877.

Judge Brainerd is one of the most energetic and progressive men in Grundy county, and his uprightness and integrity have won for him a large circle of warm friends.

JESSE BAIN.

The subject of this sketch is entitled to the honor of being the first white settler that had a family and located in Lincoln township, Grundy county, Missouri, and now, in 1881, is still living. His birth-place was in Muskingum county, Ohio, and the date June 21, 1812. He was the eldest son of Riason and Ellender Bain. His father was born upon the present site of Wheeling, West Virginia, April 19, 1791. His mother was also a native of Virginia, born in 1797. Our subject lived in Muskingum county till about twenty-two years of age, and then moved to Rush county, Indiana, and remained there till the spring of 1837, then in company with his father and his only full brother, Jacob, started to find a home in the then far West. They crossed the Mississippi River at St. Louis on April 9, 1837, and traveled one hundred and fifty miles in a southwest course to Pulaski county, Missouri, and there the families remained and raised one crop, but in the meantime the father and Jesse Bain were continually prospecting. Accidentally falling in with Lisbon Applegate, United States surveyor, who had just returned from surveying the Grand River country, he told them that the only way he could make his report as to that country was "better than first rate." They therefore explored the county and being perfectly satisfied returned to Pulaski county and gathering up their families and personal

effects started, September 10, 1837, for the Grand River country, and on the 12th day of November, 1837, located in what is now the township of Lincoln, Grundy county. While in Pulaski county, Mr. Jesse Bain was married, on the 10th of August, 1837, to Miss Catharine Ogletree, who was a native of Overton county, Tennessee, and born November 1, 1818. Four children were the fruits of this marriage, two of whom are still living; viz., P. W. Bain and O. G. Bain. Mrs. Bain died in the fall of 1857, and he was again united in marriage, on November 10, 1858, to Miss Mary Rock, a native of Barren county, Kentucky, and born January 12, 1834. By this marriage there are four children; viz., Walter G., Anna, Jesse D. and Hal-lie May.

Mr. Bain started in this township a poor boy not worth \$20, but now, by industry and good management has accumulated a nice property, owning three hundred and twenty acres of the choicest land in Lincoln township, all improved and stocked, and two very fine orchards. During the civil war he was a member of company E, Seventh Missouri State militia. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, where he remained for some time, and then returned by water, and during the voyage home was shipwrecked but managed to escape.

P. W. BAIN

Was born on April 27th, 1845, in Overton county, Tennessee. His father, Jesse Bain, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Catharine, a native of Tennessee. When an infant he was brought by his parents to Grundy county, that being the place of their residence, but, at the time of his birth they were visiting in Tennessee. He received his education in the district schools of Trenton, and lived on a farm until the age of sixteen years, and then, at the beginning of the civil war, enlisted as a member of the Missouri State militia and served for one year. Then became a member, as a non-commissioned officer, of company A, Forty-fourth Missouri volunteer infantry, and with this regiment served faithfully till the close of the war. On August 15th, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. He thus served over four years as an active Union soldier while yet a minor. After the close of the war he devoted himself to acquiring an education and soon became a very successful teacher, and followed this profession for five years in the public schools of the county. He was then elected to the office of county collector, which office he filled for two years with credit to himself and profit to the county. For, as others say, he worked harder and collected more money than any of his predecessors. After this he engaged in farming in Lincoln township, where he has built for himself a beautiful home, owning one hundred and twenty acres of well cultivated land with a fine residence and an excellent orchard. He was united in marriage, April 6, 1869, to Miss Angeline Linney, a native of Grundy county, and who was

born September 15, 1850. By this marriage they have three children: William W., born April 1, 1870; Claude J., born October 7, 1872; and Estella, born March 16, 1878. Mr. Bain takes more than an ordinary interest in having good schools, and believes the best legacy he can leave his children is a good education. He is, politically, a staunch Republican. His accumulations have all been made by his own earnest labors and the aid of his worthy wife. They are both consistent members of the Baptist Church and active workers in the sabbath-school.

JAMES BLOW

Is a native of Tioga county, New York, and was born November 27, 1839. He is a son of Henry and Catharine Blow, both natives of New York, and who are still (in 1881) residents of Tioga county. He lived there until twenty-four years of age, and there received his education. In 1863 he moved to Lapeer county, Michigan, resided there six years, and was there married to Miss Margaret Hodges, May 24, 1864. She was born in Lapeer county, Michigan, May 2, 1841. In 1868 he moved to Grundy county and located where he now and has ever since lived, engaged in farming. He started in life poor, but by hard labor and the assistance of a noble companion has secured a beautiful and pleasant home. They have six children: Charles Henry, born September 1, 1865; Maroey, born April 11, 1867; Frank, born October 5, 1870; Minard, born January 30, 1873; Merritt, born May 24, 1874; and James, born December 16, 1879. While in Michigan he was an active member of the A. F. & A. M. His farm is located near Tindall Station on the Rock Island road. He also owns a large interest in a saw-mill in Mercer county, to the attention of which he devotes a great deal of his time.

VALENTINE BRIEGEL,

A native of Bavaria, Germany, was born January 14, 1828, and lived there until 1841, when he immigrated to America and located in Monroe county, Illinois, where he remained for twenty-seven years, and on the eve of the general election, in 1868, after staying long enough to vote for Grant for president, started for Missouri and located in Lincoln township, Grundy county. Mr. Briegel was educated in Germany, and at the McKendree College, in Illinois. While in Illinois he was engaged in farming and merchant-milling, and since living in Missouri his business has been farming, stock-raising and horticulture. His farm, of three hundred and twenty acres, is called one of the finest in the county; and is well improved and stocked, with fine buildings, two splendid orchards and six acres of vineyard; he is one of the most extensive grape-growers and wine-makers in this part of the State.

He was united in marriage on November 19, 1853, to Miss R. A. Neu-

barth, a native of Saxony, Germany, born May 13, 1832, and who came to America in 1834. By this union ten children have been born, seven of whom are still living; named, respectively, G. A. Briegel, born February 26, 1854; Louisa E., born October 20, 1855; Herman R. and Maggie A. (twins), born October 6, 1860; Albert F., born April 1, 1863; Pauline F., born February 23, 1865; and Karl F., born June 13, 1871. Valentine F. died at the age of twenty-two years, a very intelligent and promising young man, who, at the time of his death, was principal of the high school at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois. They lost two children in infancy.

Mr. Briegel has almost continuously filled the office of school director, and is a strong advocate of good schools. In May, 1873, he was elected president of the county court, which office he filled for four years with great credit and ability. The aged parents of our subject live with him. Adam Briegel, his father, was born in 1799, and his mother in 1804. They are both in fine health and spirits, and enjoy their Missouri home with their kind son and his excellent and highly respected family.

C. K. BROWN,

Native of Somerset county, Maine, was born October 2, 1833, and lived there till he was about twenty-four years of age, when he moved to Wisconsin. In the year 1857 he removed to Adams county, Illinois, where he followed school-teaching, farming and surveying; was one of the leading educators of Somerset county, Maine, and Adams county, Illinois. He was united in marriage, on March 17, 1861, to Miss Martha Morgan, a native of Morgan county, Indiana, but mostly reared in Adams county, Illinois. She was born April 12, 1840. Her parents moved to Iowa in 1865, but subsequently to Grundy county, where they now reside—her father in the seventy-fifth year of his age and the mother in her seventieth year. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, five of whom are still living; viz., Oliver K., born August 10, 1862; Clarence, born June 28, 1866; Chester, born January 8, 1868; Lena, born May 30, 1871; and Andrew, born September 9, 1879. Laura, born February 25, 1878, died December 18, 1879. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Brown moved to Grundy county, and located on the farm now occupied by him in Lincoln township. In 1880 he was elected to the office of county surveyor, which position he is now filling. He takes an active interest in educational matters; owns a fine farm of two hundred acres of valuable land, well improved and stocked. Most of this was accumulated by his own industry and the aid of his worthy companion. He secured a fine education in the best schools in his native State, and became quite proficient in the languages and higher mathematics.

JOHN O. BUREN,

Son of John J. and Cosby Buren, *nee* Peery, was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, October 21, 1851. His father was a native of Tennessee. When

the subject of this sketch was only one year old his parents moved to Grundy county and located in Edinburg, but his father only lived about three weeks after settling there, and died December 25, 1852; he was presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and just prior to his death had been stationed for four years at St. Louis; he was possessed of fine ability, and was a zealous laborer in the Master's vineyard. His mother was a native of Tazewell county, Virginia, and one of twelve children, all of whom lived to be over seventy years of age, and is now the only surviving member of the family, in the seventy-third year of her age. She is a lady of remarkable vigor of mind and body for her advanced age. She is now living with her son.

John O. Buren was educated at Trenton and at Grand River College. In Trenton he learned the shoemaker's trade. Shortly after his father's death his mother moved on her farm in Daviess county, and here he remained till 1869, then came to Trenton and lived about eleven years, and for the last four years has been engaged in farming. While in Trenton he filled the position of deputy postmaster, and kept a confectionery store. He was united in marriage, September 8, 1874, to Miss Mary H. McCollum, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born May 14, 1855. By this union they have one little daughter, named Dora May, born August 31, 1875.

G. D. CARPENTER,

Son of Christian B. and Elizabeth Carpenter, was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, October 1, 1853. His parents moved to Missouri in the fall of 1854, and settled in Grundy county, near where the subject of this sketch now lives. His father died February 1, 1865, and his mother February 4, 1865. Thus at an early age he was suddenly bereft of his parents and their counsel, and left to fight the battles of life alone. He was reared on the farm which he now occupies, and had but little opportunity of getting an education. He has worked diligently and saved the proceeds of his labor, and now owns a home of eighty-six acres of choice land. January 15, 1873, Mr. Carpenter married Miss Johanna Scott, a native of Mahaska county, Iowa, born October 23, 1850. Her parents were natives of Ohio, but moved to Iowa and from there to Missouri, in 1851. Her father died about fourteen years ago, and her mother is still living. They have one child, a bright little girl named Ora May, born February 25, 1876. Although he had but little chance of receiving an education, he is a well informed man. His wife is a lady of taste and refinement, and knows how to make home happy.

B. B. CORNWELL

Is a native of Smith county, Tennessee, born December 6, 1827, and a son of W. T. Cornwell, who was born in Prince William county, Virginia, March 12, 1800. W. T. Cornwell moved to Tennessee and married Miss Jane

Payne, November 21, 1824. She was born in Tennessee, October 25, 1799. They moved to Grundy county, in 1838, and lived here until 1868, then moved to Chillicothe, where he died, March 10, 1874, and his wife died at her son, B. B. Cornwell's, February, 25, 1880. W. T. Cornwell and his family were very early settlers in Grundy county and with but little means, yet by indomitable energy he overcome all the difficulties that environ the new settler and in a short time converted the wilderness into a beautiful home and gathered around him many of the comforts of life. He was a fine type of the old Virginia gentleman and died leaving a host of warm friends. B. B. Cornwell married Miss Ellen B. Cochran, November 28, 1850. She was a native of Daviess county, Missouri, born February 13, 1834. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Missouri. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell; namely, William W., born October 4, 1851; Minerva, July 18, 1854; Abel C., March 9, 1858; Aurelius D., January 21, 1860; Samuel T., January 27, 1862; Lawrence P., November 17, 1863; Robert N., June 5, 1866; and David B., born June 6, 1856, and died February 24, 1857. Mr. Cornwell owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He served as postmaster at Tindall for ten years; is an active worker in educational matters, and is highly respected and esteemed as a worthy citizen.

ALFRED T. CORNWELL.

The subject of this sketch is one of the bright and intelligent young men of our county. He was born in this county on November 26th, 1862, and is a son of J. P. Cornwell, and Martha A. Cornwell his wife, her maiden name being Martha A. Linney. His father was a native of Smith county, Tennessee, and was born February 14, 1832, and was one of the early settlers of Grundy county. Mr. J. P. Cornwell married Martha A. Linney, February 1, 1860. She was a native of Bath county, Kentucky, born June 6, 1834, but came to Missouri when but an infant, her parents being among the first settlers of Grundy county; J. P. Cornwell died March 26, 1875 and left an estate of two hundred and eighty acres of fine land all well improved and stocked. He was a kind and loving husband and father. He left three children, Virginia, born November 2, 1860; Alfred T., the subject of this sketch; and Ida M., born December 21, 1864. Mrs. Cornwell, with the assistance of her son Alfred, carries on the farm. Alfred has spent several years at the Kirksville Normal School, qualifying himself for the profession of teaching and is a young man of more than ordinary intelligence and one highly spoken of by all who know him.

J. R. CUSTARD

Was born in Vigo county, Indiana, September 2, 1837. When he was but an infant his parents moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where he was reared, and educated at a select school. He is the son Anthony Custard, who was

the second white child born in Trumbull county, Ohio. His grandfather, Jacob Custard, was a commissioned officer in the Black Hawk War and lived to be over one hundred years of age. J. R. Custard lived in Delaware county until twenty-six years of age, then moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and located where he now lives in Lincoln township. Was married July 25, 1857, to Elizabeth M. Lloyd, a native of Cincinnati, born August 8, 1840. Ten children are the result of this union, nine of whom are living; to-wit, William H., born September 25, 1858; Mary A., born September 29, 1862; Charles R., born August 13, 1864; Maude, born November 1, 1866; Harvey, born August 11, 1868; Carrie W., born April 15, 1870; Gay, born October 20, 1871; Guy, born November 16, 1873; Bertie L., born September 22, 1875; and Bessie M., born September 11, 1877. Carrie W. died August 18, 1873. He controls three hundred and forty acres of fine land located in the best part of Grundy county. He makes a speciality of Cotswold sheep, of which he has a fine flock, and also a few thorough-bred cattle, and two good orchards of choice fruits on his farms. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the Knights of Pythias. The family are highly esteemed for their social qualities.

HENRY K. DAVIS,

Eldest son of Henry Davis and Charlotte Davis, *nee* Dodge, was born in Macomb county, Michigan, June 30, 1834. He engaged in farming with his father, and sailed on the lakes about five or six years. In 1862 he joined the Fifth Michigan cavalry and went from Detroit to Washington, then to Fairfax, Virginia, and helped to drive the enemy out of Warrington Junction; was there detailed to go to Centerville as sergeant to General Hayes; was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; after the latter he assisted to bury the dead. Had a brush with the enemy, under General Lee, at Hagerstown; was captured and made prisoner while on the picket-line at Blackman's Ford, Bull Run; in the fall of 1863 was sent to Libby Prison, and was exchanged in March, 1864. Joined his regiment at Falmouth in April, and in May was present at the battle of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court-house, where he was wounded, his ankle fractured, and shot in the leg, the bullet being there still; was sent to the hospitals at Washington and Philadelphia, and was discharged February 22, 1865. November 14, 1868, Mr. Davis married Miss Sarah Wells, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wells. Three children were the result of this union, two are living, Agnes, born November 5, 1870; and Lana, born July 22, 1875; one is dead. He moved to Grundy county in 1870, and bought the farm he now lives on in 1876.

GEORGE W. DENNIS

Is a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, and was born February 13, 1830. Is a son of Aaron and Mary Dennis, both natives of New Jersey. He lived there till twenty-five years of age, and there received his education. In 1855 he went to Lapeer county, Michigan, and lived there until 1867, then came to Grundy county, Missouri, where he has ever since lived, and engaged in farming. He was married, September 21, 1857, to Anna Rainier, a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, born July 6, 1839. She was a daughter of John and Lydia A. Rainier, both natives of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have five children living; viz., Ada M., born September 13, 1860; Lydia E., born March 31, 1862; Josephine, born March 26, 1864; Aaron, born March 28, 1870; and Dick, born August 17, 1873. Two died in infancy. This couple started in life without any financial assistance, but they have labored earnestly, reared a family, and have secured to themselves a pleasant home in one of the most delightful locations in Lincoln township. They are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

CYRUS GATES,

A native of Union county, Ohio, was born April 23, 1825. His father and mother were natives of New York; his mother died in 1845, and his father in 1854. He lived in Union county till his sixteenth year, then moved with his parents to Winnebago county, Illinois; lived there till 1853, then moved to Texas and located in Hunt county. After living there about three years he returned to Winnebago county, Illinois, and lived there till 1865, when he came to Grundy county, Missouri, and located upon land that he had purchased in 1860. He was married on December 12th, 1847, to Miss Lydia B. Butcher, a native of Ohio, born July 20, 1826. She was a daughter of Jesse and Sarah Butcher, both natives of West Virginia. By this marriage eight children were born, five of whom are living; viz., Calvin, born May 27, 1851; Sarah Jane, born May 9, 1853; Emily, born September 15, 1861; Frank, born February 9, 1864; and James, born September 12, 1865; Orange L., born October 1, 1869, died October 19, 1850; Lucy, born September 25, 1855, died August 24, 1880; and Martha V., born September 11, 1859, died April 4, 1862. Mrs. Gates died September 27, 1865.

Mr. Gates was united in marriage, on April 19, 1866, to Mrs. Louisa King, widow of Thomas King, who died while in the Union service at Springfield, Missouri, December 18, 1862. Thomas King was born in Virginia, February 28, 1813, and was married November 11, 1847, to the present Mrs. Gates, her maiden name being Louisa Ellis. She was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 24, 1826. Her father, Enos Ellis, died in 1843, and her mother, whose maiden name was Statira Sprague, died in August, 1878. By the marriage with Mr. King, four children were born;

viz., Francis M. King, born November 21, 1848; Sarah J., born September 18, 1851; Mary A., born July 21, 1855, died May 1, 1872; and Wesley E., born July 1, 1861. By the marriage of Mr. Gates and Mrs. King, two children were born, and both died in infancy.

Mr. Gates owns one of the most beautiful homes in Grundy county, known as "The Elms," from the grove of elm trees about his house. This home of ninety-two acres he, since 1865, converted out of a wilderness. It is now under a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, a fine orchard, etc., etc.

CALVIN GATES

Was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, May 27, 1851. He is a son of Cyrus and Lydia Gates, both natives of Ohio. His father is now a resident of Grundy county, Missouri, and his mother died September 27, 1865. He was reared on a farm, and although only having the opportunity of attending the district school, yet received a good English education. He came to Grundy county when fourteen years of age. Mr. Gates was united in marriage to Miss Celia Hulse, November 25, 1878. She was born in Hunt county, Texas, in 1860. Her parents, Jacob and Lydia Hulse, now reside in Winnebago county, Illinois, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New York. One child has been born to this couple; to-wit, Walter, a bright little boy, born July 8, 1879. Mr. Gates spent two years in California and Washington Territory. He has worked faithfully and husbanded his earnings and now owns a nice farm, improved and stocked, also good buildings and orchard.

AARON HAYNES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 18, 1842; is a son of Eli and Mary Haynes; his father being a native of Virginia and his mother of Ohio. His father died in 1856 and his mother in 1860. He lived in Licking county, Ohio, till October, 1868, when he moved to Missouri, and in March, 1869, located in Grundy county. He was educated in Ohio at the district schools and also at the Hartford Academy. October 29, 1867, Mr. Haynes married Miss Philena Biggs, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 17, 1846. She was a daughter of James and Susan Biggs, both natives of Virginia. Her father died in May, 1863, and her mother is still living in Ohio. They have had three children; named, respectively, Myrtle M., born January 31, 1869; Charles, born August 15, 1872; and Eli S., born July 12, 1880. Mr. Haynes, by hard labor and good management, has secured to himself a fine farm, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres, two hundred of which are well improved and stocked. He makes sheep husbandry a specialty, and has four hundred head of fine Spanish Merinos. He has been very successful in the sheep business, and is now one of the leading sheep men in Grundy county.

T. J. HENDRICKSON

Was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 29, 1820, and is a son of Ezekiel and Susannah Hendrickson, the first a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. His father died August 7, 1877, and his mother February 9, 1851. When about two years of age he went with his parents to Monroe county, Indiana, and lived there until 1863, then came to Missouri and located in Lincoln township, Grundy county. He was married February 13, 1845, to Sarah Jane Fleener, who was born in Monroe county, Indiana, February 26, 1826. By this union eleven children have been born, eight of whom are still living: Martha Jane, wife of L. Evans; William N., minister of the Christian Church; James F., a farmer; E. D., a farmer; P. J., studying medicine; Leander, John and George A. at home; Mary Ellen died in 1875 at the age of twenty-five years; Thomas P., killed October 14, 1879, when about twenty years of age, by a train of cars in Morgan county, this State; and Louisa, died in infancy. He has a fine farm of five hundred acres all improved and stocked, and makes a specialty of graded cattle and horses. He has, for a long time, been township trustee and takes the lead as a practical farmer and business man. The family are all members of the Christian Church and highly respected citizens.

JAMES F. HENDRICKSON,

A native of Monroe county, Indiana, was born March 5, 1853, and lived in Monroe county till he was eleven years of age, then moved with his parents to Grundy county, Missouri. He received his education at the district schools of this county, and was brought up on a farm and now makes farming his business. James F. Hendrickson was married September 6, 1874, to Miss Mollie J. Houts, a native of Coles county, Illinois, born December 11, 1857. She is a daughter of John and Irene Houts, old residents of Grundy county. Three children have been the issue of this union; viz., Eugenia E., born July 7, 1875; Samuel D., born March 28, 1877; and Jesse B., born January 5, 1879. Mr. Hendrickson has control of a part of his father's farm, and is a hard-working, industrious man, and self-made financially, as the fine personal property of which he is possessed has been accumulated by the care and good management of himself and excellent wife. They are both consistent members of the Christian Church, of which his brother, the Rev. W. N. Hendrickson, is pastor, and makes his home with this family.

J. S. HERBERT.

One of the old pioneers of Grundy county, and one who has spent his best days in converting the wilderness into a beautiful and fertile home, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, July 18, 1818, and is a son of Wil-

liam and Elizabeth Herbert, who were both natives of the same county. They moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1822, and there the subject of our sketch lived till 1845, when he came to Grundy county. His father died when he was about ten years of age, and his mother came to Missouri in 1847, and lived with him till she died, in 1866. He received a common school education, and when eighteen years of age learned the blacksmith trade, and has spent the best part of his life at that business. He was married December 9, 1841, to Rebecca J. Crawford, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 20, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert have had ten children, eight of whom are living; viz., Henry C., born January 31, 1843; Thomas J., born January 15, 1845; Mary E., born November 9, 1846; William V., born January 24, 1849; Sarah, born July 28, 1851; Salome, born December 25, 1855; Alice, born February 15, 1858; Rebecca A., born May 22, 1860; Martha, born June 1, 1854, died September 26, 1874; and Ulysses, born April 17, 1862, died February 11, 1864.

Mr. Herbert takes great interest in educational matters and has done more than most men to establish good schools. His son, William V., has been a successful teacher in the public schools. Mr. Herbert owns six hundred and sixty acres of as fertile and well cultivated land as can be found in the county; it is well stocked and has fine orchards and good buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert have literally carved their present possessions out of the soil which, when they began, was covered with a dense forest. They are members of the Baptist Church.

R. W. HOSSOM.

Our subject is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born December 13, 1839, and a son of A. J. and Mary E. (Berkley) Hossom, both natives of Ohio. His mother was a daughter of Reuben Berkley, a noted Baptist minister of southern Ohio; his parents now reside in this county. Mr. Hossom was educated at the common schools, and afterward at the high school in McConnellsville, Ohio; lived in Morgan county until 1866, then removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, and remained there two years, speculating in lands, and was quite successful. In June, 1866, came to Caldwell county, Missouri, and located on a farm, and also dealt in lands; sold out, after visiting Ohio, returned to Missouri, and went into the mercantile business at Trenton, and remained there until he located on his present farm, in Lincoln township, in 1878; owns eighty acres of fine land, well improved and nicely located, good buildings and a young orchard of the choicest varieties of fruits. Mr. Hossom was married March 4, 1875, to Mary E. McVeigh, who was born in Washington county, Ohio, March 4, 1855; she is a daughter of Asa and Eunice McVeigh, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Maine. By this union two children have been born; viz., Vernie A., April 5, 1877, and Nannie S., November 3, 1880.

Mr. Hosson enlisted as a member of the First Ohio artillery, remained one year, and was discharged on account of sickness; was engaged as clerk at the general's headquarters. He has served his township and is now serving as clerk and assessor. He is also the clerk of the Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are earnest members.

R. A. ISRAEL,

A native of Belmont county, Ohio, was born March 22, 1826, and son of Clary Israel and Mary (Moore) Israel, both of Ohio birth. His father was killed accidentally by the falling of a tree, in 1855, and his mother died in 1869. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Morgan county, Ohio, and he remained there till 1871, when he came to Grundy county. October 9, 1856, he married Miss Lomira Vaughn, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, who was born September 22, 1835. They had one child, Clary, born July 22, 1857, now living in Iowa. Mrs. Israel died May 1, 1860; and March 10, 1870, Mr. Israel married Miss Maggie Cherry, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born February 5, 1841; her father died in 1863, while in the Union army, and her mother is now living in Warren county, Iowa. By this union two children have been born; viz., Lottie A., July 9, 1871; and another daughter, July 5, 1881. Mr. Israel has worked his own way through life, and with the assistance of his worthy wife has secured for his family a fine home. Mr. and Mrs. Israel are consistent members of the Baptist Church.

MRS. MARY JONES.

Mary Wooley was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, January 24, 1810. Her father, William Wooley, came to Kentucky from Virginia at a very early day; he died in February, 1830. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Sutton, and she was also a native of Virginia, and became the wife of William Wooley on May 26, 1807. They had a family of nine children, the subject of this sketch being next to the eldest daughter. On April 2, 1829, Miss Mary Wooley became the wife of James Simpson, a native of Kentucky, born in 1807. In the fall of 1838 this young couple, together with his mother, five sisters and one brother, came to Missouri; they remained one winter in Chariton county, and in March, 1839, landed and made a permanent settlement in Grundy county, and this venerable old lady still lives there, never having moved from that now beautiful location, which on that dreary March morning in 1839 was an unbroken wilderness. Her husband died July 23, 1857. She was married December 15, 1858, to John H. Jones, a native of Virginia, born in September, 1807. He died February 16, 1872. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church and a very intelligent lady; although now in the seventy-second year of her age, is remarkably well preserved both mentally and physically. She has passed

through the many stages of development of Grundy county from its first beginning up to its present prosperity. She settled here when this was a wilderness inhabited only by Indians and wild animals. As an incident of courage and the realities of pioneer life we give the following: One morning in 1839, while Mr. Simpson, her husband, was attending the land sales she treed a catamount and kept it treed until her sister went after "Uncle Billy Cornwell" to come and shoot it, which was successfully done. This Christian lady is certainly entitled to stand in the front rank of the old pioneers. Her sister Elizabeth was born in Kentucky in 1821, and married O. P. White, a native of Illinois, born in 1819. The family of Mr. White have long kept house for Mrs. Jones, and she still resides with them. Mr. and Mrs. White have five children; namely, William, born September 8, 1841; Sophia, born August 3, 1844; Sarah E., born November 8, 1847, died January 8, 1861; James O., born October 4, 1850; Eliza C., born July 22, 1855; and Georgia A., born October 9, 1861.

HIRAM A. H. KELSO.

The subject of this brief sketch is entitled to be called one of the pioneers of Grundy county, for, upon the 16th of May, 1840, he was born upon the very spot upon which he has ever since resided. He is a son of Col. Samuel Kelso, who was the first settler in Lincoln township, Grundy county. He was reared upon the farm now owned by him and received his schooling in what he says were the *very* common schools of the country at that time. He was a member (during the war) of the enrolled militia. On March 8, 1866, he married Miss Marietta Proctor, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, born November 16, 1845. To this couple have been born four children; viz., Samuel J., July 3, 1867; Mary D., December 5, 1869; J. W. S., December 14, 1871; and Lulu, July 10, 1874.

Mr. Kelso has served his township in an official capacity for a number of years and is now filling the position of collector and constable. He and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and are active sabbath-school workers.

He has a fine farm of two hundred acres and is comfortably fixed. He never was one hundred miles from home and expects to live and die upon the same farm upon which he was born.

S. J. KELSO

Is a native of Dubois county, Indiana, born May 2, 1831. When he was about six years of age his parents moved to Grundy county, and in the fall of 1837 located near where the subject of our sketch has ever since lived. They were one of the first families locating in Lincoln township and at that time there were no white people living between them and the Des Moines River, and but few west as far as the Missouri, but there were plenty of

Indians and game, and vast tracts of undisturbed prairie and timber land. Here the subject of this sketch was reared, and assisted in clearing one of the first farms opened in Grundy county. He had but little opportunity of attending school, but still is a man of well stored mind and of good business qualifications. His father and mother both lived here till their death; his mother dying June 18, 1863, and his father September 8, 1863.

In 1850 he went to California and remained two years, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted as a member of the Third Missouri cavalry, commanded by Col. King, and afterward consolidated with the Seventh Missouri cavalry, commanded by Col. Phillips; with this regiment he remained till the close of the war, and with them participated in the many battles, raids and skirmishes in which they were engaged. Since then he has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. January 5, 1855, Mr. Kelso married Miss Sarah Ann Tracy, who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, January 10, 1835. They have had eight children, five of whom are still living; to-wit, David L., born November 23, 1859; Samnel S., born October 10, 1862; Sarah F., born September 25, 1865; George W., born January 28, 1868; and Flora L., born September 5, 1874. Mr. Kelso has served his township as a school trustee for several terms. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and esteemed members of society. He is the owner of three hundred acres of fine land with good improvements.

CHARLES LONG

Was born in Seneca county, Ohio, November 12, 1840; a son of J. N. and Maria Long, *nee* Shank, both natives of Maryland. His father died in 1840, before the subject of this sketch was born, and his mother is still living, in Sandusky county, Ohio. He lived in Seneca county, till about twelve years of age, and then went to live with his grandfather, Samuel Long, in Cedar county, Iowa. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812 and one of the first settlers of Cedar county, Iowa, having located there in 1837. Here our subject was educated in the high school at Tipton, and then followed farming. In 1869 he went to Peoria county, Illinois, and remained till 1861. He enlisted in company C, Thirty-third regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, and served for two years; was then discharged on account of sickness; came to Iowa, and regaining his health enlisted in company A, Twenty-fourth Iowa volunteer infantry and served till the close of the war. Returning, he lived in Iowa till 1867, then came to Grundy county, where he has since lived, and engaged in farming. He was married January 29, 1868, to Annie Tillery, a native of Jackson county, Kentucky, born January 27, 1853. Her parents moved to Grundy county in 1859 and still live here. Four children have blessed this union; viz., Sarah O., born November 14, 1869; Claude, born April 26, 1872; C. W., born July 22, 1874; and Fred., born April 14, 1880. He owns a fine home of forty acres improved and stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Christian Church.

J. L. LOWEN

Was born in Knox county, Missouri, October 28, 1841, and lived there till thirteen years of age, then came to Grundy county and located where he now lives. He is a son of Hamilton and Sally A. Lowen, both natives of Kentucky. His father died in 1852, and his mother is a resident of Trenton. He lived on the farm till the beginning of the civil war, then enlisted in the Third regiment, Missouri State militia; was afterward transferred to the Seventh regiment, and served with them till the close of the war; was never wounded, sick or taken prisoner, and was always able, willing and ready for duty. After the war he devoted himself to acquiring an education and soon became a very successful teacher. He was elected mayor of Trenton for the years 1873 and 1874; served there as justice of the peace for seven years; at the same time read law, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he returned to his farm where he has since remained. On the 24th of September, 1871, he married Miss Keturah A. Stombaugh, who was born in Indiana, August 28, 1850. They have had three children; namely, Nellie A., born July 10, 1872; Archer H., born November 7, 1874; and Lettie M., born May 7, 1878. Nellie, the eldest, although not yet nine years of age, has carried off the palm as being the best scholar in the school. She passed through a five months' term as a member of the highest class in spelling and never missed a word. Mr. Lowen had no financial help to start with, but now by his industry and strict integrity has accumulated considerable property, owning two fine residences in Trenton and a half interest in the farm on which he is located. He is still serving his township as justice of the peace and school director. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

BOURTER LEGG,

A native of Pickaway county, Ohio, was born January 29, 1834, and is a son of Seldon and Rachel Legg, both natives of Virginia. In 1839 his parents moved to Edgar county, Illinois, and he remained till 1855. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools of the county. When twenty-one years of age he moved to Gentry county and remained one year, then came to Grundy county and located upon the farm where he now resides. Mr. Legg was married January 3, 1864, to Miss Cemira Woods, who was born in Grundy county, April 27, 1844. She is a daughter of Jarvis Woods and Malvina Woods, who were among the very first settlers of the county. By this union they have had the following named children: Rachel M., born January 14, 1866; Marion, born November 27, 1869; Annie Belle, born February 19, 1872; Jennie Lee, born February 11, 1876; and a baby, born February 9, 1881. George E. died when ten months old, and another died in infancy. Mr. Legg had no financial help but what he has made has been by the hard, earnest labor of himself and wife. They own three hun-

dred and twenty acres of as fine land as can be found in the county, under cultivation and with good buildings, orchards and other improvements. His farm is well stocked and he stands as one of the solid men financially in this part of the county.

E. R. M'KEEN

Was born in Erie county, New York, January 16, 1822; a son of Robert McKeen and Elmira, his wife—her maiden name being Elmira Pain. His father was a native of Bradford, Vermont, born in 1793, and was a great-grandson of James McKeen, that old heroic Protestant who endured all the terrible privations at the siege of Derry, in the north of Ireland, and who, in the spring of 1719, left friends and country, and with the rest of the little Scotch colony left Ireland and settled in what is now known as Londonderry, New Hampshire. The ancestors on his mother's side were noted for the effectual and valuable services rendered in the cause of independence, during the war of the Revolution. At the age of eighteen years the subject of this sketch learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and then went to Upper Canada to work. While there he married on October 6th, 1845, Miss Sarah Hall, a native of Canada, although of New Hampshire ancestry. She was born on August 1st, 1825. He remained in Canada till 1850, then moved to Macomb county, Michigan, and lived there till 1858, and from there moved to Benton county, Arkansas. In the fall of 1862 he came to Grundy county, and located in Lincoln township, where he has since resided. When he lived in Arkansas he was a staunch Union man, and as those were the "times that tried men's souls" as well as their bodies, he sought a more congenial home and therefore located in Grundy county. While in Arkansas he lost all his possessions, but with a will to do and dare he again set his energies to work, and now owns one of the finest stock farms in the county, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres of choice land, all well improved and stocked, two fine orchards and good buildings. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McKeen, seven of whom are still living. Their names are: Frederick, born June 1, 1845; George, born November 30, 1846; Juliet, born August 31, 1852; Charles, born August 11, 1856; Retta, born April 1, 1859; Annie, born December 8, 1861; Walter, born September 25, 1864; and Clarissa, who died at the age of two years.

J. S. P. MARSHALL,

A native of Franklin county, Ohio, was born upon the land where the city of Columbus now stands, October 29, 1819. His father, J. S. P. Marshall, Sr., was born in England, and his mother, Nancy Marshall, was a native of Maryland. His father died in Ohio, and his mother migrated to Grundy county in 1839, and lived here till 1863, then went to Tazewell county, Illinois, where she died at the advanced age of one hundred years. The

subject of this sketch was educated in Ohio, and there learned the carpenter's trade. Early in 1839 he came to Missouri and located in Grundy county; lived here till 1863, then resided five years in Chillicothe, and returned here in the fall of 1868, where he has since continued to live; he has spent most of his time at the carpenter business, but now devotes his attention to his farm. On the 25th of February, 1840, Mr. Marshall and Miss Nancy Young were united in marriage. She was a native of Putnam county, Indiana, born April 9, 1821, and a daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Young, who migrated to Missouri in 1839 and settled in Grundy county. By this marriage they have had sixteen children, eight of whom are still living; viz., Sarah, born November 29, 1841; Mary, born January 17, 1843; Joseph, born January 11, 1844; Minerva, born January 5, 1853; Julia, born October 31, 1856; George, born November 27, 1859; Martha, born February 15, 1862; and James, born September 16, 1865. Rachel died when about twenty-five years of age, and seven others died in infancy. James, the youngest son, is living with his father, and is the staff of his aged parents' declining years. Mrs. Marshall died November 1, 1880. She was a consistent Christian, and many warm friends mourned her loss. Mr. Marshall was a member of the first grand jury that sat in Grundy county, and is now the only surviving member of that body. He was teacher of the second school taught in Trenton. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and a man universally respected. His daughter, Julia, now the wife of Benjamin Holloway, remains at home and keeps house for her father.

WILLIAM P. MARTIN

Was born in Miami county, Ohio, January 21, 1803. He is a son of Levi Martin, a native of Pennsylvania, who cut the first bush where the city of Cincinnati now stands, and was a soldier during the Revolutionary War. His mother, Delilah Martin, *nee* Corbly, was one who suffered terribly by reason of Indian barbarities, as will be seen from the following extract copied from a sketch in a book of narratives published in 1785:

"On the second sabbath in May, 1782, I set out with my dear wife and five children to fill my appointment at Red Stone Fort, about a mile from my dwelling. Not suspecting any danger, I was walking about two hundred yards behind my family with my Bible in my hand, meditating, when I heard frightful shrieks from my family. I hastened toward them, vainly looking for a club. When I was within forty yards of them, my poor wife, seeing me, called to me to make my escape. An Indian ran up to shoot me, but I outran him. My dear wife had a babe at the breast, and this infant they killed and scalped. They then struck my wife several times, but failing to knock her down, the Indian that pursued me ran and shot her and scalped her. A daughter, besides the infant, they also killed and

scalped. My eldest daughter was hid in a tree about twenty yards distant and witnessed the whole proceedings. After seeing the Indians go away she came from the hollow trunk, but one of the Indians saw her and run up and knocked her down and scalped her." Other atrocities were perpetrated upon this family. The last mentioned daughter was the mother of the subject of our sketch. She survived the terrible wounds, and although she lived to be sixty-nine years of age and was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom she reared to manhood and womanhood, the wound where she had been scalped never healed. Wm. P. Martin, of whom we write, was the third son of this noted and noble mother. Her father was a noted minister of the gospel. Mr. Wm. P. Martin was married October 12, 1826, to Miss Mary Blue, of the same county, born April 24, 1807. This couple in their young days lived on the frontier and remember well the events that occurred during the War of 1812. In 1836 they moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, lived there about thirty years, and in 1867 moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and settled upon the farm now occupied by them, and called the model farm of the county. He also has a very fine orchard of six hundred trees. His farm contains two hundred and eighty acres. They have had eight children, named as follows: Clarissa, died when twenty-eight years of age; James, died when thirty-two years; Tyler, was a Union soldier during the civil war; Blackford, now living near home; Arsinoe, died while a nurse in the hospital at Corinth, in 1863; William, died in infancy; Washington, died when twenty-four years of age; Mary, now the wife of Albert Yates, is living with her parents and keeping house for them. Three grandchildren; viz., Nora M. Yates, Martin Yates and Ella Yates, also make their home with their parents and grandparents. They have been life-long members of the Christian Church.

DAVID MURPHY,

A native of Richland county, Ohio, born May 10, 1831, is a son of Robert Murphy, who was one of the old pioneers of Richland county, Ohio, but now a resident of Grundy county. David Murphy lived in Ohio till twenty-two years of age then moved to Henry county, Iowa, and lived there till the beginning of the war. He enlisted in company H, Twenty-fifth Iowa volunteer infantry, and served with that regiment during the war, and was in all the various engagements in which it participated. At the close of the war he returned to Iowa and lived in Poweshiek county two years, then moved to Grundy county, Missouri, and located where he now lives. He was married, May 15, 1860, to Miss Susan Bashon, a native of Ohio county, Virginia. She was born March 14, 1834. Her father moved to Iowa in 1836, and was one of its earliest settlers; he afterward came to Missouri and died in Mercer county. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have been the

parents of eight children, five of whom are still living; viz., Ella R., born October 15, 1861; David F., born July 30, 1863; Olive M., born March 1, 1868; Amy S., born November 15, 1871; Henry O., born April 24, 1877; Araminta B., born July 24, 1866, died April 28, 1871; and two boys died in infancy. Mr. Murphy went to Colorado in 1872 and remained twenty-two months, engaged in mining, then returned to his farm in Grundy county. He has been very successful in accumulating property and now owns four hundred and twenty acres of fine land, also an orchard of five hundred and fifty trees of choice varieties. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

B. M. PATTON

Was born near Huntsville, Alabama, December 25, 1822, where he lived till about seven years of age and then moved to Lincoln county, Tennessee, where he lived about eight years. In 1837 he removed to Randolph county, Missouri, and lived there till March, 1855, when he moved to Grundy county and located in Lincoln township, where he owns two hundred and forty-five acres of fine land and has since lived, engaged in farming. He was married, February 6, 1849, to Parmelia Baxter, a native of Howard county, Missouri, born October 26, 1831. She is a daughter of Richard and Margaret Baxter, both natives of Kentucky; her mother died in 1876, and her father in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have had fourteen children, six of whom are still living; viz., John W., born September 15, 1851; Helena Jane, born April 23, 1855; Berkley, born September 23, 1858; James, born January 3, 1870; Bettie, born November 24, 1872; and Thomas B., born December 15, 1874. They lost eight, aged from eight months to eight years.

EDWARD PENNELL,

A native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was born March 22, 1814; is a son of Evan and Hannah Pennell, both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother died in 1836, and his father, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, died in the year 1847. When our subject was about five years of age, his parents brought him to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and he lived there till he was twenty-three years of age; during this time he had learned the wagon-making trade; went to Morgan county, Ohio, and there worked at his trade for twenty-three years, then moved on a farm in the same county, where he remained till the spring of 1876, when he came to Missouri and settled in Grundy county.

He was married, April 2, 1840, to Miss Susan Metcalf. She is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born August 14, 1820, and is a daughter of Abram and Hannah Metcalf, who were quite noted Quakers in Belmont county, Ohio. Her father died August 1, 1868, and her mother, February 11, 1874.

By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pennell have had eight children, six of whom are still living; viz., Abram, born April 20, 1841; Lydia, born November 6, 1846, now the wife of James Marion, of Michigan; Alice, born April 2, 1853; Jesse T., born December 12, 1858; Mary C., born June 14, 1862; Eddie G., born March 14, 1866; Charles D., born August 26, 1849, died October 2, 1873; and one daughter died in infancy.

J. H. PROCTOR,

Eldest son of Francis M. Proctor, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, June 21, 1849. His father was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, born January 13, 1827, and lived there until six years of age, then moved to Mercer county, Kentucky, where he remained till 1862, then moved to Grundy county. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Baker, September 19, 1848. She was a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, born January 5, 1829. By this union they had nine children; namely, John H. (date given above); Aaron A., born February 29, 1852; Abram, born October 15, 1854; Samuel, born March 18, 1856; Sallie, born August 6, 1857; Susan M., born August 28, 1859; Missouri A., born April 3, 1866; William F., born May 18, 1853, died March 13, 1870; Joseph M., born August 17, 1870, died November, 27, 1876.

Francis M. Proctor died February 26, 1873. He left an estate of one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and not only left his family a competency, but far better, a Christian example and a worthy life. He was a man highly esteemed, and by his death society lost a useful and honored citizen and the family a kind and loving husband and father. His widow, with the aid of her children, continues to farm the old homestead. She and nearly all the family are active church members.

STEPHEN PULLIAM

Is a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, born April 2, 1825, and a son of William and Elizabeth Pulliam, both natives of Kentucky. He lived in Garrard county till about twenty-six years of age, then moved to Missouri, and located in Lincoln township, Grundy county, where he has since lived and engaged in farming. He was married, May 26, 1853, to Miss Mary Cunningham, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, born January 26, 1827. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth Cunningham, the first a native of Kentucky and the last of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Pulliam have been the parents of six children; named, respectively, James, born August 15, 1854; Catherine, born July 13, 1857, now the wife of Benjamin Hosson; William, born October 18, 1859; Elizabeth, born July 3, 1862; Mary, born May 10, 1865; and Ella, born August 15, 1869.

Mr. Pulliam, by hard labor, energy and good management, has secured a

fine home of four hundred and seventy-five acres of land, all well improved and stocked. He ranks as one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers in the county.

J. M. ROCK

Was born in Barren county, Kentucky, January 27, 1831, and lived there until 1842, then landed at Lewis Landing, near Glasgow, Missouri. From there he went to Linn county, thence to Macon county, and in 1850 located in Grundy county. His father died in this county, and his mother, now nearly eighty years of age, lives at Modena, this county. Mr. Rock had but little opportunity of obtaining an education, but has been a very successful man, and owns two hundred and forty acres of well improved land. He was married, January 5, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Davis. She was born April 23, 1841, and died January 19, 1870. Six children were born of this marriage, two only of whom are now living: Ida May, born January 2, 1868; and Minnie R., born January 10, 1870. They have lost four: James W., born January 6, 1862; Georgia A., born January 5, 1863; Millia O., born August 28, 1865; and Bettie, born February 9, 1867. The family now consists of Mr. Rock, his two daughters, and Mrs. Davis, the mother of Mrs. Rock. She is a sister to Jesse Bain, and one of the party who, November 12, 1837, settled in Lincoln township, and has never lived a mile away from where she first settled. She has been a good mother and kind nurse to many in the neighborhood, and Mr. Rock is blessed in having her as a guardian for his little daughters.

JOSEPH H. ROWOTH

Was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 3, 1841; is the only son of Robert and Ann Rowoth, *nee* Weldon. His mother died when he was but five weeks old, and he was left without a mother's tender care. He lived in his native place till he was about nine years of age, when his father came to America and settled in Erie county, New York; they lived there four years, then moved to Warren county, Illinois, and remained there two years; in 1857 they came to Missouri and located in Lincoln township, Grundy county. Our subject, then in his seventeenth year, walked from Brunswick with his father and carried all their earthly possessions. This country was then an unbroken wilderness, with very few white settlers, but plenty of wild game, occasionally a panther, and plenty of wolves. Here our subject started to make himself a home, and his father and himself kept "bach" in a log cabin till the beginning of the civil war. Then the love of his adopted country induced him to take up arms in her defense, and he enlisted in the renowned Thirty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, and served faithfully and well with them in all the trying and various engagements in which they participated. While he was serving his country and was rejoic-

ing over the glorious victories of July 4, 1863, news reached him that his aged father had died suddenly, on July 8, 1863.

He was united in marriage, October 21, 1866, to Miss Rebecca E. Scott, a native of Ohio, born December 6, 1847, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Scott, *nee* Herbert. Her parents came to Missouri when she was quite young, and settled in Grundy county, where her father died, January 4, 1868. Her mother is still living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rowoth have two children; viz., Annie Laurie, born March 6, 1868; and William Walter, born September 21, 1873. Mr. Rowoth is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of well cultivated land. All this he has made by thrift and care, and he stands a living example of what a young man of energy and perseverance can accomplish when he tries. When his father and himself first came to America they worked for a farmer for six dollars per month for two of them. This they did in order to pay borrowed money that they had to get from a fellow countryman to pay their passage. But of such nerve and will has been the subject of this sketch that he has overcome all obstacles and been successful.

JOSIAH SIBBIT

Was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1846. He is a son of William and Lucinda Sibbit, *nee* Tuttle, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father died in May, 1851, and his mother in July, 1879. He lived in Fayette county till about six years of age, then with his parents moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and lived there four years, and thence to Wayne county, Iowa. In 1867 he moved to Grundy county, and located in Lincoln township, where he has since resided. He learned the blacksmith trade in Corydon, Wayne county, Iowa, and worked at the trade about ten years. He was married October 10, 1866, to Miss Buena Vista Forest, of Muskingum county, Ohio. She was a daughter of John and Mary Forest, *nee* Hull, and a neice of General Forest. They had two children; viz., Dexter C., born July 27, 1868, who was accidentally killed July 19, 1881, by being thrown from a horse that he was riding while driving stock on his father's premises; and Olive, born February 9, 1870. Mrs. Sibbit died September 10, 1872. Mr. Sibbit married, February 27, 1873, Miss Harriet E. Roberts, daughter of Abner and Nancy Roberts, *nee* McDonald. She was born in Marion county, Indiana, March 2, 1852. They have the following named children: Arthur, born December 26, 1873; Charles, born December 15, 1875; Elmer, born December 30, 1877; and a babe, born May 27, 1881; and one died in infancy. He owns one hundred and ninety acres of fine land well improved and stocked. He takes a great interest in and devotes much of his time to horticulture, and has an orchard of fourteen hundred fruit trees of choice varieties. He is a very energetic business man and a fine mechanic.

WILLIAM SLATER

Was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 24, 1815. His father and mother were both natives of Lincolnshire, and both died there; his mother, Elizabeth, in 1867, and his father, William, in 1870. Here the subject of our sketch was educated and reared, and lived till thirty-nine years of age, when he emigrated to America. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hull, June 13th, 1838. By this union they have had twelve children, six of whom are still living; viz., Joseph, born March 31, 1845; Mary A., born August 20, 1847; William A., born February 15, 1850; George, born December 23, 1853; Robert B., born April 8, 1856; and Anna, born October 6, 1861: Six others died in infancy. When Mr. Slater and wife started from England to America, in 1854, they had four children and were entirely without means, and had to borrow money to bring the family across the ocean, but he was a man of grit and enterprise, and determined to win and to secure for himself and family a home. When he first arrived in America he worked for one Simon White seven years and at the end of that time had saved \$1,800; he then came to Missouri and purchased a farm in Grundy county of eighty acres of finely located and fertile land; he takes the lead as the best hedge grower in this part of the State. Few men have succeeded so well under such adverse circumstances, and he blesses the day he left England and secured a home in America.

L. D. SPENCER.

The subject of this sketch, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 17, 1850. His father, David Spencer, and Angeline his wife, were both natives of Ohio and are still living there. Mr. Spencer received his education in the common schools of Morgan county, and at the Lebanon Normal School, where he qualified himself for the profession of teacher. When twenty years of age he began teaching in the State of Ohio, and has since followed that profession; he has been very successful and, as the patrons of the schools where he has taught say, he is a model teacher and stands in the front rank, among the leading educators. In 1875 he came to Missouri and located on a farm in Lincoln township. Although owning a farm, he still devotes himself to his chosen profession. He was married to Miss Nannie Hosson. December 21, 1871. She was also a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born August 26, 1854. They have one bright little daughter, named Edna L. Spencer, born August 3, 1880. His home consists of eighty acres of fine land, all accumulated by his own efforts and the aid of his worthy companion. They are both consistent members of the Baptist Church.

JONATHAN STONE

Was born in Grayson county, Virginia, April 9, 1818, and is a son of Stephen and Mary Stone; his mother's maiden name being Cherry. He lived in

Virginia till 1833, when his parents came to Howard county, Missouri, and he lived there about twenty years, then removed to Linn and Scotland counties and remained till 1871. In this latter year he moved to Grundy county, where he has since resided. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Schrock, June 24, 1849. She was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1824; her parents were both natives of Virginia, but moved to Missouri in 1845. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Stone died in Linn county, Missouri, at a very great age. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are still living; viz., James J., at Spanish Fort, Texas; Sarah C., wife of John Reese; Ann S., wife of Arthur Baxter; Margaret A., wife of A. Case; Robert L., living at home; Lucy Belle, wife of C. Smith; Henrietta and Ella, both at home. John W., died in 1876, and Mary E., in 1878. Mr. Stone owns a farm of fifty acres, nicely located.

JAMES T. TRACY

Was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, July 22, 1831, and was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools of that county. He married Miss Nancy Walter on the 28th of May, 1852. She was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, April 26, 1832. In 1852 this young couple came west seeking a home, and located and began life on the same farm now occupied by the family. Here they reared a family of five children; viz., David Andrew Tracy, now owner of the Lindley Mills; Thomas Edward, a farmer in Grundy county; John W., Nathan R., and Burdette, at home; Mary F., Sarah E., Charles W., and one infant, died when young. Mr. Tracy died January 30, 1873; was a member of the Presbyterian Church; left an estate of three hundred and twenty acres of good land, and also a large amount of personal property; was highly esteemed in his life as a public-spirited man. Mrs. Tracy, with the aid of the younger members of the family, carry on farming upon the old homestead, and are esteemed members of society.

LEONHART TRUMP

Is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born November 9, 1827. His parents were natives of the same place, but came to America in 1851, and settled in Pickaway county, Ohio. His father died in 1861, and his mother still lives in Ohio. The subject of this sketch received his education in Germany, and March 2, 1849, started for America. After his arrival he worked on a farm near Waterville, New York, and from there went to Pickaway county, Ohio, and where he learned the cooper's trade, and lived about six years. He then traveled over Indiana and Illinois for about three years. December 13, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Eve E. Klaedar, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 27, 1832. Eight children have been the issue of this union; namely, Paulina, born September 8, 1858, now wife of John Voegel; Martin, born January 22, 1860; Leonhart, born

November 24, 1861; Caroline, born December 30, 1863; Mary, born September 5, 1866; Rosa, born November 14, 1868; Richard, born February 7, 1871; and John E., who died in infancy. Mr. Trump owns a farm of two hundred and thirty acres, with fine buildings, orchard, etc., all of which have been gathered together by the united industry of himself and family. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. P. WARD

Was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 3, 1836, and lived there until eighteen years of age and then moved to Boone county, Indiana, where he became a very successful school teacher during his residence there of fourteen years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Grundy county and engaged in farming for three years, since which time he has been in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company at Tindall, where he is also postmaster. He was married, November 8, 1857, to Eliza J. Maxfield, of Belmont county, Ohio. She was born April 5, 1838. They have had four children; viz., Sarah E., born February 14, 1859, now the wife of William Legg; Henry A., born April 4, 1860; Will. R., born December 18, 1861; and Eli C., born August 3, 1864. Mr. Ward has filled the offices of trustee, clerk and justice of the peace. He has also served as school director for eight years, and takes a deep interest in educational matters. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are both members of the Christian Church.

JACKSON WILSON

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, July 21, 1828; son of James C. Wilson and Nellie Wilson, both natives of Virginia. They moved to Grundy county, Missouri, in 1836 and settled near Edinburg. His mother died in 1854 and his father in 1861. He attended school a short time in Virginia and in Missouri. Has always been engaged in farming and is a plasterer by trade. He lived at Edinburg fifteen years, then near Trenton seven years, and in Franklin township five years, when he removed to his present location in 1876. He was united in marriage, January 5, 1854, to Lou Emma J. Wilson, a native of Tazewell county, Virginia, born October 20, 1833, a daughter of Aaron and Sallie Wilson, both natives of Virginia, but who came to Missouri in 1834 and were among the very first settlers of this part of the State. They have had five children, four of whom are still living; viz., Frank, born November 28, 1854; William C., born October 2, 1856; Sallie, born June 20, 1865; John, born May 4, 1863; and Jessie, a daughter born July 1, 1876, and died when one year old. He enlisted in the Missouri State militia for three years, and then as a member of the Fifty-first regiment, Missouri cavalry, and served during the remainder of the war. He is one of those quiet men who think only of securing a comfortable home for his family and giving them a good education. His son Frank was educated at the Trenton high school and prepared himself for teaching, which profession he has followed very successfully.

JAMES C. WILSON

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, April 17, 1831; son of Aaron and Sarah Wilson, *nee* Maxwell. They were both natives of Virginia. When the subject of this sketch was about seven years of age his parents moved to Chariton county, Missouri, and there remained for about three years, then moved to Grundy county and located about one mile east of the present site of the city of Trenton. Here he lived till about nineteen years of age and then, on May 13th, 1850, started across the plains to California, driving an ox team, and was five months, lacking one day, on the journey. He remained in California till 1857, and on the 11th day of June of that year arrived in Trenton township and has since remained in the county, engaged in farming. Mr. Wilson married, December 24, 1857, Miss Sarah A. Wisdom, who was born in Randolph county, Missouri, August 9, 1838, a daughter of Moses and Zilpah Wisdom; her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Missouri. By this marriage eight children have been born, seven of whom are still living; viz., Lou Emma, born March 7, 1860; William T., born February 16, 1863; Lora F., born February 2, 1866; Martha M., born September 17, 1869; Edley C., born January 24, 1871; Walter, born September 4, 1875; Lydia, born April 25, 1879; Augustus, born May 4, 1873, and died April 6, 1880. They had no help but their own strong hands and willing hearts, yet they have succeeded in rearing a large family and gathering together a large amount of property.

JARVIS WOODS.

The subject of this brief sketch is entitled to all the honors belonging to the pioneers of Grundy county. He was born April 17, 1812, in Howard county, Missouri; his parents were Kentuckians by birth, but settled in the State of Missouri in 1808. When our subject was but seven days old, the Indians drove all the settlers, together with his father's family, into Cooper's Fort, in Howard county. The family remained there four years not daring to move outside of the fort on account of Indians. After this they moved back on the original claim and remained there until he was seventeen years of age, then sold out and moved to Keytesville, Chariton county, where he remained until the spring of 1837, when he engaged with Lisbon Applegate, United States surveyor, to assist in the original survey of what was then called the Indian territory, but the most of the work being done in what is now Grundy county. He continued this labor till February, 1838, and then returned to Keytesville, remained there a short time assisting his mother in caring for the farm, but soon returned to what is now the flourishing city of Trenton, where, during his arduous labors as assistant surveyor, he had not only found a delightful country for his future home, but the greater attraction of a beautiful and accomplished young lady by the

name of Amanda Devaul, the daughter of Daniel and Sarah Devaul, the first settlers in Trenton. She was born in Chariton county, Missouri, July 14, 1820, and came with her parents to this county in 1835. February 26, 1838, Mr. Woods led this fair maiden to the hymeneal altar, and 'Squire Thrailkill (one of the first justices of the peace) united them as one, and for nearly half a century they have lived together in love and harmony, together have toiled and endured all the privations of the pioneer life, and have seen the then unbroken wilderness converted into beautiful and fertile fields, and thickly settled with an intelligent and thrifty class of inhabitants; yet with all the luxuries and conveniences of an old settled and prosperous country surrounding them, they say that they are no happier to-day than when on that early spring morning in 1838, they commenced the journey of married life together; when their first shelter was erected by felling a large tree and placing clapboards against it; this they occupied until Mr. Woods with his strong hands and the aid of his bride soon erected a commodious and convenient log cabin near what is known as the Paint Lick settlement; here they lived about one year, then he sold his claim for \$100, and moved on what is now known as the Belshe farm; in 1874 he purchased land in Lincoln township where he has since lived, and owns eighty acres of fine and well improved land. Eight children were the fruits of this marriage, six of whom are still living; named, respectively, Eliza Jane, wife of John Rallston, of Spickardsville; Mary Ann, wife of Tyler Martin, of Lincoln township; Cemira, wife of Bourter Legg, of Lincoln township; Henry B., a railroad employé; B. F. and Jarvis G., both living at home. James C., a soldier in the Union army, died at Nashville, in 1865; and one babe died in infancy. This aged couple have been life-long and consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Woods says he is, and always has been, a staunch Republican and is proud of it. He was never out of the State of Missouri but once in his life, and that under the following circumstances, and for one night only: He had sold two pigs to a man on the edge of Iowa, by name of Jefferson Moore, and he was to pay for them with a barrel of honey. Mr. Moore came in the fall but did not bring the honey, and told Mr. Woods that as he had never been out of the State he would not pay him for the pigs till he went into the edge of Iowa, and so he went and got his honey and was one night out of the State. He is now in the seventieth year of his age and a man who with his entire family are highly respected by all.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WILSON TOWNSHIP.

Early Settlement—Silken Bonds—Into the World, and Out—Schools and Churches—First Universalist Church—Organization—Population, etc.—Tragic Events—Town of Alpha—Petition to Incorporate—Present Officers—Business Directory—Biographies.

WILSON TOWNSHIP.

The township which bears the above name is one of the finest rolling prairie townships in the county. Broad, well tilled farms are found on every hand, and the people are thrifty and industrious. Peace and plenty make happy homes in Wilson township, and contentment reigns, a joyous monarch. Belts of rugged timber, with wide-spreading branches, skirt the serpentine courses of the streams that flow through her territory.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Wilson township was blessed with an earlier and more numerous and compact settlement than many of her neighbors. Her rich soil drew many early settlers, while others had but few. The first comers were from Kentucky—the Works family, consisting of a widow and six sons, who settled on section thirty, the southern part of the township, in the spring of 1838. These sons were all grown; and their names were James, Hopkins, Henderson, Alexander, Fleming and Robert. The family afterward moved to California, but are still remembered by the old settlers as industrious and kindly neighbors. In the fall of the same year quite a colony from Ohio came and cast their fortunes with the Works family in the sparsely settled region of what was then the southern part of Marion township. They were the families of William Castile and his two grown sons; also Alexander Carroll and Meredith Blalock, and the same fall came Wilson G. Perkins, from Tennessee. The settlement was growing rapidly, and in the summer of the next year, 1839, new additions were made to the flourishing community in the families of William Anderson, Sr., and his son William Anderson, Jr., who settled near the Works on the 30th of July. The Andersons were from White county, Tennessee, and William Anderson, Jr., still resides in the township, a sturdy old gentleman with pleasant recollections of the pioneer days. In the fall of 1839 Richard Belshe, from Tazewell county, Virginia, made his home in the township, and Michael Chrisman, from Indiana, moved in, as did also the family of Joseph Rooks, from the same State. From this on there was an inflow of new-comers; the families of Thomas and James Clevenger, from Indiana, Thomas Kilburn from Kentucky, Reuben Perkins from Tennessee, and the Bethard family from Ohio,

all came in the winter of 1840. The fall of 1841 brought the families of Henry Lyda and his son Henry W., from Tennessee, John and Eldridge Stucker from Indiana, and in 1842 the families of William, Henry, James and David Kilburn, from Kentucky, and John Wright from Howard county, Missouri, made their homes in the township. John H. and O. S. Merryman from Kentucky staked off claims in 1843, and the same year and later, the families of David Austin, Tilman Brooks, Andrew Beckner, Andrew G. and M. S. Dye, and William Warren became identified with the progress and interests of Wilson township. The above given names may be said to comprise the pioneers of the southern part of the township of Marion, which took the name of Wilson only in 1872. They mingled together in friendship, and endured the privations of their wild life away from the busy world in common. They each and all had the same trouble of getting their wheat and pork to market. Brunswick was the nearest trading-point, and that was forty-five miles. Some drove their hogs to Lexington, in Lafayette county, to sell them. Corn-fed hogs were curiosities in those days. The porkers were allowed to roam at will and fatten upon the mast that covered timbered land, and the greatest trouble was to drive the active droves when wanted. 'Twas easy to live in those days, when their wants were few, and the settler often killed his deer and wild turkey without leaving his doorway. To kill two or three before breakfast was a very common occurrence, as the early crack of the rifle often and amply attested. Wild honey, too, was to be had in abundance, and the housewife reveled in a large supply of this toothsome dainty. It was considered right in the neighborhood when a post-office was located at Chillicothe, only twenty miles away. Deer-skin and homespun was the fashionable attire of the day, and did duty seven days in the week. Mrs. Wilson G. Perkins had the honor of weaving the first cloth in the township, in 1841. After that looms became more numerous. It was a very ordinary occurrence for those who had no looms to go to their neighbors to do their weaving.

THE SILKEN BONDS.

The first young couple to unite their hands and hearts for better or for worse, were Mr. Jesse N. Perkins and Miss Rhoda McClelland. Miss Rhoda lived in the northern part of Grundy county, now Mercer, and the wedding ceremony was performed at her father's home near where Princeton is now situated. Mr. Perkins, with his fair bride, returned to Wilson township to live. This was the earliest marriage in the township, and took place in 1843. The couple remained but a short time, forsook their home and friends, joined the Mormons and went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where Mr. Perkins became a preacher and high dignitary in the Mormon Church.

INTO THE WORLD, AND OUT.

The first birth in the township was that of a pretty girl baby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson G. Perkins, in 1840, and her name was Elizabeth Jane. She lived and married in the township of her birth. The first boy baby was a son born to Richard and Nancy Belshe on the 29th day of December, 1843. H. G. Belshe, that son, is at present residing near the home of his birth, a respected citizen.

That fell reaper, Death, early visited Wilson township, and the first victim to fall was Robert Work, the youngest of the Work brothers, who closed his eyes in his last long sleep in the days of 1839. He was buried in the forest shade on the farm now owned by Mr. H. H. Anderson, but the storms of years have destroyed all traces of the rude mound, and the site of that first-made grave is wrapped with the mysteries of things unknown. In 1841 James Clevenger died, after one year's stay in his new home, and next followed Henry Lyda, who peacefully passed away in the early days of September, 1842, to be joined in 1845 by his faithful helpmeet. In 1840 or 1841, died good Grandma Bolen, who had spanned life's river for over one hundred and fourteen years. She laid down the cares of a long existence seasoned with good deeds, and many were the relatives and friends who mourned her departure for the other world.

The old cemetery still remains in a good state of preservation upon the farm of Mr. William Anderson. Near the town of Alpha is the neatly-kept burial-ground now in use.

Among the first ministers to officiate in the township was the Rev. James Robinson, a Methodist circuit rider, who held services in the neighborhood at different times from 1840 to 1843. The Rev. William W. Walden was among the earliest Baptist divines. The early physicians who practiced in the township were Dr. William P. Thompson, of Madison township, and Dr. Isaac Ralph, of Linneus, Linn county.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school-house was erected in 1843 on the land of Reuben Perkins. It was put up by the neighbors, was constructed of hewn logs, was about sixteen feet square, and had a stick and clay chimney. The clapboard roof was kept in place by weight-poles. The seats were made of split logs. The school was conducted on the subscription plan and had an attendance of about seventeen. Mr. C. I. Wood was the first teacher. This old log school-house remained until it rotted down under its burden of years. There are at present six school-houses in the limits of Wilson township.

The first church organization was formed on the 2d of August, 1846, and was known as the Liberty Missionary Baptist Church. The members of the first organization were Thomas and Jane Kilburn, John H. and Jemima

Merryman, and Martha St. Clear. The membership increased and in September, 1856, a house of worship was erected, the Rev. William W. Walden probably being the first pastor. In 1875 a new church building was erected, The church is a neat frame and cost \$1,200. The dedication sermon was preached on the 14th of June 1875 by the Rev. J. R. Shanafelt. The pastors who officiated are the Rev. Edward Benson, Rev. Jesse Going, Rev. Isham Owen, Rev. Paul McCollum, and the present pastor, Rev. H. H. Turner. Services are conducted once a month, and the edifice is then at the disposal of other denominations. The organization is in a flourishing condition and the present membership numbers one hundred and thirty-two.

The Marion Center Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the spring of 1875, the following being the original members: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Casebur, Mr. and Mrs William Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Imhoff, and Mrs. Brown. The minister conducting the organization was Rev. Mr. Anderson. The membership now numbers about twenty-five, under the guidance of Rev. Mr. Taylor. Services are held in the Marion Center school-house.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first Universalist Church in Grundy county was organized in Wilson township and known as the First Universalist Church of Marion Center, in the year 1874. The organization was perfected under the direction of Rev. Stephen Hull, who was the first pastor, with the following persons on the roll of original members: Jacob W. Morris, Daniel R. Baker, James Barr, Libbie Barr, Samuel Barr, James Reed, John Smith and wife, Eldrige Stucker, Joseph Robertson and wife, Mrs. Robertson, Sr., and daughter, William Morris, David Weigle and wife, Elisha Robertson, Wesley McGuire, William C. Fenner, Samuel Newton and wife, Jane Miller, John Chrisman, and Mr. Hamphill. In the summer of 1877 a neat frame church was erected at cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated in November, 1877, the Rev. F. Hathaway officiating. He was succeeded as pastor by Rev. C. Dodge, and Rev. Daniel R. Cheney. At present the congregation have no regular minister.

ORGANIZATION, POPULATION, ETC.

Previous to 1872 Wilson composed the southern part of Marion township, but under the new organization law of that year the County Court promulgated the following:

"It is ordered by the court that all that part of congressional township No. 60, of range No. 22, lying in Grundy county, Missouri, and all that part of township No. 60, of range No. 23, lying east of sections 8, 17, 20, 29, and 32, be a municipal township and named and known as Wilson township."

Under this order, a board of trustees was organized April 16, 1873, with the following members: E. A. Cook, chairman; William Welty; J. H.

Merryman, assessor; T. M. Lawhead, clerk. The meetings of the board were held at Alpha. This board continued in office until May, 1878. The present board was elected under the new law, and their names are William Bales and Nathan Cravens, justices of the peace; Henry Anderson, trustee; W. H. Robertson, clerk and assessor; and J. H. Rinker, collector.

Wilson township occupies the southeastern corner of Grundy county, and is bounded on the north by Marion township, on the east by Linn county, on the south by Livingston county, and on the west by Jackson township. Within these boundary lines lie 20,480 acres of as rich farming lands as are within the limits of the county. The population of Wilson has kept apace with the times and by the United States census taken June, 1880, the township shows a total population of nine hundred and forty-one, or seventh on the list of thirteen townships in the county.

RATHER CORPULENT.

The heaviest hog ever raised in Grundy county belonged to David Kilburn, of Wilson township. At the age of two years it weighed eight hundred and thirty-six pounds. The aforesaid swine was of the Poland-China and Chester White breeds, and was killed in 1872.

TRAGIC EVENTS.

On the 2d day of November, 1860, occurred a death, the sad circumstances of which left their impress on the surrounding community for many years afterward. At the date given Mrs. Sarah S. Boyers, a very estimable lady, committed suicide by drowning. Domestic troubles caused unhappiness in her home, and without saying a word to any one of her terrible purpose she hurried away and threw herself into the murky waters of Medicine River, near the south line of Marion township. There she had drowned all her sorrows, dissipated all her troubles, and there the lifeless clay was found, while the spirit had taken its flight to commune with its Maker. She gave no reason for the hasty act, but behind she left a letter bearing these gloomy words: "My heart is almost broken, my mind is almost gone, and my happiness in this world has gone forever," and with these anguished words the letter rambled on in a confused and incoherent style, as though the brain had at last yielded to the strain of bitterness, and she knew not what she did. So be it. The remains were placed under the sod in a silent grave upon the old homestead of her father, John H. Merryman.

James L. Birdrow was the victim of a sad mishap which deprived him of his life on the 24th of November, 1870. He was in the thirtieth year of his age, strong and healthy, and on the morning in question took his wagon and went to the field intending to husk corn. Thinking he might kill a few prairie chickens before his return at noon his shot-gun was placed in the

wagon and he drove off briskly, feeling the invigorating influence of the cool morning air, and little dreaming that he was viewing familiar scenes for the last time. He arrived at the field and after husking awhile proceeded to throw the corn into the wagon. The gun remained in the wagon with the muzzle pointing toward the rear, and the first handful of corn struck the hammer, discharging the weapon, the entire load passing through the "tailboard" of the wagon into the abdomen of Mr. Birdrow, making a terrible wound, which proved mortal. He lingered in intense agony long enough to explain how the accident occurred, when the angel of death relieved his misery. He was buried in the same cemetery as Mrs. Boyers.

A sudden end to a young life was the suicide of Miss Baxby Kern, a much esteemed and devout young lady, who resided with the family of Mr. William Anderson. She left home about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th of June, 1876, and the morning of the 27th her lifeless remains were found in the creek near the farm. No reason for the deed could be found, as hitherto her life had seemed pleasant and her mind contented. She had with her own hand loosed the golden cord that wafted her soul into eternity. Afterward, pinned to the sleeve of one of her dresses, was found this letter, seeming a piteous wail from another world: "Friends and relatives I have not. Not very old, I have seen very little pleasure in my life. I have studied worldly matters more than any one of my age, and the more I study, the worse I get. As this world seems to be a wilderness of woe and no pleasure to be found, I have made up my mind to bid this world farewell and try the realities of another. All that has kept me alive is the hope of my future home, and as I am prepared to go, I think it a sin to try to live longer. So I bid you all a long farewell. My last request to you, my friends, is to send all my clothing to my dear sister, whom I love dearly, for she will never see me more. I bid her a long—a long farewell." That was all. She had sacrificed her life on the altar of her belief. Kind friends performed the last sad rites and she was left to the rest she had sought in the grave.

TOWN OF ALPHA.

The town of Alpha is situated on the east bank of Medicine Creek, about one and a half miles north of the Livingston county line, twenty miles from Chillicothe and fifteen miles from Trenton. The town is surrounded by a rich and fertile country and is therefore a convenient trading-point for a thrifty class of farmers.

The present town site covers eleven acres, and was originally the property of Samuel Barr. In 1850 Samuel Dunham opened a store on the ground now occupied by the residence of Dr. J. P. Thomas. General merchandise was kept, along with a good quality of whisky. This store was made the general headquarters of the township for news and general information, and most any time could be found a few settlers there congregated discussing

the topics of the times appropriately interspersed with liquid refreshments. The store and one cabin constituted the town, which at that time bore the euphonious title of "Licksillet," but why, no man can find out. In 1852 Benjamin F. White opened a second store in Licksillet and the village immediately began to assume metropolitan proportions. Several settlers erected cabins until there must have been fully a half dozen of these residences in the neighborhood. The town was named Nevada, and in 1854 a post-office was established with Meredith White as postmaster. Then it was discovered that there was a Nevada in Vernon county, the department called for a new name, and Alpha was the result. To Messrs. Thos. J. Hern and Benj. F. White belong the honor of conferring the name. In 1860 the town had become so large that it was deemed advisable to lay off streets. M. M. Hall had the work done by F. Thomas and P. Woods, and the town plat remains the same to-day. After the disturbances incident to the war had passed, the town moved tranquilly along with no visible changes or prospect of any until 1876, the centennial year, which was celebrated by presenting a petition to the County Court to be incorporated, which was as follows:

PETITION TO INCORPORATE.

"To the County Court of Grundy county, Missouri:

"GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the village of Alpha, Wilson township, Grundy county, Missouri, do hereby petition your honorable body to incorporate the said inhabitants into a body politic, and grant such powers as are necessary to establish a police for the local government of the said village as directed by law.

"The bounds of said corporation shall be as follows; viz., commencing at the northeast corner of Dr. J. B. Freeman's lot, and from thence to a stake one furlong east, and two furlongs south to another stake, thence due west to the Medicine Creek, thence up Medicine Creek to Mr. Samuel Wilson's north line, about one-half mile, and from thence due east to the place of beginning.

"Signed:

J. B. Freeman.

H. B. Miller.

H. S. Graves.

H. C. Wilson.

R. H. Maygood.

Thos. J. Hancock.

Patrick Woods.

Samuel Wilson.

J. W. Wood.

J. Tunstall.

J. P. Thomas.

Clay Price.

I. J. East.

R. T. Ishmael.

Albert Wilson.

O. R. Miller.

S. Kilburn.

H. J. Hammond.

A. Bliss.

J. W. Utley."

On the 17th of April, 1876, the court issued the following:

"Ordered, that the town of Alpha, on petition of the inhabitants of said town, be incorporated and granted such privileges as are necessary to establish a police for their local government."

And at the July term of the court for the same year, on the 18th of said month, the following appears of record:

"It is ordered by the court that H. J. Hammond, J. B. Freeman, Samuel Wilson, Joshua Tunstall, and J. P. Thomas, be and they are hereby appointed a board of trustees of the incorporated town of Alpha."

This was in 1876, but it seems that fully a year was allowed to pass before the petitioners realized that Alpha was an incorporated town, with a board of trustees possessing full police powers for the government of the same, for almost exactly a year later the following appears of record, as authenticated and attested by the county clerk; to-wit,

"CERTIFIED COPY OF RECORD.

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

JULY 16, TERM, 1877.

"In the County Court of said county, on the 16th day of July, 1877, the following among other proceedings were had; viz.,

"Now at this day come Joshua Tunstall, Thomas Hancock, *et al.*, and file their petition, asking that the town of Alpha be incorporated and a police be established for their local government and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to said town.

"The court being satisfied that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, it is therefore ordered that the town of Alpha be declared incorporated, and that the metes and bounds be as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot four (4) of the southwest quarter of section thirty (30), township sixty (60), range twenty-two (22); thence east to the northeast corner of lot two (2), of the southwest quarter of said section; thence south to the southeast corner of the north half of lot two (2) of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one (31) of said township and range; thence west to the southwest corner of the north half of lot four (4), of the northwest quarter of said sections, thence north to the place of beginning. And that J. M. Woods, H. B. Miller, Clay Price, J. S. Clark and H. J. Hammond, be appointed trustees of said town."

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
"COUNTY OF GRUNDY. } ss.

"I, D. C. Pugh, clerk of the County Court, in and for said county, hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings of our said County Court, on the day and year above written, as the same appears of record in my office.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at office, in Trenton, this the 19th day of July, 1881.

"[SEAL.]

D. C. PUGH,

"Clerk of County Court."

The board of trustees, consisting of J. M. Wood, H. B. Miller, Clay Price, J. S. Clark and H. J. Hammond, as appointed, organized by electing H. B. Miller chairman or mayor. Thomas J. Hancock was appointed treasurer; Joshua Tunstall, clerk and corporation attorney; and Chas. Portman marshal. These gentlemen continued in office for one year, when the election was allowed to go by default, and as far as town regulations were concerned the inhabitants reveled in perfect freedom for four years, or until the April election, 1881, when the reins of government were again assumed, by the election of a new board of trustees, and the town began to look up and improve. The present officers are James P. Thomas, mayor; John M. Woods, Thomas J. Hancock, H. B. Miller, J. E. Rentfrow and James P. Thomas, board of trustees; H. B. Miller, corporation attorney; J. E. Rentfrow, marshal; O. R. Miller, clerk; H. B. Phillips, treasurer; and T. J. Hancock, postmaster.

The population of Alpha in 1880 by the United States census, numbered one hundred and twenty-eight. The following is the list of merchants doing business in the town: Solomon Kilburn, general merchandise; Thos. J. Hancock, groceries; O. R. Miller, drugs; H. B. Phillips, drugs; Owen Kilburn, blacksmith; Jackson Pridemore, blacksmith; Patrick Woods, wagons; David Loutzenheiser, saddles and harness; Thomas J. Hancock, boarding house; physicians, Dr. H. B. Miller, Dr. James P. Thomas, Dr. J. M. Stone.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, JR.,

One of the pioneers of Wilson township, was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, July 1, 1813. His parents, William and Elizabeth Anderson, were natives of Virginia. He received such an education as could be obtained in the early subscription schools of his native county, and then engaged in the live stock business. In 1839 he left the herding fields of Tennessee to seek newer and better pastures in the West. On the morning of the 17th of May, in the year named, two ox teams in White county, Tennessee, headed for Missouri, and in one of the wagons were William Ander-

son, Sr., and wife, and in the other were William Anderson, Jr., his wife and two children, together with a brother-in-law and his family. They were journeying westward to grow up with the country, and they had little trouble on the way, except lack of good roads and a scarcity of bridges; the former there was no help for, but the latter they supplied by felling trees so as to fall across the streams, covered them with poles, brush and dirt, making a bridge over which they crossed in safety. They crossed Turkey Creek, in Chariton county, in this way, but ferried over Medicine Creek in a canoe. It was their intention when they left the hills and valleys of Tennessee behind, to settle in the country known as the "Three Forks of Grand River," and their first stopping place was four miles west of the town of Utica, in Livingston county, where they remained a short time with friends while looking around for a location. In July, 1839, William Anderson, Jr., purchased the claim which is now a part of the farm he lives upon, and on the 31st of the same month moved upon his claim and there he has since resided. Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Lyda, May 29, 1827. She was a native of White county, Tennessee, born in 1816. The issue of this marriage was nine children; namely, Henry H., born March 26, 1838; Isaac H., born March 6, 1839; William A., born February 14, 1844; Brunette, died an infant; Vina E., born August 8, 1847; Ira J., born December 28, 1848; Ora B., born in February, 1850; Samuel W. and Nancy J., twins, born June 18, 1855. Mrs. Anderson died September 11, 1861, aged forty-three years. April 3, 1863, Mr. Anderson married Miss Rachel L. Gillespie, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio. She was born August 23, 1815. Her parents were Alexander and Sarah Gillespie.

In a quiet little cemetery, within twenty rods of the spot where this pioneer family first pitched their tents, there lies in sweet repose the ashes of William Anderson, Sr., who died July 6, 1854, aged eighty-four, and near by is Elizabeth, wife of William Anderson, Sr., who died October 9, 1855, also eighty-four years of age. There also may be found the graves of Henry Lyda and Nancy, his wife, parents of Mrs. William Anderson, Jr.; he died September 27, 1844, aged fifty-nine, and she died March 1, 1854, aged sixty-five. And Mrs. Anderson is buried in the same cemetery. There is yet a vacant spot which remains to be filled.

Mr. Anderson is a hale old gentleman, with a memory stored with interesting reminiscences of the "golden long ago." He and his wife live upon the old place, and his son owns a farm only a few miles away.

CAIN URTON

Was born February 1, 1828, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. At the age of twenty-two he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Eliza Helm, of Shelby county, Kentucky. She was born June 13, 1833. Two years and six months after their marriage they moved to Adams county, Illinois, and set-

tled on a farm, two miles northeast of the city of Quincy. He remained only two years in Adams county, then moved to Pike county, same State. He remained in Pike county nine years. At that time land in Illinois and especially in Adams county, commanded high prices, and believing that he could invest capital to better advantage further west, he left Illinois, and came to the State of Missouri, and settled in Grundy county on the farm where he now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Urton there were born seven sons; names as given below: Clarence, born January 6, 1852; Lawrence, born October 22, 1854; Alonzo, born February 15, 1856; Clandius Luther, born November 16, 1858; George Washington, born April 22, 1861; and twins, but no record made of their birth, both dying before being named. A short time after, Mrs. Urton was removed from the tribulations of earth to the happier region where sorrow never enters, and death is an unknown term. Clarence, the first born, died March 26, 1853. Mr. Urton married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Scott, March 11, 1869. By this marriage, three sons were added to the family, as follows: Charles, born March 19, 1870; William, born June 17, 1872; and Oates, born September 2, 1874. William Urton died February 12, 1872; and Mrs. Sarah E. Urton died September 30, 1877. Mr. Urton was again called to drink the bitter cup of domestic affliction by the loss of his son, and wife, but he believes his loss is their eternal gain. Mr. Urton married, August 1, 1878, Miss Nancy Jane Norwell, of Linn county, Missouri. May their days be many, and prosperity and success crown all their labors. Mr. Urton owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved, which produces abundantly the various cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc., common to this part of the State. He has a handsome residence, and is blessed with all that is necessary to render existence pleasurable and happy. His farm is located twelve miles north of the city of Chillicothe, and the same distance south of Trenton.

H. J. HAMMOND

Was born March 13, 1835, in the county of Suffolk, England, and was educated at the Academy of Plummen in his native county. When sixteen years old he embarked on the *Great Britain* on her first trip to America, and landed at New York. From there he went to Chicago, and after a residence of two and a half years, went to Mantorville, Minnesota, and engaged in the hardware business. In the fall of 1857, he went to Page county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1860, together with hundreds of others, went in search of a fortune in the gold mines of Colorado, where he worked until 1865, then returned to the States and settled in Livingston county, Missouri. He conducted his farm and at the same time engaged in the mercantile business at Alpha, this county. In 1876 he removed to this county, making it his home, and about that time traded for the mill at Alpha, took charge of it, and has been running it since. In May, 1880, he

purchased the tract of land on which the town of Alpha was built. He married Miss Alvira E. Cooper, born August 22, 1843. They have eight children, four of whom are living; namely, Charles H., born June 8, 1868; Albert O., born January 27, 1872; Jessie M., born August 5, 1874; and Lennie L., born July 9, 1880.

BENJAMIN F. MERRYMAN

Was born April 19, 1833, in Rock Castle county, Kentucky. His father, John H. Merryman, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Jemima Merryman, of Kentucky. In a little family cemetery on the old homestead where they first settled in this county, lie in sweet repose the ashes of his parents. His father died April 26, 1873, aged seventy-six years, and his mother departed this life April 29, 1873, aged sixty-nine years. As their lives had been together in one happy union, so their deaths were but three days apart. The subject of our sketch was but eleven years old when his parents moved to this county. He was united in matrimony, April 10, 1856, to Miss Charlotte Kilburn. She was born September 26, 1834, in Pulaski county, Kentucky. They have eight children: Thomas C., born March 23, 1852; Reuben S., born February 3, 1859; Jemima J., born May 8, 1861; Sarah S., born February 10, 1863; Mary E., born October 28, 1865; John F., born February 23, 1868; William H., born July 29, 1870; and Benjamin G., born November 10, 1872. Mr. M. now owns a beautiful farm of three hundred and forty acres.

JOHN H. MERRYMAN

Was born October 21, 1841, in Rock Castle county, Kentucky; son of John H. and Jemima Merryman, of whom mention is made in another sketch. The subject of our sketch was two years old when his parents moved to this county, on the farm now owned by him, and he was educated in the common schools of this county. He enlisted August 15, 1861, in company B, Thirtieth regiment Missouri State militia and served six months, and August 31, 1862, enlisted in company K, Forty-fourth regiment Missouri volunteer infantry, as third sergeant, and served until April, 1865, when he was discharged. Was with the Army of the Cumberland and participated in a number of the heavy battles fought by that division. He married, December 31, 1865, Mrs. Sirena Baker, whose maiden name was Kilburn. She was married to James Baker, January 1, 1863, and he died in August, 1863, having been accidentally shot at Trenton. By her union with Mr. Merryman they have five children: Laura L., born October 30, 1867; Joseph M., born August 21, 1869; Mary J., born August 1, 1871; and Minnie B., born May 24, 1873. Mr. M. has a farm of two hundred acres. He was the first assessor of Wilson township after the late township organization.

THOMAS MOORE

- Is a native of Greene county, Indiana, born February 14, 1827. His parents were natives of Virginia, of English descent. Thomas G., grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. When our subject was but a child his parents moved to Macoupin county, Illinois. Here he was reared, and educated in a log school-house, having split logs with pin legs for seats, and a stick and clay chimney. He engaged in farming until twenty-five years old, when he began selling goods as salesman. In June, 1846, he enlisted for the Mexican War, in company B, Fourth Illinois infantry volunteers, commanded by Col. E. D. Baker. They took a boat at Alton, Illinois, for New Orleans, from there shipped to Point Isabelle, near the mouth of the Rio Grande River, and then marched to Fort Brown, and as their provision train was delayed they were four days without provisions. The regiment was in many of the hard fought battles of that war. After his return from the Mexican War, he began farming which has been his business since. He married, September 24, 1851, in Macoupin county, Illinois, Miss Nancy Covington. She was born November 23, 1833. By this union they have had ten children, eight of whom are living; namely, Edward M., born July 21, 1852; George T., born April 21, 1854; William S., born March 19, 1857, died in infancy; Frederick A., born September 5, 1859; Lyon S., born September 24, 1861; Sherman G., born January 4, 1864, died November 6, 1880; Lincoln F., born July 12, 1861; Sheridan S., born January 22, 1869; Jennie W., born April 27, 1871; and Edwinna Cannalls San Men Ulto Florence, born October 23, 1873. Mr. Moore enlisted July, 1861, in company D, Merrill's Horse, which were the first troops sworn into the United States service at Chillicothe; he was wounded at the battle of Roanoke, and was discharged on account of disability caused by this wound. He was once a firm believer in Providence, but by reading the writings of Bob Ingersoll and others has switched off on their track, and believes that nine out of every ten professors of religion worship the "big dollar" instead of their God; he thinks there never was a beginning nor never will be an ending of the planetary system of worlds. Mrs. Nancy Moore is of French and English descent. The family came to this country before the Revolution.

JACOB W. MORRIS

Is a native of Indiana, born June 26, 1836. His parents were both natives of Virginia, and while Jacob was an infant moved to Adams county, Illinois, where he was reared. He was educated in the seminary at Payson, Illinois, and at the college at Quincy, under Prof. Jacques. He was united in marriage, June 26, 1860, to Miss Melissa J. Nichols. She was born February 15, 1841, in Adams county, Illinois. Mr. M. came to this county in October, 1865, and settled where he now lives, on land purchased by him in

1857. He is a stock-grower and feeder, and makes a specialty of breeding and growing fine horses, and has perhaps the finest blooded horses in the county.

DR. H. B. MILLER.

H. B. Miller was born July 16, 1839, in Brown county, Illinois. His father, Samuel W. Miller, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Margaret Miller, of Tennessee. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and at the academy at Mt. Sterling, Illinois. After he quit school he became a law student for a few months, and then began the study of medicine. He attended one course of lectures at the New Orleans Medical School before the war, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in company D, Eighty-fourth regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, as a private, was promoted to first sergeant, then to second lieutenant, next to first lieutenant, and then brevet captain; he was in the Army of the Cumberland most of the time during his term of service, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville; was discharged June 8, 1865. He resumed his medical studies after the war, at Keokuk, Iowa, and in April, 1866, came to this county, and entered upon the practice of medicine, and has been very successful. Dr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss R. C. Hoffinan, January 1, 1866, at Palmyra, Missouri. She was born September 8, 1847. They have three children; named, respectively, Maud F., born November 11, 1867; Leona M., born September 8, 1869; and Winfield G., born May 1, 1874.

J. H. RINKER

Was born in Porter county, Indiana, November 27, 1836. His parents, Henry and Dorothea Rinker were both natives of Virginia, and of German descent. When a child of four years, his parents moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, where they lived for seven years, then went to Madison county, Illinois, and in October, 1855, came to this county, and settled on the farm where they now live. He was reared upon a farm, and educated in the common schools. November 20, 1861, he enlisted in company G, Ninth regiment Illinois volunteer cavalry, as a private; the cavalry branch of the service of which his regiment was a part, was kept on scout and escort duty and guarding outposts, most of the time; while on a scout in Mississippi he was wounded in the right leg and the left foot, both in the same skirmish; with many others who loved the cause they were defending, he reenlisted as a veteran and served, in all, four years. August 22, 1867, Mr. Rinker married Miss Amy Bell. She was born December 31, 1837. They have had four children by this marriage; namely, Katie, born September 9, 1868, died September 10, 1873; Joseph T., born March 20, 1871; Virginia B., born July 16, 1873; and Bertha, born August 1, 1879. He was

elected township collector in 1874, filled the office for three terms, and was elected, in April, 1881, township trustee, which office he now holds.

ABRAM RICHERSON

Was born in Harrison county, Ohio, thirty-five miles from the Ohio River, August 2, 1802. There was but one family living nearer to them than the river, at the time of his birth. When young, he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it until he was forty-seven years old, and then went to De Kalb county, Indiana, where he farmed for about twenty years. In 1865 he went to Iowa and for three years engaged in milling. In June, 1870, he came to this county, and has been engaged in milling ever since. He built the mill he now owns, known as Richerson's Mill, on Medicine Creek. November 20, 1829, Abram Richerson and Miss Mary M. Study were married. Six children were the fruit of this union, as follows: Samuel, born June 2, 1832; Joseph, born April 15, 1834; Sarah A., born February 11, 1836; Mary J., born September 10, 1837; Rhuama, born March 20, 1839; and John W., born September 14, 1841. Mrs. Richerson died December 13, 1878. November 23, 1879, Mr. Richerson married Mrs. Nancy Hosier, *nee* Dangerfield. She was the mother of one child by her first husband; namely, Olive, born December 3, 1871, died May 12, 1875.

ELDRIGE STUCKER

Was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, June 14, 1827. His parents, John and Susanna Stucker, were natives of New York. They moved to Monroe county, Missouri, and after a six months' stay returned to Indiana, and four years later, in 1840, immigrated to this county. His father bought a claim, and after the land came into market entered it at \$1.25 per acre, upon which he lived until his death, June 3, 1863. Mr. Stucker makes farming his business, and owns a beautiful farm of two hundred and ninety-five acres. He was married March 22, 1849, to Miss Catharine Christian. She was born July 25, 1830, and died May 9, 1869. They had six children: Lucinda, born October 4, 1853; John, born December 19, 1856, died November 18, 1857; Wayne, born June 15, 1859; Serilda, born September 2, 1861; Henry, born June 9, 1865; and Thomas, born September 23, 1868. December 8, 1873, Mr. Stucker married Miss Frances Sink. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, June 5, 1845. By this union they have had four children, whose names are, Julia Ann, born July 10, 1874, died February 3, 1875; Charles, born December 18, 1876, died June 5, 1881; Jennie, born February 17, 1878; and Elma E., born January 24, 1880.

REV. H. H. TURNER.

Henry H. Turner was born in Rush county, Indiana, March 4, 1836. His parents were natives of Kentucky. His father's name was James Turner,

and his mother's Jane Turner. His father was one of the pioneer ministers of north Missouri, and is still living; was born October 17, 1808. His mother was born August 28, 1813. They were married while in Indiana, in 1833, and to them were born seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom are now living except two, and are all members of the Baptist Church. Henry H. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Emily C. Brassfield, of Livingston county, Missouri, August 9, 1860, by Rev. W. W. Walden. She was born September 23, 1841. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner were born four sons and one daughter; viz., Carrie E., born May 26, 1861; James M., born February 4, 1864; Riley F., born January 22, 1866; Edgar and Oscar, twins, born October 13, 1871. Mrs. Turner survived only fourteen days after the birth of the twins. When but three months old, little Edgar followed his mother to the grave. Four years after the death of his wife, Mr. Turner married the sister of his first wife, Miss Letitia Brassfield, Rev. John Harmon officiating. By this marriage two sons were added to the family, named: Norton, born October 7, 1877, and John, born August 5, 1880. During the first four years of his public life Mr. Turner rendered efficient service in the profession of school teaching. That he might be better qualified for the work to which he believed he was called, he went to New York, February 14, 1858, and entered Madison University, where he pursued a course of study during a period of eighteen months. Mr. Turner settled in Grundy county in 1839, and was called to ordination by invitation of the Mt. Pleasant Church. The ordination services were held in the Baptist church at Chillicothe, August 26, 1866, during the session of the association in that city. Since that time he has labored successfully with the following churches; to-wit, one year missionary in the bounds of the North Grand River Association. During that year his labor was crowned with encouraging success by the addition of fifty-seven members to the churches. He afterward assumed the pastoral functions, in which capacity he has continued to the present time, working with great acceptance in the Shelburn, Trenton, Liberty, North Union, Rural Dale and Edinburg churches. He is now pastor of three churches: Shelburn, Liberty and Rural Dale. During his first pastorate of Shelburn Church he added one hundred and ten persons to its membership, and since his ordination and induction into the ministry has been instrumental in the addition of probably more than six hundred persons to the membership of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Turner lives on his farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, eleven miles southeast of Trenton and sixteen miles northeast of Chillicothe. The land is all under cultivation except thirty-five acres of timber land. The approximate yield of the farm is about the following: Wheat, two hundred bushels; corn, one thousand bushels; oats, fifteen hundred bushels; and from ten to fifty tons of timothy hay.

J. P. THOMAS, M. D.

James P. Thomas was born in Chariton county, Missouri, September 22, 1842. His parents, William and Rachel Thomas, were both natives of Kentucky, and moved to Howard county when he was an infant. There he was reared upon a farm, and educated in the common schools of the county. When nineteen years old he came to Grundy county, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in the drug business, which he followed for ten years. Ardently desiring to practice medicine, he, at the age of thirty-five, began studies at the university at Keokuk, Iowa, where he studied during the years of 1876, '77, '78 and '79, and graduated from that institution, and began the practice of his profession at Alpha, and has been a close student and a successful practitioner. October 20, 1868, Dr. Thomas was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine Yager, widow of Jacob Yager. Her maiden name was Mangold and she was born March 21st, 1845 in Columbus, Ohio. She married Jacob Yager in March, 1863, and he died October 30, 1864. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas have seven children; named, respectively, Elizabeth, born August 15, 1868, died October 20, 1869; Frank, born May 12, 1870; Harry, born December 22, 1871; Charles, born June 9, 1874; Peter, born March 12, 1876; William, born April 22, 1878; J. P., born April 29, 1881.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

When Organized—Old Zack—The Early Pioneers—The First Cabinet-shop in Grundy County—The Silent Dead—Schools and Churches—Old Mrs. Duncan—Its First Officers—The Mormon Troubles—Dark Deeds and Darker Crimes—Biographies.

Taylor became a township under the new organization law of 1872, having been a portion of Madison township previous to that date. It was named in honor of the "Old Rough and Ready" hero of the Mexican War, Gen. Zachary Taylor. The official order of the court constituting Taylor a township, reads as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that all that part of township No. 62 of range No. 25, lying west of Grand River, and all that part of township No. 63 of range No. 25, lying west of Grand River in Grundy county, Missouri, be known as Taylor township.

Taylor township is bounded on the north and east by the Thompson Fork of Grand River, on the south by Madison township and on the west by Daviess and Harrison counties. Cat Creek crosses the northern portion of the township, Furnace Creek crosses the central portion, and the southern

portion is watered by Sugar Creek, Cat-tail and Coon Creeks, the first three flowing into the Thompson River, and the last two into Sugar Creek. The country is much diversified, with about three-fifths prairie, and two-fifths timbered land. The land is generally good and there are many fine farms under cultivation.

THE PIONEERS.

The first white man to make a habitation and a home within the present limits of Taylor township, was Washington B. Grubbe, who staked off a claim on section 20, township 62, range 25, in the year 1838. He was followed by his brother, Thompson Grubbe, in the same year. They hailed from Washington county, Virginia. In the same year came W. W. McClelland. Milton V. Thompson was the first arrival in 1839, and came from Madison township with his father, Dr. William P. Thompson, who moved to Grundy in 1838, when Milton V. was seven years old. He has since lived in Taylor, and at Edinburg, Madison township, and owns numerous large tracts of land in the former township. The same year, 1839, Benjamin F. Fulkerson, John Scott, and Harvey Meek, the two latter having lived in Madison township since 1834, were numbered among the settlers of Taylor. After this the new-comers arrived more slowly, and it is not until 1843, that another settler makes his appearance in the person of Henry Willis, who came from England. He is at present a resident of Washington township. J. J. Hobbs settled in the northern part of the township in 1844. He was from Lee county, Virginia, but had located near the present town of Edinburg, where he remained until his removal to Taylor. A ford across Thompson River bears his name to this day. There were no other arrivals until along in 1850-54, when J. S. Miller, David Etter and Thomas Hutton located in the township, and in the fall of 1855 Isaac Splawn, one of the early pioneers of Daviess county, removed to Grundy and became a citizen of Taylor township, where he has since lived. This closes the list of early settlers. Since that date the arrivals have been numerous and steady, of an industrious, well-to-do class, until the year 1881 finds a total population in the township of Taylor of nearly or quite five hundred, the exact number in 1880, according to the census, being four hundred and seventy-nine.

FIRST CABINET-SHOP.

The first cabinet-shop in the county of Grundy was opened by Washington B. Grubbe in Taylor township. The whole concern was of the most primitive pattern, but in this establishment most of the cabinet work of the county was executed. The principal tool was a broad-ax, and with this rude implement Mr. Grubbe made many of the coffins used in the early days. Trees were felled and split, and the planks were hewn to the requisite thickness with the broad-ax. In 1840 he secured, at considerable expense,

a whip-saw, and from that date began to do fine work. Here he manufactured the first window-sash and blinds in the county, and the excellent finish of the work was the admiration of the neighbors for miles around. Yet, were these rude, rough-hewn coffins compared with the elegant and richly-finished burial caskets of the present time, they would produce a smile; but they were fine affairs in their day.

THE SILENT DEAD.

Few were they who journeyed to that far away "bourne from whence no traveler returns," in the early days of Taylor township. It was when the harsh winds of winter blew rough and cold that little Elizabeth, the sweet five year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Fulkerson, breathed her last and her soul winged its flight to the realms where angels live. On the Fulkerson farm (in section 32, township 62, range 25) there stands to-day a small enclosure, the fencing stained and mildewed with time, and within is a tiny grave, all overgrown with tangled undergrowth, and here sleeps the remains of little Elizabeth. A tablet of sandstone, cold and gray, marks the spot, and in letters rudely scratched thereon, is "Elizabeth Fulkerson, March 19, 1841"—that is all. The child's slight grave no daisies deck, but there the wild weed makes it home.

This was the first burial-ground in Taylor township. Only one other grave appears in the small enclosure. The "Ward Cemetery" is now used. This was laid off in 1863 by Henry Willis, on land in section 8, township 62, range 25. And a strange coincidence is that the first tomb within its solemn bounds bears the date of March 17, 1863, the same month and nearly the same day that marks the first grave in the township. It is the tomb of Mrs. Henry Willis, and she was laid tenderly away in the new burying-place where the cool winds of the early days of winter made a sad requiem, and

"Passed over that first mound
The storm tide's ebb and flow."

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

In the year 1855 the first school-house within the limits of Taylor township was erected, about one mile and a half northwest of the "Grubtown bridge" over Furnace Creek. The building was of white oak logs, 18x20 feet, with puncheon floor, and clap-board roof. The chimney was composed of mud and sticks, while the windows were made by taking out one log the entire length of the house and inserting "lights" of glass 8x10 inches in size, until the space was closed. Seats were made by slabs, hewed or sawed, with pins for legs. The writing desk was a curiosity. It was made by putting pegs in the wall with the desired downward slant, upon which was placed a broad plank, and the desk was ready for use by the whole

school. This completed the furniture of the school, and was thought at that time to be quite a fine structure. Mr. Alpheus Keys was the first to officiate as schoolmaster, and he still lives an honored citizen of the township.

There are now four school districts in the township, each supplied with comfortable frame school buildings in which school is held at least six months in each year.

There are no church edifices in the township, but the school-houses furnish convenient places for religious worship and are used for that purpose, by the different denominations. Rev. Buren, a Methodist minister, was the first to conduct services in the township. The early meetings were generally held in the groves, "God's first temples," where the sturdy settlers and their families, the rich and poor alike, met on a common level to offer praise to their Creator. Then services were held at the houses of the neighbors, until the school-houses were built.

At one time the plat of what was intended to be a flourishing town was laid off and given the name of Grubtown, but it soon sank into insignificance, and although the place is still known by its name, the town lots have been turned into farming land.

It is worthy of mention that two old ladies who have trod the thorny paths of pioneer life beyond the allotted three score and ten years, still live in a green old age. These are Mrs. Phœbe Duncan, who lives with her son in the southern part of the township, and Mrs. Sebrina Goodman. Mrs. Goodman is a native of Chariton county and now in her seventy-seventh year. She has been married twice, her first husband, Samuel Riggs, having been one of the earliest settlers of Ray and Daviess counties. Her second husband was Peter Goodman and they came to Grundy county in 1856. She is the mother of eight children most of whom are now dead, but she is still hale and hearty and lives with her grandchildren around her, on the farm of her brother, Isaac Splawn, in the western part of the township.

The first officers of Taylor after it became a township in 1872, were Henry S. Lewis, trustee; Joshua Fulkerson, collector; Jas. W. Macley, assessor; justices, Solomon Cole and Jacob McClure; John Ward, clerk. The first meetings were held at the Knightstown school-house.

The present township officers are Henry S. Lewis and Asa Dent, justices of the peace; E. Wirt Fulkerson, trustee; Joshua Fulkerson, collector; A. L. Hudson, clerk and assessor; George S. Connell, constable.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.

Mr. Isaac Splawn, one of the oldest settlers of Grundy county, and of Taylor township, gives the following interesting account of the Mormon troubles which caused considerable excitement during the early settlement of this county as well as in the counties where the troubles occurred.

In the early part of the year 1838, when the troubles with Mormons first began, Mr. Splawn was living on Muddy Creek, east of Gallatin, in Daviess county. The settlers at that early period were few and far between, and not overburdened with wealth. The Mormons, on the contrary, were pretty well supplied, and felt no conscientious scruples against making up any deficiencies in their possessions by levying upon the chattels, etc., of their neighbors, whom they spurned as "Gentiles." These depredations continued, and the horses, cattle, hogs, etc., belonging to the settlers were appropriated with clock-like regularity. The Mormons made no attempts to conceal the plunder of these raids, but justified their acts by asserting that the property was consecrated to them by the Lord. This state of affairs existed until the patience of the settlers ceased to be a virtue, and they invoked the aid of the law, but justice was an unknown quantity after the Mormon witnesses got through swearing. At last the Mormons received information that the land was theirs—that the Lord had also consecrated the ground to their sole use and behoof. As soon as they became thoroughly imbued with this idea, they organized themselves into delegations of fifty or more and called upon each settler and informed him of the new disposition the Lord had made of his property in favor of the Mormons, coupled with the advice to leave that section of the country without unnecessary delay, or, if they did not, their lives and possessions would pay the penalty of their disobedience to the Lord's commands. As they always took the property anyway, the settlers, who were few when compared to the Mormons, hurriedly moved out, some going to Ray and others to Livingston county. Among the latter was Mr. Splawn, who had lost a horse in one of these raids. "In the fall of 1838 a meeting was held at Spring Hill, in Livingston county, by the Gentiles, or settlers, and a company of two hundred and twelve men was organized. Mr. Jennings was elected colonel, and John Comer captain. At this time the Mormons had formed an organization under the name of 'Danites,' with six hundred members, all sworn to fight to the death and die like patriots in the cause of the Lord. They were under the command of a disciple of Joe Smith, named Lyman White, who was a firm believer in the truth of their doctrines as inspired by the Lord. This White sent word at three different times to the 'usurping Gentiles' that if they did not come out and meet the hosts of the Lord that the Mormons would fall upon them at Spring Hill and wipe them from the face of the earth.

"The settlers carefully studied the matter, and finally concluded that they had better attack the Mormons than to be attacked by them. About the latter part of October, Col. Jennings mustered his forces and marched to Honn's Mill, in Daviess county, the Mormon headquarters. The pioneer force was divided in three detachments, and were deployed upon the right, left and center of the Mormon position, coming upon them from the north.

The 'Saints' were in the midst of a feast, long tables were sitting in the shade of trees loaded with edibles, and everything was in readiness for a season of enjoyment, when the appearance of the 'Gentile' pioneers upon the scene took them completely by surprise. They were ordered to surrender, but refused to do so, instead firing one shot at Col. Jennings, which did no damage." "This," said Mr. Splawn, "was the first shot that rang out upon the air, and everything reigned in breathless silence for about a minute. The settlers handled their flintlocks nervously, and awaited in uneasy expectancy. The Mormons made good use of their time, and were, in a measure, prepared for the onslaught which followed the interval of silence. The settlers advanced upon the foe. It was two hundred and twelve against six hundred. It was right against night. The gallant two hundred and twelve staked their all upon the result. It was for the lives of themselves and their families that they battled, and their homes. The odds were great, but every man carried his flintlock and fired with an unerring aim born of a desperation never called for before. The struggle was short. It was about sundown, and for about ten minutes the battle raged with unabated fury, when the Mormons were put to flight. By dark the casualties of the fight were found to be thirty-seven Mormons killed upon the field, and a number supposed to have been wounded, who escaped. The settlers lost none, but seven men were severely wounded. The dead Mormons were thrown into an old well, nearly filling it. The settlers then returned to Spring Hill, and two days after the battle of Honn's Mill, joined the forces under Gen. Lucas, who had been ordered out by Gov. Boggs to put a stop to the Mormon depredations. No further collisions took place between the opposing commands, the Mormons surrendering at Far West, a Mormon town northwest of Kingston, county seat of what is now Caldwell county. A large force also surrendered at Diamond, at which place Mr. Splawn recovered his horse from one of the 'Saints.' At this latter place a cannon was among the captured trophies of war. After the surrender everything was quiet, except, perhaps, the trouble occasioned in the reclaiming of stolen property, when the settlers returned to their homes in Daviess county. Soon after this the settlers brought their families, with some few exceptions, from Ray and Livingston counties."

Mr. Splawn found his cabin occupied by a Mormon on his return, who informed him that he was taking care of things while the owner was absent—a kindness not appreciated by Mr. Splawn. Mr. S. still possesses his old flintlock rifle, and could not be induced to part with it.

"In one of the skirmishes with the Mormons previous to their surrender, Dick Hatcher and Ira Glaze, two of the Gentiles, as the Mormons called them, were captured along with a twelve-pound cannon. Hatcher was a man not at all celebrated for his facial beauty, but on the contrary, was better adapted to serve as a scarecrow. He was a good-hearted fellow, with

eyes a few sizes smaller than saucers, and a mouth having the appearance of having been the result of a gash cut in his face by a broad-ax. These features had always been a perpetual annoyance to Hatcher, but this time they served him well, for when the Mormons caught a glimpse of his countenance they told him to 'move out of that' in double-quick time, and if the Lord would forgive them for having had such an unsightly mortal in their company they would feel more than compensated for his immediate absence. Hatcher left with an accelerated speed born of true thankfulness.

"Glaze was taken along, and was allowed to ride on the captured cannon. Ammunition for twelve-pounders was scarce in those days, and for lack of a better place the balls for the artillery were placed in the gun and the muzzle plugged to keep them in. Glaze observed this and when they crossed the first creek he quietly removed the plug, allowing the balls to roll out of it with a splash, splash into the water. The loss was not discovered until the next day and was then supposed to have been an accident occasioned by the joltings in traveling over rough country. Glaze afterward escaped.

"Just before the surrender at Far West, Joe Smith prophesied that Gen. Lucas and his army would drop dead when they crossed a certain small branch in the neighborhood, and the Mormons all awaited the event as an assured certainty. One old lady watched them as they crossed in safety and exclaimed in an anguished voice, 'My God! they have crossed the hollow and are not dead yet!' This weakened the faith of a few, but had no good effect.

"The Mormons went to Nauvoo, Illinois, from Daviess county. At this time," continued Mr. Splawn, "there are very few old settlers living to tell of their participation in that short but eventful Mormon war."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

P. C. BOORAN

Was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, July 7, 1844; son of Z. B., and Ruth (Amsbury) Booran, both were natives of West Virginia and came to Missouri in the year 1839, and settled in Jefferson county, and in 1848 moved to Grundy county and located in Madison township. He made his home with his parents till nearly twenty-eight years of age, then on May 9th, 1872, married Miss Mary E. Brown, a native of Daviess county, and a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Brown, *nee* Miles. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Booran; viz., Mindora Ann, December 10, 1873, a bright and intelligent girl; and Moses V., January 3, 1876, died July 18, 1878. He moved on his farm in Taylor township in 1872, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, ninety of which are well improved. At

the age of twenty years he enlisted as a member of the Forty-fourth Missouri volunteer infantry and served till the close of the war; was with the regiment in many engagements; was taken sick and sent to the hospital, in February, 1865, and remained there till discharged, July 15, 1865. He has often served his township as school director. Mr. and Mrs. Booran are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

HENRY DUSKIN,

Son of Daniel and Margaret Duskin, *nee* Cesco, was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, March 23, 1820. His parents had a family of thirteen children and all lived to be married and have families; the parents died in Tazewell county, Virginia, at a very advanced age. Mr. Duskin was married, October 12, 1843, to Miss Rissa Harper, a native of Tazewell county, Virginia, born March 29, 1826. She was a daughter of Leonard and Polly Harper, *nee* Folin. The parents of Mrs. Duskin came to Missouri with the family of Mr. Duskin; her father died in January, 1864, and her mother in March, 1881. When Mr. Duskin and wife were married they began farming, but had so little to start with that it was slow work. They remained in Tazewell county till 1857, then came to Missouri, and when they arrived in Grundy county had only seventy-five cents left, but now they have a nice home and forty acres of land. Seven children have been the issue of this marriage, three of whom are living; viz., Amanda, born November 13, 1854, now the wife of Henry Cheeny; Harvey, born August 6, 1859; and Margaret born January 31, 1862. The four dead were named as follows: Thomas, born December 17, 1844; Leonard, born June 13, 1847; Wilkson, born January 25, 1850; and Polly, April 2, 1852.

W. B. GRUBBE.

The subject of this sketch stands in the front rank of the pioneers of Grundy county, and located upon the farm now occupied by him March 4, 1838. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, December 15, 1812; a son of George N. and Amelia Grubbe, *nee* Keys. His father was a native of Maryland, but reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and was General Jackson's chief clerk during the War of 1812. His mother was born in Tennessee, and first married a man by the name of Meek and, after becoming a widow, became the wife of George N. Grubbe, the father of the subject of our sketch. In the year 1822 his parents moved to Missouri and settled in Ray county; there the father died in 1825. The family continued to live there till 1830, then became scattered and settled in various parts of the State, and his mother lived in various places with her children till she died, in 1842. On March 3d, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Keys, a native of Virginia born March 19, 1816. She was a daughter of Francis and Polly Keys, *nee* Meek. Her parents died in Ray

county, Missouri. After getting married Mr. Grubbe worked at his trade, as a cabinet-maker, in Richmond, Ray county, for about three years, then moved to Daviess county and, in the spring of 1838, to Grundy county, where he still lives. Here he commenced to open a farm in what was then a vast wilderness with but few settlers within a radius of twenty miles. He also started a cabinet-shop, and had to split out lumber and dress it with a broad-ax. After a time he was able to buy a whip-saw, and with that he sawed out the finishing for quite a number of houses. He says he often split two hundred and fifty rails in one day and then at night would work in his shop and make a set of window sash. The first window sash used in this county were of his manufacture.

By his first marriage nine children were born; viz., John Quincy, Mary Elizabeth, Amelia Jestin, William Francis, Thomas Nelson, Alpheus Jackson, and three who died when quite young, Jeannette Ann, George Washington, Charles Preston. His first wife died in 1858, and he was again married, May 10, 1860, to Mrs. Phoebe A. Stephenson, widow of Washington Stephenson. Her maiden name was Husted. She was a native of Ohio, a daughter of Moses Husted, a soldier of 1812, and Elizabeth Stanley Husted, sister of General Stanley, of the War of 1812. Eleven children have been born by this second marriage: James Henry, Eliza Ann, Henry W., Beatrice B., Benjamin T., Martha E., Minnie W., Fannie E., Robert R., Charlotte, and John F. Mr. Grubbe has done much towards the development of Grundy county. Always active and public spirited, he is a man universally beloved by his great circle of friends. He owns two hundred and fifty acres of land and has given to each of his children, as they became of age, a good home. He rendered valuable services to his country as an officer in the Union army during the war. As a soldier of the Cross he has worked as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly one-half a century.

A. L. HUDSON,

Son of Rev. Thomas H. and Sidney Hudson, *nee* Elliott, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 1, 1854. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio at an early day, and from there to Missouri in the year 1866. Here his father died, September 15, 1873. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been an active laborer in the church and sabbath-school during his entire life, and by his death the church lost a faithful worker, society a useful and honored citizen, and the family a kind and loving husband and father. His mother is still living, with the subject of our sketch. A. L. Hudson attended the commercial schools of St. Joe and there obtained a fine business education. He married, August 29, 1878, Miss Bessie Weldon, a native of Harrison county, Missouri, born June 23, 1859. She is a daughter of Washington and Mary

Weldon, who yet live in Harrison county. She received her education at Grand River College and became a very successful teacher. Their marriage has been blest with two children; viz., Clara L., born December 5, 1879, and Carrie, born July 8, 1881. Mr. Hudson is at present acceptably filling the office of clerk and assessor. He is a young man of more than ordinary business ability, and owns a fine farm, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are consistent members of the church.

HENRY S. LEWIS

Is a native of Allegany county, New York, born March 10, 1830, and is a son of Charles and Catharine Lewis, *nee* Knight. His father was born in New Jersey, and his mother in Massachusetts. His grandfather, on his father's side, was one of the Hessians captured at Trenton, New Jersey, and was there paroled and made that his permanent home. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was a well known and valiant soldier in the Revolutionary War. At about the age of nine years the subject of our sketch accompanied his parents from New York to Pennsylvania and remained about two years, and then came to Missouri in 1840. His father was a very fine mechanic and followed that business mostly during his lifetime. In 1850 he went to California, in company with his father, and there, in 1851, his father died; he then returned to Scotland county, Missouri. In 1856 he came to Grundy county and located near where he still lives. On October 23d, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane McClure, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob and Martha McClure, *nee* Williams. Three children were the issue of their wedded life; namely, Charles B., born July 28, 1854; Jacob W., born October 5, 1856; and Martha C., born May 8, 1858. Mrs. Lewis died February 28, 1865. November 29, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elvira McClure, the widow of John McClure. She was a native of Virginia, born April 3, 1840. Her parents, William M. and Jane Ford, came to Missouri in 1855. Her father died in 1856, and her mother is still living in Harrison county. When Mr. Lewis first came to Grundy county he, in connection with Mr. McClure, erected the first steam saw-mill in the western part of the county, and operated it till the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted in company K, First Missouri cavalry, and served about four years. After the close of the war he returned to Taylor township, Grundy county, and engaged in farming. Here he owns two hundred acres of choice land, well improved and stocked. He has served, for a great many years, as justice of the peace, and almost continuously in some township office. He is a leading spirit in the township, a staunch Republican, and quite a power in a political campaign.

W. A. M'CLURE,

Son of Jacob and Martha McClure, *nee* Williams, was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 30, 1834. His parents came to Missouri and located in Scotland county; after living there four years moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, and, when the subject of this sketch was about sixteen years of age, they returned to Scotland county, and there resided till the year 1856, when he settled in Taylor township, Grundy county, where he now lives. The parents still live in Harrison county, at an advanced age. Mr. McClure was united in marriage, December 24, 1856, to Miss Sarah Ramsey, who was born in Ray county, Missouri, May 25, 1833. She was a daughter of Josiah and Mary Ramsey, *nee* Butcher, both natives of Tennessee. Her father died in 1833 and her mother in 1881. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Josiah, born November 18, 1857; Commodore, born November 19, 1859; Dennis, born July 20, 1862; Adella, born August 13, 1864; Enoch, born April 17, 1866; Mary, born January 27, 1868; Martha, born January 17, 1870; and Dora, born August 12, 1872; and one died in infancy. Mr. McClure had but little opportunity of obtaining an education, but is anxious to educate his children well. He started in life poor, but he and his worthy companion have through many adverse circumstances worked, struggled and saved, and now have a fine home of one hundred and seventy acres, well improved and stocked. Twice in his life he has been burned out, once his house and his barn, leaving them at one time with nothing but their lives and land. He has been a useful man in his township. One of the foremost in everything for the development of his county. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are members of the Methodist Church.

JAMES H. MEEK

Was born in Boone county, Missouri, in the fall of 1829. He is a son of John B. and Jane Meek, *nee* Flemming, both natives of Washington county, Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1825; first stopped in Boone county, but soon afterwards located in Ray county. His father died when the subject of this sketch was an infant, and his mother died in 1838. At the age of nine years, after his mother's death, he was obliged to look for a home for himself. He first went to live with a stranger to learn the tailor's trade, but his employer ran away, leaving him again homeless and penniless. He then went to live with his uncle, James H. Meek, one of the first settlers in Grundy county, and continued to live with him till twenty-one years of age. In 1850 he went across the plains to California and remained there two and one-half years, then returned to Grundy county and took charge of his uncle's estate for three years. September 4, 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth McGowan, a native of Wayne county, Kentucky, born October 3, 1830, daughter of David and Mary McGowan, *nee*

Gibbs. They came to Missouri in 1834. Her mother died August 16, 1837, and her father August 12, 1865. They became the parents of six children, all still living: William David, born June 22, 1857; Luther E., born February 11, 1859; John B., born August 7, 1861; Sarah F., born January 10, 1864; Harvey E., born August 30, 1866; and Horace V., born November 3, 1870. Mr. M. has served as trustee of the school in his district and takes a lively interest in good schools. He served as a member of the militia during the war. He owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of good land well improved and stocked.

MRS. ELIZA J. NICHOLS,

Widow of Joseph Nichols, was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, May 31, 1844, the daughter of Isham and Athaliah Manion, *nee* Finch. Her father was born in Kentucky, and her mother in Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1817, and settled in La Fayette county. Her mother died in 1840, and her father in 1852. She was married October 20, 1853, to James L. Painter, a native of La Fayette county, born in January, 1831; his parents were from Kentucky, but settled in Jackson county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Painter had four children; viz., John R., born November 13, 1856; Milton Y., born November 7, 1858; Lewis R., born September 18, 1861; and William Henry, born August 20, 1854, died January 6, 1860. At the beginning of the war Mr. Painter enlisted as a member of the Seventy-first Missouri State militia, and was shortly afterward killed by bushwhackers at Wellington, September 19, 1862. He was a member of the Methodist Church, a kind husband and father, and left a wife and three helpless children to mourn his loss, and with but little to support them during those trying times. April 20, 1864, she married Joseph Nichols, a native of Ohio. They first lived in Daviess county, but in 1865 located in Taylor township, Grundy county. Mr. Nichols was also a Union soldier, being a member of the First Missouri cavalry, and during his term of service contracted a disease that finally ended in his death, which occurred February 8, 1879. He was an active member of the United Brethren Church, and died a man respected by all.

There were seven children born of this second marriage; viz., Athaliah, born January 30, 1865; Leetha E., born May 13, 1868; Isham E., born April 15, 1870; Minnie and Millettei, twins, born March 13, 1872; Lillie M., born March 15, 1874; and Stella J., born August 26, 1877.

Mrs. Nichols carries on her farm of one hundred acres with the aid of her children. She is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a lady of energy and will, and although she has seen much trouble, is still in the enjoyment of much physical and mental power.

ISAAC SPLAWN

Was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, March 7, 1812; a son of John and Eleanor Splawn, *nee* Leighton, both natives of South Carolina, but who came to Missouri in 1816, and became the first settlers in Carroll county, their nearest neighbor, except a brother, being forty miles distant. Here our subject was reared from the time he was four years of age till he was eighteen, then, in 1830, his parents came to Daviess county, and died there, his father March 1, 1837, and his mother September 4, 1843. He was married, August 31, 1835, to Miss Isabel Atkinson, who was born July 18, 1812, in Ray county, Missouri, and was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Atkinson, *nee* McCarroll. They were natives of Tennessee, but came to Missouri at a very early day. Her father died January 24, 1837, and her mother March 21, 1843. Five children have been the issue of Mr. and Mrs. Splawn's marriage, all living; viz., John W., born September 6, 1836, now living in Harrison county; Joseph Watson, born March 10, 1839, now at home; Beththena A., born November 15, 1840, wife of Lewis F. Shores; Mary E., born January 17, 1843; and Martha W., born April 12, 1845. Mrs. Splawn died August 28, 1850, after a protracted illness of five years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and passed to her reward mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. Mr. Splawn continued to live in Daviess county till the year 1855, then moved to Grundy county and located near where he now lives. This was then a sparsely settled neighborhood, and here he brought his family of small children and Beththena, the eldest daughter, took charge of the family till she was married, October 20, 1872. Mr. Splawn owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, well improved and stocked. During his younger days he was known as the best marksman, with his flint-lock rifle, in Grundy county, and to-day owns the old gun with which he helped drive out the Mormons; few with our more improved guns can compete with him at target practice. He is well and favorably known by a large circle of friends in Grundy and adjoining counties and everyone has a kind word to say of "Uncle Isaac" and his pleasant family. There is, also, in the family a young man, Monroe Riggs by name, a nephew, whom he has reared since he was two years of age and who is now in his twenty-seventh year; also John M. White, whom he has reared since four years of age. Mr. Splawn is a staunch Republican and glories in the name. Mr. Shores, his son-in-law, served for three years as a member of company K, Third Missouri cavalry.

EMERSON WARD

Was born in Yorkshire, England, February 16, 1817, a son of Davison and Elizabeth Ward, both natives of Yorkshire. In April, 1837, he was united in marriage to Hannah Willis, a native of Yorkshire, born June 13, 1811.

Her parents, John and Alice Willis, were both born in Yorkshire and are both deceased. This young couple immediately after marriage started for America to find for themselves a home, and first settled in Morgan county, Illinois, and farmed for eight years. They had but little means when they landed in America, were soon prostrated with sickness, suffered much and had to pay out the last penny for medicines and doctors. They remained in Illinois till 1846, then having raised a little money and a team, they came to Lee county, Iowa, and there engaged in farming for ten years. In 1856 they came to Grundy county, Mo., and settled in Taylor township, where he now lives and has a fine farm of three hundred acres finely improved and well stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have had seven children, six of whom are living; viz., Alice E., born September 6, 1838, now the wife of Charles Knight; Margaret Ann, born August 23, 1840, died August 8, 1877; John, born September 20, 1842, now druggist in Edinburg, this county; Mary Jane, born June 2, 1845, wife of A. McCune; Hannah R., born January 13, 1848; Sarah C., born April 14, 1850; and Henrietta, born April 12, 1853, now the wife of Mr. Shepherd. Mrs. Ward died October 11, 1875, since which time he has lived a widower. He cleared the greater part of his farm out of woods and brush by his own labor, and has succeeded beyond his own expectations since he came to America. He is well and favorably known as a public spirited man, a kind neighbor and good citizen. His son, John, enlisted in company H, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, and served for over three years; was captured at Shiloh and kept a prisoner for some time. Mr. Ward lost several valuable horses during the war, they having been taken by the bushwhackers.

CHAPTER XXV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

An Original Township—Organized by Livingston County Court in 1839—Its Present Boundary—First Settlement—The Old Pioneers—Prairies and Timber—Its Living Waters—Its First Church and Minister—The Old Log School-house—Its Present Officers—An Accident—Noble Effort—A Member of the Legislature—Biographies.

ALWAYS ONE.

Washington was one of the original townships constituting Grundy county, and was a township under the jurisdiction of Livingston before Grundy became a separate county. It reached from the forks of Grand River to the Iowa State line, taking the greater part of what is now Mercer county. At the February term of the Livingston County Court, 1839, the following

appears of record, giving the metes and bounds of a new township to bear the name of the first president of the United States:

"It is ordered by the court that a township be made in the territory of Livingston, called Washington township, to commence at the north of the Weldon River, running with the same to the State line; thence west with the stated boundary line to where the same crosses Grand River; thence down said river to the beginning."

In 1841, when Grundy became a county, Washington constituted a large part of the territory, then comprising the whole of Mercer county. Grundy's territory remained the same until 1845, when Mercer was cut off, thus taking a large slice from the northern side of Washington township, leaving its boundary lines with Mercer county on the north, Weldon River on the east, the forks of the Grand River on the south, and the Thompson River on the west. The territory occupied by Washington still remained the same until 1872, when the whole county was reorganized under the new township organization law, when Washington was curtailed to its present dimensions by taking Harrison and part of Lincoln township from its southern border, and a portion of Franklin from its eastern side, leaving a territory of twenty-one square miles, covering an area four miles north and south by six miles east and west, lacking some two miles on the southwest corner. The present township of Washington is bounded on the north by Mercer county, on the east by Franklin township, on the south by Harrison, and on the west by the Thompson River and a portion of Harrison county.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

In the fall of 1838, the families of Abraham and Larkin Field, Andrew Weldon and Elijah Burgess, moved into what is now known as Washington township. The Fields settled on section thirty-five, and came from Kentucky. Weldon was from the same State, and staked his claim on section thirteen. Burgess hailed from Virginia, and located on section twenty-one. These families were the only settlers of the township until the spring of 1839, when the families of David Hayes and John and Jethro Sires, having bid farewell to their homes in the faraway blue grass region of Kentucky, also located in Washington township, Mr. Hayes building his cabin on section twenty-one, northwest corner, and the Sires cleared a spot in section twenty-four. Among other early settlers were J. R. Robbins, Preston Gobin, R. Magruder, Dr. Henry Hampton, Robert Bennett, Robert Hobbs and A. H. C. McFarland. They had many hardships and trials, 'tis true, but on the whole, their lives were happy and contented, and during the early days the angel of death paid them no visits. The country was rich and partly rolling, about three-fourths timber, the varieties being black walnut, hickory, oak, elm and others, the remaining one-fourth was beautiful prairie. The township was well watered, with Lost Creek flowing through the center,

Wood Creek on the east, and Peteet Creek on the west, thus giving an abundance. Even at that early day the township gave proof of its fertility and richness, and the promise has developed into reality, until to-day, with only one-fourth of the township in timber and the remainder under cultivation, it shows some of the finest farming and grazing lands to be found in Grundy county. Rich and fertile, well watered, Washington township cannot be surpassed for the excellent quality of its soil.

The manufacture of clothing depended upon the good housewife, and she wove and spun untiringly until all were supplied. The first work of this kind was performed by Mrs. Abraham Field in 1838, and soon the other families in the neighborhood also went into the manufacturing business. Wool and flax furnished the material for garments, while coon-skin and deer-skin served for caps and moccasins. The luxuries in the way of edibles, were brought from Brunswick, in Chariton county. Ox teams were the only means of transportation and when a settler "went to town" to purchase his salt, sugar, etc., he calculated to be gone from ten days to two weeks, traveling the ninety-five miles and return, if he was in luck. If a wagon broke down or other matters interfered they were considerably longer on the way.

Washington township was a long time without a church, but religious services were held as early as 1839, at the homes of the settlers; the Rev. Thomas Thompson, then a resident of Franklin township, conducted religious worship. The services were of the Christian denomination, and were the first held in the township. Later, other denominations held services in like manner, but no churches were erected until 1870, when the Union Baptists built a church edifice. The organization took place on the 4th of July, 1869, and the following were the first members: Z. W. Shackelford, Anna Shackelford, Jane Chestnut, Hiram Gay, Rodena Gay, Margaret Chestnut and Joseph Hartshorn. The following summer the church was built by subscription and donation by members and neighbors. It was a frame structure, cost \$1,500 and was dedicated in the fall of the same year, as the "Friendship Church," Elder James Hammer, assisted by Elders C. S. Williamson and Samuel Pruitt, officiating in the dedicatory exercises. Rev. C. S. Williamson became the first pastor, and was followed by Rev. William Leek. The membership increased until the number reached forty-seven, when the organization was broken up. The church building is now used by the Missionary Baptists. At present there are several other religious organizations, but they have no church buildings.

THE OLD LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school-house was erected in Washington township in 1839, and was the joint work of the neighbors. It was situated in the eastern part of section 26, now district number five, and was constructed of round poles. It was a one-roomed cabin with a door and holes left in the sides for windows.

This was used only at odd times when a teacher could be secured, and was known as a subscription school. The old structure stood until 1844, when the neighbors again volunteered their services and by their united efforts and contributions erected what is remembered as the "hewn log school-house." Mr. J. R. Robins was the first teacher, and he instructed the rising generation at the rate of \$15 per month for his services, and there were about twenty pupils. Mr. Robins began his work in 1845 and continued until the school-house of hewn logs gave way to the present frame building 28x32 feet, which was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$650, and also officiated as the first teacher in the new building, when he retired on account of his age, and was followed by William Houseman. The old hewn log school-house still remains a landmark of the pioneer days and is used on the farm of Mr. Robins as a corn-crib, thus serving its purpose as a storehouse, first of knowledge then of corn, both of inestimable value in all ages. The township is now divided into five school districts, each having neat frame school buildings, where instruction is given at least six months in the year.

The present officers of the township are Thomas J. Taylor and William Hartshorn, justices of the peace; Paschal W. Thompson, trustee; Myron Fox, collector; Granville Brown, clerk and assessor; and John I. Craig, constable. Washington township also has the honor of furnishing the member of the lower house of the General Assembly from Grundy county, in the person of Hon. Thomas J. Taylor, who has served as an efficient member.

Buttsville, the post-office, is located in the northeast corner of section thirty-five, and the office is the home of Mr. A. Wright, who serves as postmaster. Buttsville proper is located in the central portion of the township, but the post-office was removed from there to its present location some time since.

An accident occurred in this township in the year 1858, the sad features of which cast a deep gloom over the community for several months afterward. A young man by the name of McFarland, about twenty-four years of age, in the very buoyancy of young manhood, well liked and highly respected by all who knew him, lost his life in a kindly act in behalf of a neighbor. The young man was employed on a farm, and was burning stubble from the field, when the flames spread too rapidly, and a neighbor's uncut field was likely to furnish food to the fiery destroyer, when, without assistance, young McFarland, by strenuous exertions succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames, and saving the field. The effort cost him his life. A neighbor noticing the situation hurried to help him, but arrived only after the work had been accomplished, and McFarland stood panting from his exertions. He spoke only a few words and then dropped dead. The funeral was largely attended by mourning friends, bespeaking the great esteem in which he was held by those who knew him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN I. CRAIG,

Son of Franklin and Melinda Craig, *nee* Booran, was born in West Virginia, December 22, 1838. His parents migrated to Missouri in 1844, and settled in Grundy county. On August 23d, 1861, he enlisted in company H, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, served for three years, was in many hard-fought battles, and was always ready and willing for duty. He was married, November 8, 1864, to Miss Amanda Wild, who was born in Grundy county, November 28, 1845; her parents Philip and Sallie Wild were among the earliest settlers in Grundy county. They have had eight children, seven of whom are still living; namely, Philip, born September 12, 1865; Franklin, born June 15, 1868; Sallie M., born January 27, 1872; Sylvester, born March 17, 1874; Martha A., born March 24, 1876; John I., born August 25, 1878; Marshall, born April 20, 1880; and Herbert E., born May 24, 1870, died August 27, 1871.

Mr. Craig is now serving his township as constable; and has been an active member of the school board. He has had bad luck by having to pay security debts, yet has struggled manfully on, and now has a nice home of seventy-eight acres of good land. He had no opportunity of attending school, but by home application has become a well informed man and enjoys the esteem of all his neighbors.

R. V. B. KENNEDY,

Son of John and Elizabeth Kennedy, both natives of the State of New York, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, August 7, 1838. His father was of Irish descent and his mother's ancestry were from Holland, her maiden name being Van Brunt, and her grandmother a niece of the king of Holland. Large estates in the city of New York are now in litigation in which the mother of the subject of this sketch is quite an interested party, being a claimant under the king of Holland. His father died in 1862, but his mother is still living, a resident of Illinois. He lived mostly in Hancock county, that State, till 1866, and then located in Grundy county, Missouri. He went to the mountains in 1859 and remained four years, then returned to Illinois, and on October 27th, 1874, was united in marriage to Miss Melinda Booker, a native of Kentucky, born February 20, 1847, daughter of Henry and Rachel Booker. They moved to Grundy county, where her father died September 9, 1879, but her mother is still a resident of the county. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy; named, respectively, John H., September 18, 1865; Lenora, November 9, 1867; Artensa, December 30, 1869; Charles Van Brunt, February 27,

1873; Maud, December 3, 1874; Robert, February 28, 1877. He is a man who has made his own way in the world, and now owns eighty acres of fine land, all improved. He is about to obtain a patent for a weed and stalk cutter, an article of acknowledged merit and usefulness, pronounced a success by all who have seen it.

DAVID PAYNE

Was born in Chariton county, Missouri, April 2, 1835. His father, Nathan Payne, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Nancy Payne, of Indiana. In 1824 his father settled in Boone county, Missouri, and became a noted hunter; afterwards moved to Chariton county, and in the year 1842 located in Grundy county. His father died in California in 1871. His mother came to Missouri when only three years of age, her parents locating in Chariton county. She died in the year 1859. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm and only went to school a few weeks altogether, and then had to walk five miles. He was married, December 19, 1858, to Melissa F. Sires, a native of Grundy county. She was born March 31, 1841, and is a daughter of Jethro and Margaret Sires, very early settlers in Missouri. By this union they have had five children; viz., William, born January 8, 1862; Amy, born September 16, 1866; David, born April 19, 1869; Johnnie, born May 25, 1860, died June 30, 1869; and Louisa J., born December 3, 1863, died September 25, 1865. Mr. Payne has worked hard and become prosperous. He has dealt largely in stock and was one of the first to ship from Grundy county. He has a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres. He is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and the family are highly respected in the community.

J. N. SIRES

Is a native of Kentucky, born April 8, 1837, and a son of John and Elizabeth Sires, *nee* White, both natives of Virginia, but who settled in Kentucky, when first married, and lived there until 1841, when they settled in Grundy county, Missouri, and are now living in Franklin township, this county. Our subject has been a continual resident of this county ever since he was four years of age. On April 3d, 1863, he married Miss Lucy M. Tompkins, a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born November 21, 1847, daughter of James and Elizabeth Tompkins, *nee* Grimes; her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Howard county, Missouri. They are still living in Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Sires have seven children; viz., Ada, born February 7, 1864; Frank, born April 16, 1866; Lottie, born December 19, 1867; Elizabeth, born February 15, 1870; Nellie, born August 21, 1872; Emily, born April 11, 1875; John, born February 1, 1878. By diligence and good management he has succeeded, and now owns three hundred and sixty acres of fine land; the home, one hundred and sixty acres, said

to be the best in the county. He makes stock-feeding, buying and selling, a specialty, and has made his business a success. When he left school, which he had but little opportunity to attend, he could not write his name or make any calculations with figures, but now he is acknowledged a good business man and learned by home application.

S. W. SIRES,

Son of John and Elizabeth Sires, *nee* White, was born in Grundy county, Missouri, December 19, 1850. His parents settled in Grundy county in 1841, and are now living in Franklin township. At the age of eleven years he began to make his own living by working on a farm for twenty-five cents per day, and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres of well improved land, and all this has been accumulated in a few years by industry and thrift. He married, August 2, 1874, Miss Matilda A. Patton, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, born August 1, 1854; a daughter of Wm. J. and Rachel Patton, *nee* Garrett, who were both natives of Ohio. They came to Missouri in the year 1873 and remained about one year; then returned to Clinton county, Ohio, where they still live. Mr. and Mrs. Sires have one child, Myrtle, born April 9, 1876, to brighten and make pleasant the home circle. Mr. Sires is a well known young man and one possessed of more than ordinary business ability.

HON. THOMAS J. TAYLOR,

The present representative of Grundy county, was born in Brown county, Indiana, September 15, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Catharine Taylor, *nee* Davidson. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Tennessee. His parents came to Indiana in 1828, and to Missouri in 1840. His father died in 1853, and his mother in 1875. He remained at home till 1861, then enlisted in company F, Merrill's Horse, and served over four years; was with the regiment in many hard fought engagements and always in the line of duty; was promoted to first lieutenant and brevet captain, and had command of five companies during the summer of 1865. While home on recruiting service, in 1864, on the 21st of January, of that year, he married Miss Eliza Jane Rowland, who was born in Ray county, March 22, 1844, daughter of David and Elizabeth Rowland, *nee* Lee, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have four children; named, respectively, Laura Belle, born July 25, 1866; De Sully, born June 18, 1869; Lenora D., born September 29, 1871; and De Soto, born September 28, 1873. He is the owner of two hundred and ninety acres of fine land; and has served as justice of the peace for ten years, and in fact has held all the offices in the gift of the people of his township. At the general election in 1880 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, State representative from Grundy county, and ran one hundred and thirteen votes ahead of Garfield, by a popular majority of

nine hundred and forty-three. During his first session he introduced some very important bills in regard to the school system. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was master of Modena Lodge four years. Mr. Taylor and family are highly respected members of society.

H. R. THOMPSON

Was born in this county, February 7, 1852. His father, Milton V. Thompson, is not the oldest settler in the county, but one of the best known men and the most extensive land owners. H. R. Thompson received a fine business education at Grand River College. On the 4th of November, 1874, at the age of twenty-three years, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie McClure, a native of Scotland county, Missouri, born December 9, 1855, daughter of William and Mary Jane McClure. Her father died in 1865, and her mother is still living, in Daviess county. By this union they have had two children; namely, Maud, born October 14, 1876; and Willove, born October 31, 1878, died September 28, 1879.

Mr. Thompson, in August, 1875, moved on his farm in Washington township, acknowledged to be one of the best in Grundy county. Here he makes a specialty of sheep husbandry, having a choice flock of graded Cotswold and Merino. He is highly esteemed for his strict business integrity, and he and his excellent wife are noted for their hospitality and social qualities.

P. W. THOMPSON,

Son of Milton V. Thompson, a well-known resident of Grundy county, was born in Grundy county, Missouri, August 29, 1850. He is a grandson of Dr. Wm. P. Thompson, who is still remembered as the first regular physician that practiced in Grundy county, and who settled in this county in 1833.

P. W. Thompson finished his education at Grand River College, having taken a five years' course. At the age of twenty-one he located upon his farm and kept house by himself until April 1, 1875, when he married Miss Huldah Webster, a native of Athens county, Ohio, born January 25, 1851; a daughter of Charles and Hannah Webster, who settled in Grundy county, in 1865. Her father died January 2, 1871, and her mother April 14, 1876. Mrs. Thompson only lived about one year after her marriage, died February 19, 1876. June 22, 1878, Mr. Thompson married Miss Olive F. Webster, a sister to his first wife. She was born March 10, 1847. By this union two children have been born: Milton, born May 8, 1879, died September 26, 1880; and Paschal, born February 24, 1881. Mr. Thompson is possessed of five hundred and three acres of very fine land, all well improved and heavily stocked. He makes a specialty of graded cattle, having at present a herd of one hundred and seventy head. He is a thorough-going business man, has filled various offices and is a man in whom the community has the most implicit confidence.

DANIEL WELCH

Was born in Virginia, February 3, 1822. His parents, Christopher and Elizabeth Welch, moved to Ohio in 1834, and after living there seven years, moved to Crawford county, Illinois. His mother died in 1840, and his father in 1854. The subject of our sketch learned the carpenter's trade and worked at that business about fifteen years, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He married, November 9, 1845, Miss Sarah A. Irwin. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, May 30, 1827; a daughter of Elijah and Mary Irwin. Her father died September 17, 1879, in the seventy-ninth year of his age; her mother is still living, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Mr. Welch in 1854 located in Grundy county and has since lived here with the exception of eighteen months spent in Wapello county, Iowa. He had no financial help in starting in life, but has become wealthy and is now one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Welch had two children; namely, William B., born April 24, 1849; and Mandilla, born August 7, 1846. Mandilla was the wife of John Johnson, who died January 4, 1865, and afterwards became the wife of William Houseman; she died February 8, 1879. By her marriage with Mr. Johnson she had one child, William H. Johnson, born August 30, 1855, now making his home with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Welch; he is a young man of fine business qualifications and is already accumulating considerable property. His grandparents on his father's side, Alvin and Jestin Johnson, are still living in the county, and were among the first settlers of Harrison township and are yet among the most honored and esteemed.

MRS. JULIA K. WILD,

Widow of Emery Wild, deceased, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1855, a daughter of Philip and Mary Steckman. She came with her parents, when five years of age, to Brown county, Illinois, and lived there till 1871, when they located in Grundy county. Her father died November 2, 1880, and her mother is still living in this county. She was married to Emery Wild, July 4, 1876. He was a native of Grundy county, born July 12, 1837, and said to be the first white child born in the county. He was a son of Philip and Sallie Wild. His father died October 4, 1864, and his mother September 22, 1875. Mr. Wild had previously been married to Miss Susanna Markwood, and by that marriage there were seven children; viz., Robert, born June 15, 1861; Araminta, born April 7, 1863, died March 22, 1868; Sallie, born June 2, 1866; Charles, born June 22, 1868; Hattie, born March 25, 1870; George, born May 14, 1872, died April 10, 1879; Armilda, born March 25, 1874. The first Mrs. Wild died March 31, 1874. By this second marriage one child was born; to-wit, Emily, October 20, 1877. Mr. Wild died November 4, 1877. At the time

of his death he was master of the grange, had filled many offices in the township, and was an active, public spirited man in all that was for the good of his town and county; he was highly esteemed in his neighborhood, and was a kind and affectionate husband and father. He left a fine estate of six hundred and thirty acres. His widow is an estimable lady, and a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY WILLIS.

This gentleman stands in the front rank of the pioneers of Grundy county. He was born in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, March 20, 1814. His parents, John and Alice Willis, were well-to-do farmers. They had lived on one farm for over seventy years. His father died at the age of eighty-two, and his mother at the age of seventy-six years. They reared a family of seventeen children to manhood and womanhood. He always took great delight in farming and stock-raising, and preferred that to attending school. At the age of seventeen years he left the home of his birth and childhood, and, inexperienced, poor and alone, landed in Quebec, June 22, 1831; then made his way to Onondaga, New York; here he found himself destitute of money and began work in the harvest field at eight dollars per month; after remaining eighteen months he made his way to Franklin county, Ohio; here he was stricken down with fever and laid eleven months and was entirely destitute of means, but being a man of prepossessing ways and good morals, he found many kind friends; lived in Ohio two years and then went to Morgan county, Illinois, remained there eighteen months; then came back to Franklin county, Ohio, where, on September 16th, 1837, he was married to Miss Mary Everett, a native of that county, born December 10, 1815. With his young wife he left Ohio and sought a home in the then far west, and on February 28th, 1838, located in Grundy county, Missouri. They remained in the county of Grundy but a short time, then moved to Mercer. Here he built a small cabin without floor, door or windows, and with scarcely an article of household furniture they commenced their western life, and lived happily there for five years, then moved back and permanently located in Grundy county. He is now possessed of seven hundred and forty acres of fine land, highly improved and well stocked. By this marriage they had one child, Sarah Jane, born August 28, 1841, died September 28, 1842. Mrs. Willis died March 17, 1863. May 19, 1864, he married Miss Keturah Rubert, a native of Madison county, Ohio, born August 31, 1828. Her parents were very early settlers in Ohio. Mother died January 14, 1867, and her father September 26, 1877. The following children were born to them: Alice May, April 3, 1865; John D., June 27, 1867; Hannah E., May 30, 1870; and Mollie Maud, September 2, 1872. Few men have succeeded so well in life as Mr. Willis and it must all be attributed to his indomitable energy and strict integrity.

CHAPTER XXVI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Its Early Settlement—From Indiana, Illinois and Virginia—Trading-point—Forest and Streams—Prairie—Births and Deaths—First Physician—Wedding Bells—Christianity and Education—Extent of Domain—First Township Officers—Where they Met—Population—Present Town Board—Biographies.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township, which bears the name of the iron-willed "Hero of New Orleans," was first settled in 1837, by the families of William and Josiah Evans, who came from the prairie land of Illinois. They were the pioneer settlers, but were not allowed to remain long alone in their new home, for ere the budding flowers of the following spring had opened, they had neighbors, in the families of James May and Willis Adkinson. The first came from the land of the "Hoosiers," Indiana; and the latter family was from Illinois, but their location was just over the line in what is now Livingston county. Amid the perils and hardships of pioneer life the year passed quickly by, and in the fall of 1839 other settlers came, in the families of George Williams, from Virginia; Solomon Tolliday, from Illinois; and William Uttinger, from Indiana; this made quite a settlement, and although it was ten or twelve miles to a neighbor's, the lonesome feeling had left the community. The year of 1840 brought the family of John Henry, who came from the southern part of the State. Later came the families of W. S. Pond, James Roberts, and Gedaliah Hughes, so that in 1841, when Grundy was taken from the jurisdiction of Livingston county, there was quite a settlement in what was then the southern part of Trenton township. These early settlers were all in the prime of life, and went vigorously to work to build their cabin homes and till the fertile soil. The greater part of the township was grass-covered prairie, with plenty of timber along the streams. Oxen were used, as there were no horses in the township. The nearest horse-mills were at Spring Hill and Chillicothe, in Livingston county, sixteen miles distant, to which they slowly traveled with their ox-teams to get their necessary supplies. Later Trenton became the trading-point. Like the settlers of other townships, their clothing was of home manufacture. As early as 1839 the first loom was made by James May for his wife, Mrs. Perlina May, still a hale and hearty old lady with good memory of the early struggles of her husband and herself, and the neighboring families. Hers was the first loom and she did the first weaving. There were no other looms in the township for some time afterward, and Mrs. May often loaned hers to the neighbors.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Creighton Smith, son of Mrs. Rachel Smith, was the first child born in the township, which event occurred in 1839. The little fellow lived to be only four or five years old, when he was called to a better land than this. In the following year, 1840, James and Minerva Roberts became the happy parents of a bouncing boy, who was given the name of Thomas. Father, mother and child have long ago sought their resting places beneath the sod.

In September of 1839 Samuel Smith died. This was the first death, and the remains were quietly laid away under the shade and rustling branches of the trees along the banks of Grand River. Here, too, all that was mortal of the infant child of William Evans was placed, and the winds whispered a requiem over the little mound that marked the last sleeping place. Theirs were the only graves in that early burial-ground.

Dr. William Clark was the first medical practitioner and his home was in Livingston county, at Spring Hill. Physicians were not in demand in those days, and the practice extended over many miles of territory.

WEDDING BELLS.

The first glad chimes of the wedding bells rang out in 1859, when Mr. Robert Belshe and Miss Susan May were united in the holy bonds. The ceremony was performed at the family residence of James May, father of the bride. The couple are still living in the township.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Rev. James Johnson, a Methodist divine, conducted the first religious services in the township. The meetings were held at the homes of the settlers, the cabin of William Evans being the oftenest used. This was in 1840, and it was three years before other denominations held services, when a Presbyterian minister officiated, holding the meetings at the home of James May.

In this same year, 1843, the first school was taught in the township. An old cabin which had been deserted for a better one, was used as a school-house. It was located on Grand River, in the western part of the township. Mr. Samuel Brooks was the first teacher, and his pupils numbered not over a dozen, sometimes less. For his services he received a dollar per month for each pupil, and the school continued in session three months, which was considered a long time, and the children were expected to pick up a fair education in two or three terms. This school-house was continued in use until 1848, when a school-house was built especially for the purpose. Hewn logs were used in its erection, and it was considered an elegant structure, and probably was at that time. It occupied a site on land owned by William Evans. On Sundays the building was dedicated to religious worship.

The first church erected in the township was built in 1866, and was known as the Skinner Union Church. Services were held in the building by any denomination that wished to use it. In 1873 the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church was erected. At present no services are conducted in it, the congregation being without a pastor. The Honey Creek Christian Church is located in the northern part of the township, and was dedicated in 1872, and religious worship is conducted regularly by the Rev. James Mack. These are the only church edifices in the township, although several other denominations are represented.

There are, at present, four substantial school-houses in the township, in which from four to six months schooling is held.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

Until the year 1872 Jackson was a part of Trenton township, but under the new organization law the County Court of Grundy county issued the following:

"It is ordered by the court that all of township No. sixty, of range No. twenty-four, lying east of Grand River, and sections seven, eight, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, thirty-one and thirty-two, of township No. sixty, of range No. twenty-three, be named and known as Jackson township."

The township covers an area of eighteen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, mostly beautiful prairie land. With Grand River as its western boundary line, Big Muddy Creek skirting its northwestern corner, Honey Creek flowing through its center, and No Creek crossing the township on the east, it is well supplied with water from running streams. Trenton township bounds Jackson on the north, Wilson on the east, Livingston county on the south, and Grand River divides its territory from Jefferson on the west.

The first township board met at the house of William Morris, and was composed of the following members: William C. Evans, justice of the peace and chairman of the board; Patrick C. Conniff, justice of the peace; James Mack, trustee; Isaac Mulford, collector; Thomas Hubbard, assessor; William Morris, clerk; and George Blivens, constable. They promptly transacted the township business and proved an efficient set of officers.

The United States census of 1880 gives to Jackson township a population of five hundred and forty.

The present officers are Patrick C. Conniff and Loren B. Hubbell, justices of the peace; William Spencer, trustee; Edward M. Crawford, collector; George W. McLain, clerk and assessor; and Christopher C. Griffin, constable. These gentlemen are giving entire satisfaction in their several positions to the citizens of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. F. AMICK

Was born seven miles northeast of Fairfield, in Jefferson county, Iowa, October 21, 1851. His father's name is Peter Amick, who is now living in this county, ten miles north of Trenton; his mother's name was Barbara Amick, and she died March, 1852. After the death of his mother he was taken to Scipio, Jennings county, Indiana, where he remained six years, then came to Grundy county, and remained with his father till he was eighteen years old. December 6, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Crawford. She was born in Jackson township, Grundy county, August 9, 1853. Their children's names are as here given: Maggie Iona, born December 16, 1873, died June 23, 1879; Jennie Alice, born July 31, 1876; William Perry, born September 16, 1879, died November 5, 1880. Mr. Amick has lived in this county twenty-three years, and says game of different kinds was plenty when he came here, deer, wild turkey, prairie chickens, geese, and other wild fowls; wolves, wild-cats and other vicious animals were numerous. The country then was sparsely populated, but those who lived here were more sociable, and seemed to enjoy themselves much more than they do now. Agricultural labor was then performed by means of the simplest implements, and the people all seemed interested in each other's welfare. Mr. Amick lives on a small farm of rich, productive soil, containing ninety acres, thirty acres of which are under cultivation and from which he realizes annually about seven hundred bushels of corn, and one hundred and fifty bushels of oats. He handles only enough stock for home use.

NATHAN ARNOLD

Was born November 1, 1833, in Maumee county, Ohio, near the river of the same name. His father's name was Moses M. Arnold, and his mother's, before marriage, was Mary Ann Morgan. His father is living in Harrison county, Iowa. During their residence in Maumee county his mother was taken away from the toils of earth, in 1835, to receive the reward that awaited her in the eternal state. Mr. Arnold is the youngest of nine sons; he has one sister living in Union City, Iowa; one brother lives in Iowa and one in Nebraska; two are done with the cares and labors of life, and have entered where sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more. Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Angeline Lowery, of Mercer county, Missouri, February 6, 1859, and removed to Grundy county in 1860. He enlisted in the United States army in the spring of 1862, in the Third Missouri

State militia cavalry volunteers, under Col. Walter King; at the end of three years and four months the company was disbanded, and consolidated with the Seventh Missouri State militia cavalry volunteers under Colonel Phillips, at Greenfield, Missouri. In January, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of captain of the company, and when this company was mustered out, was retained as captain of a company of recruits, which position he sustained with honor and credit till the close of the war. While in the service of his country he participated in six battles, besides many skirmishes, enduring many hardships, privations and much suffering. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have two sons and one daughter; named as follows: William M., aged twenty-one years; Rippey B., aged nineteen years; Martha O., aged thirteen years. Mr. Arnold, during the earlier part of his life, devoted some ten years to the profession of school-teaching, in which he did good service, training youthful minds for the active business departments of life. It is worthy of notice in this sketch that he assisted in the raid which succeeded in driving General Price from the State. Mr. Arnold ranks among the first citizens of the county, is an extensive farmer, and handles, annually, a large quantity of the various articles, vegetables, etc., etc., for which the county is celebrated.

A. J. CAMPBELL

Was born in Franklin county, Ohio, thirteen miles northeast of the city of Columbus, August 19, 1828. His father's name was Robert Campbell, and he was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Phoebe Campbell, and she was a native of Licking county, Ohio, and died in 1830. His father died in 1860, in Franklin county, Ohio. Mr. Campbell married Miss Mary Quinn, of Franklin county, October 2, 1851, Rev. B. F. Brown, of the M. E. Church, performing the ceremony. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born seven children, three sons and four daughters; names and births as follows: Phoebe Ann, born June 11, 1852; Hercules, born May 7, 1855; Leah Elizabeth, born June 6, 1857; Charles Robert, born November 15, 1858; Ora Ann, born April 21, 1863; and two who died in infancy. Phoebe Ann died November 2, 1854; and Ora Ann died June 10, 1872. Mr. Campbell left Ohio, April 13, 1868, and landed in Chillicothe, Missouri, on the 14th. After a few weeks prospecting, in May of same year he settled on the farm where he now resides, in Grundy county. On the 15th of May, 1881, while Mr. C. was moving a lot of hay, he was bitten by a rattlesnake on one of his fingers. He immediately plunged his hand in mud and held it there until whisky was brought to him, of which he drank copiously, and to which he attributes his preservation from death. He has followed the profession of farming as his principal business, and has made a success of it. Owns one hundred and thirteen acres of rich alluvial soil, and of the products of the farm he realizes on an average about two hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred bushels of oats, and about one thousand bushels of corn, and plenty of fruit and vegetables.

HERCULES CAMPBELL

Was born in Franklin county, Ohio, May 7, 1855, where he resided until 1868, when he accompanied his parents in their removal to Missouri. On Christmas Day, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances S. Overton. They have one daughter, Ethel Almira, born September 23, 1880. Mr. Campbell received a liberal education, and for five years devoted his attention to the profession of school-teaching, for which he is most excellently qualified. He removed to Grundy county, March 28, 1880, and settled upon a farm in Jackson township. He has a farm of ninety-four acres of fertile land, situated near the Livingston county line; has a handsome residence, built in the modern style, with most pleasant surroundings. The average yield of his farm is about one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, nine hundred bushels of corn, five hundred bushels of oats, and fifteen tons of hay. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are highly esteemed by their neighbors.

H. C. CRAWFORD.

Henry Clay Crawford was born in Hocking county, Ohio, June 30, 1838. His parents were William and Eliza Crawford, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this township in 1857. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Eades, of Schuyler county, Illinois, March 26, 1866. She was born in Schuyler county, May 26, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have two sons and six daughters living; whose names and dates of birth are as follows: George Washington, born October 20, 1858; Carrie, born February 8, 1868; Mahala, born July 27, 1870; Alma Victory, born November 3, 1872; Lena, born February 12, 1875; Grant, born October 29, 1876; Stella, born May 31, 1881; and Lilian, born April 21, 1873. Besides these, there are three dead; namely, Lou Ella, Maggie, and Adelia; each of the three was one of a pair of twins. Mr. Crawford was mustered into the service of his country March 19, 1862, under Captain Estes, in Chilli-cothe, Missouri, in company I, Third regiment cavalry volunteers, and served in Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory. At the close of the second year of his service, he, with the remnant of his regiment, consolidated with the Sixth and Seventh Missouri State volunteer cavalry, and was promoted to fourth sergeant of company K, Seventh regiment; was mustered out April 11, 1865, at St. Louis. He was in the following named battles: Springfield, Neosho, Big Blue, Marais des Cygnes, Mine-Run, and Jefferson City, and took part in a great number of skirmishes with guerrillas. His clothes were perforated by many a ball, but he escaped unhurt, amid the showers of missiles that whistled around him. Mr. Crawford's farm is situated in the southwestern part of Jackson township, and consists of one hundred and seventy acres of rich and productive land, all under cultivation, excepting

ten acres. The annual average of his farm products approximates fifteen hundred bushels of corn, forty tons of hay, and wheat enough for home consumption. He has a fine orchard, containing five hundred trees of selected varieties. He also has about \$1,500 invested in live-stock.

COLUMBUS M. EVANS

Was born in Howard county, Missouri, March 9, 1834. He came to Grundy county, March 9, 1845, and settled on the farm on which he still resides. His occupation is that of agriculture, and by diligence and industry he has acquired a competency. He is an active member of the Christian Church. On November 5th, 1874, Mr. Evans was married to Miss S. F. Crowley, Elder H. U. Dale officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been blessed with two sons; named, respectively, L. D. Evans and E. M. Evans. Mrs. Evans was born in Ray county, Missouri, March 8, 1848. He owns a very handsome farm, and produces abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. His residence is a handsome frame house, situated some five miles southeast of Trenton, the county seat of Grundy county.

AUGUSTUS EVANS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Randolph county, Missouri, April 10, 1837. His parents removed to Grundy county in 1845, and settled on the farm where he now resides. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Browner, of Clinton county, Missouri. By this union they have had three sons; namely, Charles B., born July 28, 1861; Claude, born June 11, 1867; and Rupert, born December 19, 1879. Mr. Evans owns an excellent farm located near the center of the township, consisting of two hundred and sixty-five acres, most of it tillable, and one hundred and seventy-five acres under fence. He produces annually about seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, two thousand bushels of corn, four hundred bushels of oats, and one hundred bushels of timothy seed, besides fruits and vegetables. The buildings are all in good repair and have the appearance of the thrift and enterprise which characterize the owner.

ELDER J. MACK.

James Mack was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, eighteen miles south of the city of Glasgow, March 3, 1826. His parents, Hamilton and Christina Mack, were natives of Scotland, and the former died there, at the age of sixty-three; his mother died in Adams county, Illinois, at the age of eighty-two. In 1844 he accompanied his mother and family to Illinois, and they settled in Adams county, fourteen miles southeast of Quincy; and he secured work on a farm for one year, for which he was to receive \$120. On the 19th of May, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Alpha Lawrence, of Adams county, who on that day was just twenty years old. Her father was

one of the first settlers of that county. The marriage ceremony was performed by Elder H. Bowles. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Mack have had ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Three died in infancy, and the names of the remaining seven are here appended: Hamilton Craig, born March 23, 1851; Mary Louise, born April 7, 1854; Woodford W., born May 14, 1856; James Marion, deceased, born December 20, 1862; Oites Franklin, born December 5, 1865; and Arvilla Jane, born October 1, 1867. Mr. Mack was reared in the "Old School" Presbyterian faith, and continued in that belief until his twenty-third year, when he united with the Christian Church, and has occupied the position of a minister of that denomination for twenty-six years. He officiated with honor in that capacity in the counties of Adams, Pike, Brown and Hancock, in Illinois, and in Grundy and Livingston in this State. Elder Mack owns a good farm which produces an abundant yield, and occupies considerable of his attention, but he still labors in the ministry, and goes about doing good whenever opportunity offers. He is an honored resident of Jackson township.

G. W. M'CLAIN.

George Washington McClain was born in Bath county, Kentucky, September 18, 1838. In 1845, his parents removed to Iowa and settled in Jefferson county, and after a residence of nine years, they came to Missouri and settled in Mercer county. Here they resided seven years, when the clarion note of war sounded throughout this broad land, and George W. McClain responded to his country's call, and was mustered into the service of the Union at Chillicothe, Missouri, on the 15th of August, 1861. He was enrolled as sixth sergeant of company D, Second Missouri volunteer cavalry, under Captain George C. Marshall and Colonel Lewis Merrill. He served until the fall of 1864, was promoted to fourth sergeant, participated in one desperate battle and several severe skirmishes, and received his honorable discharge from the service in September of the year last mentioned.

September 5, 1872, Mr. McClain and Miss Melvina Cantrell were united in the marriage bonds, Rev. James Mack, of the Christian Church, performing the ceremony. She was born November 9, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. McClain have been blessed with two children; named, respectively, Zanie Agnes, born October 18, 1873; and Stella May, born July 3, 1875.

Mr. McClain owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres, ninety-three of which are fenced and under cultivation, producing one hundred bushels of wheat, four hundred bushels of oats, seven hundred bushels of corn, and twenty tons of hay, per annum. He also deals in live-stock, and has considerable invested in the business.

WILLIAM H. M'CLAIN

Was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, July 10, 1849. His parents were Joseph and Melinda McClain, the former a native of Bath county, Ken-

tucky, and born July 27, 1811; the latter was born in Morgan county, same State, June 14, 1814, and died in Grundy county, June 27, 1876. Mr. McClain was reared upon a farm, and has given his attention to that calling through life. He lives upon a tract of excellent land, the property of his father, containing three hundred and seventy-three acres, two hundred and seventy-three of which are prairie, one hundred and fifty fenced, and one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation. His average annual total yield of cereals, amounts to 2,150 bushels, and fifty tons of hay. He also engages largely in stock-raising.

November 4, 1877, Mr. McClain was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Thompson, of Hydesville California. She is a native of Davis county, Iowa, born March 17, 1859. They have two children; namely, Bertie Elma, born September 17, 1878; and Edna M, born May 9, 1881.

CHARLES SKINNER

Was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, March 25, 1813, in the village of Aldie, near the city of Alexandria. His parents were Peter and Sarah Skinner, both natives of Loudoun county. While a young man he went to Kentucky and worked on a farm with his uncle, John Skinner, for about eight months, when failing in health he returned to his native county and continued to reside there until September, 1838; he then came to Missouri, and stopped with a former acquaintance in Lincoln county, until the autumn of 1839. From there he went to St. Louis county, and remained there till February, 1841. During his stay there he won the affections of Miss Amanda Herndon, with whom he was united in marriage February 18, 1841, by Rev. Mr. Hurley, of the Baptist Church. With his wife he returned to Lincoln county, and from there went to St. Charles county, where they remained sixteen years. During this time he labored in agricultural pursuits, adding considerable to his financial interests. He then, with his family, came to Grundy county, and settled on the tract of land on which he still resides. William Skinner owns one of the most desirable farms in Grundy county. The location is beautiful, and the surroundings cheerful; buildings substantial and modern in architecture. He owns about six hundred acres of land, all under fence and nearly four hundred acres in cultivation, supplied with the agricultural implements necessary to render farming profitable and pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Of these three sons and three daughters are living. The names of the children with date of birth, are as follows: Sarah Alice, born March 5, 1842; Howard Malcolm, born October 5, 1843; Charles Hubert, born September 3, 1844; Isabella Frances, born August 30, 1846; John Richard, born August 22, 1848; Martha Ann, born February 9, 1850; James Henry, born September 9, 1852; Mary Eugenia, born January 19, 1855; Margaret Elizabeth, born November 20, 1856; Annie

Laurie, born June 7, 1858; Lemuel J., born July 10, 1860; and Willie, born August 22, 1862.

WILLIAM R. SPENCER

Was born in Macomb county, Michigan, November 26, 1836. His father, Samuel B. Spencer, was a native of New York, born June 2, 1806; his mother died in August, 1855, aged forty-eight years. January 8, 1867, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to the present Mrs. Spencer, in Utica, Michigan. By this union they have had two sons; namely, Lucian H., born March 25, 1868; and Edward L., born November 4, 1875. He enlisted in the United States service at Detroit, Michigan, August 21, 1861, joining the First regiment of Michigan cavalry, under Col. T. F. Broadhead. In August, 1862, he was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio; was exchanged the following November and returned to his regiment; in December, 1863, the regiment veteranized, under Col. C. H. Town, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, lost his right arm in the battle of Five Forks, served under Custer at Gettysburg, and during his enlistment was engaged in about fifty battles and skirmishes. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned to Michigan, remained there nearly three years, then removed to Missouri and settled upon the farm upon which he now lives, January 1, 1868. He owns four hundred and seventy-five acres of land, most desirably located, with substantial buildings and neat surroundings. His farm produces an abundant yield of wheat, corn, oats, hay, flax, fruits and vegetables. Mr. Spencer is one of those cheerful, whole-souled gentlemen who make it pleasant for all with whom they come in contact.

GEORGE H. TOLLE

Was born upon a farm nine miles east of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, March 31, 1817. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under Gens. William Henry Harrison and "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and his grandfather did valiant service in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Tolle was reared upon the farm of his birth, and received an education in the common schools. November 2, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Eads, of Mason county. The issue of this union was nine sons and four daughters; names and dates of birth as follows: One unnamed died in early infancy; Frances Louise, born August 27, 1836; William C., born October 29, 1838; Mary E., born June 25, 1841; Moses C., born January 17, 1844; James F., born March 17, 1846; Samuel S., born July 18, 1848; Mary E., born January 22, 1853; Jarvis C., born October 15, 1856; Juliet L., born March 21, 1857; George W. H. and Mary E. M., twins, born May 21, 1860; and Abraham L., born August 17, 1862. Three have been called

to another world: Mary E., died April 1, 1859; George W. H., July 1, 1860; and Moses C., May 15, 1863, while in the service of his country. Mr. Tolle owns a fine farm containing one hundred acres, situated in the southwestern part of the township, and realizes a handsome profit annually from his farming operations.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MYERS TOWNSHIP.

Its Location—Organized in 1872—Running Streams—Undulating Prairies—Forests of Timber—When Settled—Indians and Wild Game—1840-41—Institutions of Learning—Methodist and Christian Churches—The First Baby—Cartmill—Rickets Nuptials—Spinning-wheel and Loom—Its First and Present Town Officers—Biographies.

The township of Myers occupies the extreme northeastern portion of Grundy county. This township came into existence in 1872, by the following order of the County Court:

"It is ordered that all that part of township No. 63, of range No. 22, lying in Grundy county, Missouri, and sections No. 4, 5, and 6, of township No. 62, of range No. 22, and all of sections 17, 20, 29, and 32, be known as Myers township."

The township previous to this order, formed a part of Liberty township. The soil of the township is fertile and productive, gently undulating prairie with a plenteous supply of timber along the streams which traverse its territory. Two branches of No Creek wind their way lazily through the central portion of the township, while the eastern portion is traversed by the head waters of Medicine Creek, and a branch of the sweetly named Honey Creek, dashes across the northwestern corner.

As may be noticed by the critical reader, the name of *Myers* in speaking of this township in the earlier pages of this history has been invariably spelled *Myres*, as it appeared upon the old county map of Grundy county. MYERS is the correct orthography, and the name will be so found upon the map, and, whenever referred to, in the latter part of this work.

WHEN THEY CAME—1840.

It was several years after the settlement of the southern portions of the county before the eye of the early settler alighted upon the rolling prairies of Myers, or the northern portion of Liberty township, as it was known at that time. The cabin of the pioneer was seen dotting the banks of the Grand River and its forks, long before there was ever a thought of invading the domain of the then isolated section of country now known as Myers township. The Indian, with stealthy tread, followed the panting deer unmolested, or indolently passed his time along the banks of the purling waters of the

streams, at sweet peace with all the world. Nothing disturbed the stilly quietness of nature until 1840, when Thomas Pemberton, a hearty pioneer of Washington township, lured by the broad, tillable acres of north Liberty, left his new home, and planted the first stake in the soil placed by the hand of a white man within the territory of Myers, whose present boundary lines are Mercer county on the north, Sullivan county on the east, Liberty township on the south and Franklin township on the west. Not long was the sturdy Pemberton left "monarch of all he surveyed," but 'ere the joyous spring had melted away into sunshiny summer, and his rude cabin home had received the last stroke of his ax, he was followed by Jacob Thraillkill, and when the summer waned and the cooling frosts of winter made the step buoyant, other settlers came. There was James H. Ford who located in the extreme northeastern portion of the township, on section 16; farther south were the Ralls, John, Alex. V. and Morgan, on the west were Coonrod Woltz and W. W. Cartmill; also came James B. Duff; and there were the Myers, Lewis and Milton J., after whom the township is named, and their claims were located near the central part of the township; thus, before the spring of 1841, before Grundy had become a county, Myers township was teeming with hearty sons of toil, all busily bending to their work, until

"All through the country 'round stakes were seen,
Standing with tops above the verdant green;
And here and there a little space was cleared,
On which the rude cabin should be reared;
Then fell the trees before the magic ax,
Cabins were reared, with mud daubed up the cracks,
And chimneys were built up of oaken sticks—
The settler's ready substitute for bricks."

Later came William Turner, John Hooker, James A. Roberts, Sebron Reed, William Bennett and William Cunningham, and with their thrift, they were just the men to assist in the onward progress of the township. These conclude the list of those who were the early settlers of North Liberty, and to-day they with the rest are known for their energetic progressiveness, and the township of Myers with its seven hundred and fifty inhabitants and broad, cultivated fields, shows the result of their early efforts.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Like other townships, Myers had its old log school-house. The first temple of learning was known as the "Ralls log house," built of logs hewn and pointed, having been erected in the eastern part of the township, in 1842 or '43, upon the land of John Ralls. A gentleman by the name of Green was the first schoolmaster. After this school building came into disuse, another was erected near the central portion of the township, known as the Myers school, and was built with money raised by taxation. These were the fore-runners of the present school-houses, six in number, all substantial frame buildings.

The honor of holding the first religious services is divided between the Methodist and Christian denominations. During the early settlement of the township, the Methodists held religious services at the homes of the settlers in the Myers neighborhood, under the guidance of Rev. Richard Minshall, while in the eastern part of the township, the Rev. William Reed, a minister of the Christian denomination conducted services in the Ralls neighborhood, and preached in the log school-house. No churches have been erected, but services are conducted in different school-houses.

The Myersville M. E. Church, South, was organized in 1865, and still exists. The original members were Lewis Myers, Nancy A. Myers, Melvina Myers, Margaret Myers, John Rush, Sarah Rush, Isaac Washburn and Mary Washburn. The services are held in school-house number seven. The first minister was Rev. Mr. New, and he has been followed by Rev. F. Stauber, Rev. Harrison Winn, Rev. Mr. Bonner, Rev. B. A. Washburn, Rev. John Burris, Rev. B. F. Todd, Rev. William Hart and Rev. W. C. Reuter. The congregation now numbers about forty, and is in a flourishing condition.

Very few were the ills that the flesh of the rugged pioneers were heir to, but occasionally there was work for the physician. The first who practiced in the township was Dr. W. G. Regnier, who died years ago. Another of the early physicians was Dr. John Martin, now a resident of Jamesport.

Miss Mary A. Myers had the honor of being the first baby born in Myers township. She was the daughter of Milton J. and Melvina Myers.

Among the earliest scenes of sorrow were the deaths of the little son of Mr. John Ralls, and Benjamin F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Myers. They were laid away in quiet resting places, mourned by those left behind.

The first couple stricken with the tender passion, were Mr. John A. Cartmill and Miss Fanny Rickets. They were united in marriage with primitive ceremony, and proved a happy, loving couple.

The weaving and spinning was done by the women, in addition to their other household duties. Among the first to use the loom and wheel were Mrs. W. W. Cartmill and Mrs. James H. Ford. The old loom of the latter is a treasured relic in possession of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Cooksey. It is a curiosity, and a quaint reminder of the days of "auld lang syne." Mills were scarce at that day, and while the wife was busy manufacturing clothing, the husband was away in Linn county getting the corn ground. There were only horse-mills, and often after traveling for miles to use a mill the settler would find so many before him that he would have to move on, and sometimes remain up all night in the hopes of getting a chance to grind his corn and return home.

The township was organized in 1872 and the first board of trustees were Messrs. W. T. Chipps, J. H. Morris, James Ford, James Warren, assessor, and John Reed, clerk. The first meeting was held at the house of Mr.

Reed. The present township officers are Messrs. J. W. Root and R. W. King, justices of the peace; Mr. J. W. Shipman, collector; Mr. J. H. Morris, assessor and clerk; Mr. B. C. Snodgrass, trustee, and Mr. J. G. Toot, constable. Mr. Lewis Myers is postmaster at Muirton.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL M. BERRY

Was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, August 25, 1842. When our subject was fifteen years of age his father, Daniel Berry, Sr., removed to Quincy, Illinois, and remained there during the winter of 1856-57, coming to this county in April, 1857.

At the beginning of the civil war our subject, in response to Governor Gamble's first call for volunteers, enlisted in company E, of King's battalion of "sixty day men." At the expiration of the time for which he had enlisted he reënlisted in the Sixth regiment of Missouri State militia, and served two years, after which he joined the Thirteenth regiment of Missouri veterans, serving in all four years and two months. He was engaged in a number of battles, in different parts of the State, with Quantrell's guerrilla band in Jackson county, with Porter and Poindexter near Glasgow, subsequently on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad at Lone Jack, Harrisonville, Booneville, Warsaw, Springfield and other points in this State, besides several engagements in Arkansas and Texas. The command was captured at Neosho, Missouri, by General Jo. O. Shelby. He was paroled and soon after took up arms again on an expedition into Arkansas after guerrillas; was subsequently quartered at Jefferson City to defend the capital against the rebels under General Price; went into winter quarters in 1864-65, at Rolla; the following spring was sent with the command to quell Indian disturbance on the plains; remained in Colorado during the winter of 1865-56; was mustered out of service at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 11th day of May, and returned to his farm in Grundy county, upon which he has since resided.

Mr. Berry was married, in this county, in July, 1866, to Miss Susan, daughter of James Ellidge, and a native of Pike county, Illinois. They have five children: Mary D., Ulysses G., James L., Zonie Effie and Carrie Florence. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM BENNETT

Was born in Warren county, New York, March 24, 1816. His father, Jeremiah Bennett, also a native of New York, was a leading farmer. His mother's maiden name was Susannah Wilkerson. The family moved to

Iowa in 1843 and were residents of that State for twelve years. He then moved to this county and settled upon his present place. Mr. Bennett was united in matrimony in his native county, in 1838, to Miss Mary Ann Somerville. The result of this union is six children, now living: Margaret E., now Mrs. Wm. Chipps; Eleanor; Nancy, now Mrs. Joseph Baldmant; William S., Richard W., and George M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have been members of the Baptist Church for twenty years. He owns a good farm well stocked and abundantly watered. It is fairly improved and in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Bennett is one of the oldest settlers and most highly respected men in the township.

JAMES E. BERRY

Was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, October 29, 1846. His father, Daniel Berry, is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and his mother, Annie (Dillon) Berry, was born in Pennsylvania. When James was twelve years of age his parents removed to Grundy county. His father is one of the oldest settlers and most prominent property owners of Myers township. James E. Berry was married in this county May 16, 1867, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Robert and Lucinda Whan. She was born in Ohio. Mr. Berry and his estimable lady are members of the M. E. Church. They are the parents of a family of bright and promising children. Mr. Berry is the owner of a farm of two hundred and eighty acres of excellent land, and is an industrious and thriving young farmer.

FRANCIS M. BRITTAIN

Was born in Rock Castle county, Kentucky, July 10, 1817. He is the son of Parks and Sarah (Price) Brittain—his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Jersey. His home was in Kentucky until he was about fourteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Indiana, remaining five years; then went to Illinois, and from that State to Iowa. He came from Iowa to Grundy county, in the spring of 1856, and has since been a resident of this county and engaged in farming.

Mr. Brittain was married in Illinois, February 22, 1838, to Miss Femina Larrimore. They became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom, five boys and three girls, are now living. Mrs. Brittain died in 1860, and Mr. Brittain married Miss Lydia Barnes, a native of Mercer county, Missouri. She died July 3, 1862, and, on the 13th of November following, he wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Lickey, *nee* Dalton. By his last marriage six children were born, two of whom, Minda E., born August 3, 1865, and Nathan M., born February, 1873, are yet living.

Mr. Brittain and his entire family are members of the Baptist Church. He owns a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, and is a prosperous farmer.

D. R. BERRY.

The gentleman whose name heads this biography, is a native of Ohio, born in Coshocton county, November 11, 1850. He is a brother of James E., Daniel R., and Lewis O. Berry, whose biographical sketches appear elsewhere in this work. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Quincy, Illinois, and one year later to Grundy county, Missouri, where he has since resided.

Mr. Berry was married in Sullivan county, Missouri, October 4, 1875, to Miss Alfaretta, daughter of Abram and Emily (Wear) Clark, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Berry was born in Johnson county, Indiana. The issue of this union has been three children: Nora, Everett and Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are members of the Christian Church.

He is a prosperous business man, the owner of a fine, large and well improved farm, gives much attention to live-stock, and by his good management and sound judgment makes that part of his business very profitable.

JAMES G. BRITAIN

Was born December 10, 1840, in Knox county, Illinois. When about three years of age he accompanied his parents from Illinois to Keokuk county, Iowa. In April, 1856, he migrated to Grundy county, Missouri. On the 9th of September, 1860, he married Miss Mary E. Barnes, daughter of John B. Barnes, one of the earliest settlers of Grundy county. August 13, 1862, James G. Brittain enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, under Col. W. P. Robinson. Mr. Brittain lost his wife February 17, 1867, and was married again October 4, 1868, to Miss Maria E. Brown, daughter of W. W. Brown.

James G. Brittain is the father of one living child by his first wife: Mary F. The issue of his second marriage is six children, named as follows: Maggie, Effie L., Richard, Fannie and Jessie. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Baptist Church.

LEWIS O. BERRY

Was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, August 16, 1851. He is the son of Daniel and Annie (Dillon) Berry, natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of eight years the subject of this sketch removed to this (Grundy) county, with his parents, and has lived here since, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Berry was married in this county, on the 13th of May, 1875, to Miss Mary Wescoat, a native of Iowa and the daughter of Cyrus K. and Elizabeth Wescoat. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of three children: Frederick A., Alma A., and Oscar. Both Mr. B. and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a rising and prosperous young farmer.

and stock-raiser and is well esteemed by all who know him. He owns a fine farm, handsomely improved and devotes particular attention to raising and feeding live-stock.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN.

William T. Coleman was born at Port Gibson, Mississippi, on the 26th day of June, 1827. His father, Michael Coleman, was a native of Kilkenny county, Ireland, and came to the United States on a British ship, in 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Parish, was born in Mississippi. At the age of two years our subject removed, in company with his parents, to West Tennessee where they resided till 1831, and then removed to Indiana. There Mr. Coleman was educated and lived until 1869 when he immigrated to Missouri, settling first in Putnam county: At the expiration of six years' residence in Putnam he came to Grundy county (1875) and has since made his home here. Mr. Coleman was married, in Decatur county, Indiana, July 29, 1851, to Miss Ellen, daughter of William and Delilah Ruddle. The issue of this union was thirteen children, nine of whom are yet living: Emma, Angeline, Elizabeth, Annie, Ella, Thomas, Frank, Oliver, and Edgar. Mr. Coleman has been a member of the Masonic order for a quarter of a century. He owns a neat, well improved and finely cultivated farm and devotes special attention to raising and feeding cattle and other live-stock. In politics Mr. Coleman has always been a staunch Republican. He is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, a good business man and a valuable citizen.

WILLIAM COOKSEY

Is a native of Indiana. He was born near Danville, in Hendricks county, February 9, 1830. He is the son of John and Sarah (Martin) Cooksey, natives of Virginia. When our subject was seven years old his father removed to Illinois and there William received his education and grew to manhood, engaged in duties upon his father's farm. From Illinois Mr. Cooksey made an overland trip to California and Oregon. He spent five years in the great new West and during that time was engaged in mining, merchandising and other pursuits, enjoying a varied and interesting experience during his sojourn in the "land of gold." At the end of five years he returned by way of the Isthmus and New York to Illinois, and soon after came to this county and has lived here ever since. He was married in Grundy county, Missouri, May 16, 1858, to Miss Angeline Ford, daughter of James H. and Amelia (Cochran) Ford, who were among the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey have five children, all living; viz., Mary M., Maria J., Eli M., Amelia and Sarah Jane. Mr. Cooksey enlisted at the beginning of the civil war in the Missouri State militia and served during four years in defense of the Union. He was discharged at Chillicothe at the end of the war and soon after resumed the peaceful life

of a farmer. He owns a farm of two hundred and twenty acres admirably adapted to stock-raising, to which business he devotes considerable attention with good success. His estimable lady and several of the children are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES B. DUFF.

James B. Duff was born in Perthshire, Scotland, November 29, 1824. His parents, William and Jean (Watt) Duff, were also natives of Scotland, as were his grandfathers, John Duff and John Watt, all of whom lived and died in Perthshire. Our subject was educated in the excellent schools of the city of Perth, and after finishing his education he engaged in farming in his native land for five years, and then went to Ireland, where, in Kilkenny county, he was overseer and surveyor for the Earl of Desart for a number of years.

James B. Duff was married in Ireland, on the 22d day of November, 1849, to Miss Ann Low. Three days afterwards he sailed for America, leaving his bride behind him. He had the misfortune to be shipwrecked near the West Indies and was cast away on an island for nineteen days, at the end of which time he was rescued and soon after landed at New Orleans. This was February 2, 1850. From New Orleans he made his way to Iowa and bought a farm in Des Moines county, where his wife joined him the following autumn. Mr. Duff subsequently sold his farm in Iowa and removed to Sullivan county, Missouri, near the town of Wintersville, where he lived about ten years and then came to Grundy county and located upon his present place. Mr. and Mrs. Duff became the parents of six children, named as follows; viz., Charles M., died, while occupying a teacher's chair in the college at Edinburg, Missouri, July 21, 1873. Jennie L., married C. S. Mace, and is living at St. Johns, Kansas. Maggie A., married J. B. Howard and lives near her father. William T. and Mary H. are at present (August, 1881,) living at home. Mrs. Duff died in October, 1879, at the age of sixty-one years. She was universally esteemed for her many excellent qualities and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. She was the daughter of John Low, an inn-keeper in the town of Downhill, Scotland. Mr. Duff has a farm of four hundred and eighty acres of excellent land in a fine state of cultivation and stocked with valuable breeds of horses, cattle and hogs.

JOHN B. FORD

Was born in Marion county, Missouri, November 1, 1837. He is the son of James H. Ford, one of the oldest and most highly respected settlers of the township in which he now resides. While John was in his infancy his parents removed to Shelby and soon after to Knox county, whence they came to Grundy county where he received his education and has since lived, in the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser.

Mr. Ford was married, in this county, on the 28th day of August, 1859, to Miss Sarah Cooksey. They are the parents of seven children: Rachel E., Maria J., Thomas B., George W., Mary A., Ella May, and James E. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have been members of the Christian Church for twenty-three years. He was enrolled and served in the State militia during the civil war. Mr. Ford is the owner of a valuable farm and devotes his attention largely to stock-raising. He is a practical and successful farmer and business man, a good neighbor, and highly respected.

BENJAMIN F. FORD

Was born in Shelby county, Missouri, April 20, 1841. His parents James H. and Amelia Ford, are natives of Kentucky. When but three years of age his parents removed to Grundy county where he has since resided. He received his education here and grew up on his father's farm in the northeast corner of the county. He has been engaged, all his life, in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Ford was married, in Grundy county, on the 15th day of December, 1869, to Miss Nettie McCracken, daughter of John A. and Catherine (Barbee) McCracken, natives of Indiana. They have had five children, three of whom are now living; Eva E., Sylvia J. and Cora B. Mrs. Ford is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ford enlisted in 1861, in company A, Twenty-third Missouri volunteers, and was captured at the battle of Shiloh and held a prisoner at Montgomery, Alabama, and Macon, Georgia; was subsequently exchanged and entered Sherman's army and participated in the siege and capture of Atlanta. Soon after the surrender of that place he was discharged and returned to this county. Mr. Ford owns a good farm and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.

JOHN W. GARRIOTT

Was born April 16, 1831, in Clarke county, Indiana. His father, Ambrose Garriott, was an engineer, and was killed by the explosion of a boiler on a Mississippi River steamer. In 1852 John W. Garriott left Indiana for Iowa, where he remained about three years. After leaving Iowa he made his home in Putnam and Mercer counties, Missouri, until the close of the war. He enlisted from Putnam county in the United States army under Colonel Morgan. October 8th, 1865, Mr. Garriott married Miss Susan E. Martin, daughter of John F. Martin, of Mercer county. Their marriage was blessed with six children; viz., Martha J., Hiram N., John E., Oliver S., Cirilda A., and Joseph M. February, 1866, Mr. Garriott migrated to Grundy county. Mr. and Mrs. Garriott are both members of the Baptist church and enjoy the reputation of good neighbors and highly respected citizens.

JOHN M. HUDSON

Was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 13, 1834. He is the eighth child of John and Olinda Hudson, *nee* Ward, natives of Maryland.

The other children of the family were named as follows: Mary, born August 22, 1821; Eliza, born October 9, 1822; Lee, born March 27, 1824; Phœbe J., born January 4, 1826; Asahel W., born January 1, 1828; Lois Ann, born November 18, 1830; Cawala W., born October 30, 1832; James, born October 17, 1836; Jesse A., born August 27, 1838; Henry A., December 4, 1841; James, died September 8, 1837; Henry died after the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 15, 1863.

Mr. Hudson was married in his native county, October 2, 1856, to Miss Nancy Ann Taylor, daughter of James and Phœbe Taylor, *nee* Holmes. She is, also, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have one child, John T., who was born July 31, 1875.

Our subject enlisted in the Second provisional regiment of the Missouri State militia in the summer of 1863 and served about six months. Mr. Hudson lived in Iowa, during five months after leaving his native State, in the spring of 1857, and then came direct to this county, where he has since made his home. Mr. Hudson has filled the office of collector of the revenue in his township to the satisfaction of his constituents for a term of two years.

BENJAMIN LOW

Was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 18, 1833, the son of Henry and Sarah Low, *nee* Grate, also natives of Ohio. His father died when Benjamin was quite young and his mother married again and removed with the family to Illinois where he learned the blacksmithing trade. He enlisted in May, 1861, in company B, Sixteenth Illinois infantry and served, in defense of the Union through the war, and was with Gen. Sherman on his celebrated "march to the sea." Was discharged at Goldsborough, N. C., in 1865, and soon after returned to Illinois.

Mr. Low came to Grundy county in 1868. He was married, in September 1879, to Miss Sarah Wilson, a native of this State.

He owns a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres in a productive state of cultivation, besides a blacksmithing business.

HON. LEWIS MYERS.

Lewis Myers, in honor of whom Myers township was named, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the 26th of October, 1818. His father, Jacob Myers, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1792, and when seven years of age came with his parents down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, landing at the mouth of Cabin Creek near Maysville, in Lewis county, Kentucky, where he located for a time, then moved to Bath county and remained the rest of his life. He died April 24, 1872. Lucy Corbin was the maiden name of Mr. Myers's mother. She was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and subsequently removed with her parents, Martin and Nancy Ann Corbin, to Kentucky. Her mother was Nancy Ann Scott, a near relative of General Winfield Scott.

Lewis Myers was educated in Kentucky, and after leaving school taught for a number of years in his native State. He married, in Bath county, Kentucky, August 4, 1842, Miss Nancy Ann Ralls, also a native of that county. He left Kentucky in the spring of 1855 and came to Grundy county, Missouri, and, entering his present place, at once commenced improving his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have six children now living, named as follows: Lucy E., married I. P. Martin; Mary Jane, Ann Eliza, married Wm. T. Hughes, now deceased; John, Richard, Ruth and Andrew.

Mr. Myers enlisted in the enrolled militia of the State under Governor Gamble's first call, and served in the capacity of orderly sergeant during the war.

He has served as justice of the peace for many years, and in 1864 was elected, by a handsome majority, to represent Grundy county in the General Assembly of the State where he served with credit during two sessions of the legislature. He has been postmaster at Muirton for nearly eight years, and has discharged the duties in a highly satisfactory manner. In politics Mr. Myers was originally an "old line Whig." He lived near the great Henry Clay and imbibed the sentiments and doctrines of that statesman. Since the war he has voted and affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty years. The majority of their children are also members of that church.

Mr. Myers possesses a productive farm of rich and valuable prairie land, beautifully situated and well watered. He is a leading farmer and a highly respected and influential citizen of the community in which he has lived for more than a quarter of a century.

JABEZ H. MOSES, M. D.

Jabez H. Moses was born in Cayuga county, New York, October 7, 1836. He left New York with his parents when about one year old, and settled in the State of Illinois, remaining there about one year, during which time his father died. Soon after his father's death, in the care of his mother, he returned to New York. When about five years of age he left his native State for Michigan, where he grew to manhood. In the days of his early manhood he commenced the study of medicine, in which science he graduated February 1, 1864, from the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Soon after graduating Dr. Moses was appointed assistant surgeon in the Mississippi squadron of the United States Navy, under Admiral Porter. About the time of his appointment he was married to Miss Maria Ver Beryck, daughter of Dr. Abraham Ver Beryck, of Granville, Wisconsin. The issue of this marriage was two children, whose names are Sidney and Lula.

Soon after the war Dr. Moses engaged in the practice of medicine in

Granville, Wisconsin, and in October, 1867, came to Grundy county, where he lived on a farm until 1877, at which time he moved to Half Rock, in Mercer county, where he is now engaged in selling drugs and the practice of medicine. As a result of his energy and superior qualifications the doctor enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

MARGARET M. MYERS.

Margaret M. Trumbo was born in Bath county, Kentucky, November 5th, 1828. Her father is Manasset Trumbo and her mother's maiden name was Miss Hannah Taylor. Miss Trumbo was reared in Kentucky and married in Bath county to the late Milton J. Myers. With her husband she immigrated to Grundy county in 1854. She is the mother of seven children living; viz., George H., Mary A., now Mrs. William C. Henderson; Lucy H. Jacob M., William C., Martha E., and Alfred T. Mrs. Myers has been a widow little over one year. Herself and children own one of the finest farms in Grundy county.

WILLIAM A. M'CRACKEN.

The subject of this sketch is one of the leading farmers of Myers township. He was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, on the 3d day of September, 1848. His parents were John A. and Catherine (Barbee) McCracken. They removed to Indiana when our subject was but three years old, remaining there only a short time, came to this State and settled in Putnam county, and lived there during ten years. Mr. McCracken was educated at Chillicothe, Missouri, and subsequently lived for a number of years in Sullivan county. From there he went to Mercer county and after a residence there of six or seven years, came to Grundy county where he has since continued to reside. His occupation has always been farming. William A. McCracken was married in Sullivan county, Missouri, on the 8th day of December, 1870, to Miss Ann M. Ford, daughter of James H. Ford. Mrs. McCracken was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, January 11, 1848. They are the parents of two children: James A., and Pearl. Mr. McCracken has been assessor of the township for two years, and is an industrious and enterprising business man.

NATHANIEL PETTIT

Was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1829. His parents, George and Hannah Pettit, were also natives of Pennsylvania. In his early youth his parents removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, and there our subject was educated and grew to manhood. He was married in Ohio, in October, 1851, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Abram and Nancy Miller. Mrs. Pettit is a native of Ohio. The fruits of this marriage have been twelve children, nine of whom, five boys and four girls, are now living. Mr. Pettit owns a

fine prairie farm of three hundred and twenty acres very handsomely improved. He is a leading farmer and a respected citizen.

MORGAN RALLS.

Morgan Ralls, one of the earliest settlers of this section of the country, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, December 25, 1815. His father, William Ralls, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Naomi Montgomery, was born in Kentucky. When Morgan was ten years old his father removed to Marion county, Missouri, where our subject received all the education offered him (about three months' attendance upon the common schools) and grew to manhood. He began life for himself as a farmer and has never changed his occupation. He lived in what is now Knox county during five or six years, and from there went to Adair county where he farmed for fifteen years. From Adair he came to Grundy county for a time and then lived in Sullivan, from which county he subsequently removed again to Grundy and established his permanent residence there. Mr. Ralls was married, in Knox county, Missouri, April 5th, 1837, to Miss Lydia, daughter of George and Annie Abbott. They are the parents of ten children: George W., Charles L., Green B., Judith A., John C., Sarah J., Cardwell M., Louisa, Elizabeth and Emma C. Mr. and Mrs. Ralls have been members of the Christian Church for more than forty years. Mr. Ralls is, also, a member of the Masonic lodge at Wintersville. He is an old and highly respected citizen.

JAMES ROBINSON

Was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 28, 1820. His father, Laborn Robinson, was of Scotch parentage. His mother was the daughter of James Logan, in honor of whom that county was named. When James was but three months old his parents removed to Gallatin county, Illinois, where he lived until fourteen years old, and then went to Rock Island and remained three years. Thence to Pike county, in the same State, where he engaged as a boatman on the river for seven years. In 1844 he went to Iowa City, and six months later made a trip to the mouth of the Yellowstone River. He returned to Rock Island and resumed the boating business, continuing until the fall of 1846, and then attended school at Rock Island for one year. Soon after leaving school, May 20, 1847, he married Miss Ellen Brown, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. After his marriage he returned to freighting and piloting on the Illinois River and continued that business until 1851, when he went back to Rock Island and farmed until 1853. Then on the 5th day of April, he started with a team of four yoke of cattle, overland, to California, which journey he accomplished in a little more than six months. He spent three years in California, chiefly engaged in mining, for the most part with good success; returning *via* Panama and

New York to Pike county, Illinois, in the spring of 1856. Mr. Robinson came to Grundy county, Missouri, and settled upon his present place in the spring of 1856, and lived there until 1860, when he made his second trip to the gold fields of the then new West, engaged in mining and teaming, and returned by ship, reaching his home in Grundy county in January, 1864. Remained at home engaged with the duties upon his farm until 1876, when the Union Pacific having in the meantime been opened, he made his third trip, this time by rail, to the Pacific slope, and engaged in "packing" and trading, mostly in Oregon. He returned from Sacramento by rail arriving at home September 25, 1877. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic order, and his wife, who died on the 21st of September, 1878, was a member of the Christian Church. The family consists of four children: Mary, Rebecca J., Helen M. and James M.

JOHN W. ROOT.

John W. Root is a native of Athens county, Ohio, and was born October 5, 1845. His father, Levi Root, is a native of Livingston county, New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Polly Stewart, was born in Athens county, Ohio. Our subject was educated in his native county, and after leaving school engaged as clerk in a dry goods store at Stewart's Mills for one year. Mr. Root was married in Washington county, Ohio, September 8, 1860, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Ezekiel and Margaret Moore, all natives of Ohio.

At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted under the stars and stripes and during the entire war fought in defense of the Union with the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in all the principal engagements of that campaign. Was wounded and taken prisoner at the terrific battle of Stone River after which he lay for months in the hospital at Nashville. Finally recovering he returned to Ohio and remained at home for three months, subsequently rejoining his old command at Chattanooga. He held the position of orderly sergeant. After the war he continued farming in his native county until 1866, and then removed west of the Mississippi River and spent the first year in Iowa, and then, in the autumn of 1867, came to Grundy county, Missouri, and occupied his present farm upon which he has since resided.

Mr. Root has been justice of the peace for twelve years, and was one of the enumerators of the tenth census. He is a public spirited man and an ardent supporter of schools and churches. In politics Mr. Root has always been an active Republican.

He owns a neat, well cultivated and productive farm, and is in a prosperous condition. His family consists of seven children: Linna, Alice, George, Rosa M., William W., James F., and Grace Viola.

JAMES SHIPMAN.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio. He was born in Belmont county, February 20, 1812. His father, Mathias Shipman, was born in New Jersey, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Julia Ann Kuntz, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and has followed a variety of callings, such as merchandising, milling and farming.

Mr. Shipman was married in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1836, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Warren. By this union they had four children, all of whom are now dead.

He removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1863. Lived in the latter State during fifteen years. From Illinois he went to Kansas, and after two and a half years residence there, came to Missouri and located in Grundy county.

Mr. and Mrs. Shipman have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than forty-five years. Their son, George W., after having served one year in defense of the Union, contracted typhoid fever on the bay below Washington, and died at the hospital in that city at the age of nineteen years. He was a member of Sheridan's command, and a brave and gallant young soldier.

Mr. Shipman is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

GEORGE W. SWOPES

Is a native of Campbell county, east Tennessee, born December 2, 1827. His parents were James S. and Rutha (Brown) Swopes. His father was a Virginian, and his mother a native of New Jersey. When George was three years of age his father moved to Illinois, and a year later to Ray county, Missouri, where the family lived during twelve or thirteen years. From Ray our subject moved to Mercer county, just across the Grundy county line, where he has since continued to live, engaged in farming.

Mr. Swopes was married, December 27, 1848, in Mercer county, to Miss Sarah Brown, a native of Tennessee. They have eight children, six boys and two girls, now living.

Mr. Swopes was a soldier in the Mexican War. He enlisted in August, 1864, in company D, Forty-fourth Missouri infantry and participated in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and a number of minor engagements.

He is a member of the Old School Baptist Church, and a good farmer.

FRANCIS B. SHELTON,

Was born in Warren county, Illinois, December 8, 1844. Henry H. and Mary Shelton, *nee* Boyne, natives of Kentucky, were his parents. Our subject was educated in his native State and engaged in farming there, until twenty-five years of age when he immigrated to Missouri and settled in Grundy county, where he was married, December 31, 1859, to Miss Mary J.

Seals, a native of Arkansas. They are the parents of four children: Newton, Laura, Henry B., and Hattie.

Both Mr. Shelton and his wife are members of the church. He enlisted in 1863, in company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois volunteers, for six months and at the expiration of that term of service was discharged at Springfield.

He is a well-to-do farmer, a good neighbor and a valuable member of the community in which he resides.

JAMES O. THOMPSON

Was born January 1st, 1849, in Indiana. He is the son of Samuel G. and Sarah A. Thompson. Samuel G. Thompson was born March 27, 1815, near Redstone, Pennsylvania, and when three years of age migrated with his parents to Carroll county, Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, and then moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, to learn the trade of blacksmithing. September, 1838, he moved to Edgar county, Illinois, where he married Miss Sarah Ann Williams. Four children were the issue of this marriage, of whom our subject, James O. Thompson, was third. Samuel G. Thompson is still living on his son's farm, in Grundy county. In 1849 James O. Thompson migrated with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois. In the fall of 1861 he left Fulton county and located in Warren county, Illinois. On the 14th of January, 1869, he married Miss Lizzie Shelton, daughter of H. H. Shelton, of Warren county. In February, 1872, Mr. Thompson came to Grundy county where he has since engaged in farming. His only child is Samuel T. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Christian Church. He has provided for himself since eight years of age and as a result of his labors owns one of the best farms in Grundy county.

CHARLES N. VIGNERON

Was born December 31st, 1837, near the city of Nancy, in France. He is the son of John M. and Mary A. (Compt) Vigneron, both of whom are natives of France. They came to the United States in 1853 and settled in Ohio. Beginning at the age of eighteen, Charles learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1861 he left Ohio for Tazewell county, Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson. In 1863 he was taken prisoner by the Federal forces at Pilot Knob. Soon after his capture he was paroled and December, 1864, enlisted in the State militia at Springfield, Illinois. After the war he returned to Tazewell county, and October 14th, 1867, was married to Miss Sarah Smuck, daughter of Christian Smuck, of that county. In March, 1871, Mr. Vigneron came to Grundy county and settled on a farm. He returned to Ohio in 1878 and remained eighteen months. He is now living on the farm which he bought when first he came to this country. He is the father of five children; viz, Mary, Eva, Minnie, John W., and Leroy.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Settled in 1838—Named in 1845—The Old Pioneers—Marriages—Births and Deaths—Ministers and Doctors—Schools—The First Divorce in Grundy County—Valuation—Railroad—Town of Gault—Biographies.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was first settled in 1838, but never assumed the name until 1845, after the county of Mercer was organized when it, composing the north half of her present boundary and the whole of Myers, was called Liberty. Its metes and bounds now, and since 1872, are as follows: North by Myers township; east by the Sullivan county line; south by Marion, and west by Lincoln township. It is seven miles east and west, and five miles north and south, and contains thirty-five sections of land, or 22,400 acres. It is watered by No Creek on the western side, and by Little Medicine on the east, with several creeks emptying into these two streams. One called Birch Branch, with smaller streams finding its way into Medicine Creek. Liberty township is about two-thirds, if not more, undulating prairie. It has some fine bodies of timber lying on No and Medicine creeks and their branches. The soil is rich and easy of cultivation. The black and loamy soil is productive to an unusual degree, and its early settlers and its later ones have enjoyed the faithful harvest of forty odd years, and there has been very little in their quiet lives to make history.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The earliest settlement in Liberty township of which any trace can be found was in 1838. Minter Brassfield, Mrs. Mary Brassfield, Thomas W. Brassfield, Hugh Davis, Calvin Brummet, G. F. Geman, John Priest, Mayberry Splawn, Anderson Malone, and Reuben Brassfield all came in the spring of that year. In 1839 R. M. Johnson, William Rucker, John Call, and others came during the year. Joseph Rook, who settled in the south part of the township, came also in 1838. In 1840 there was quite a flow of settlers, Marion getting the most of them, yet many finding their way to Liberty. The Rooks gathering quite a number around them. Among those most prominent who came in 1840 was Rev. Nathan Winters, who came from Illinois and was the first preacher in the township. His family, like the Brassfields and Rooks, was large; among his sons were E. L. William and N. A. Winters. Then there were William Johnson, Henry Ridenour, Clark Kirk. These were of those who were called the pioneers of Liberty township. They had all the trials and tribulations of

that day to pass through. They used the pestle and mortar and the hand-mill to get their corn in a shape to eat, and their meat was the wild game of the woods, while a bee tree was the fountain from which they supplied themselves with the greatest amount of sweets. They would go to Livingston county, buy grain and go over to Utica and get it ground by a horse-mill. Roads were where they wished to make them. The prairie could be cut through from any angle, but when the timber was reached the settlers generally converged to a single point as far as practicable. Most of the settlers came from east Tennessee, some from Kentucky and Illinois.

MARRIAGE.

The first marriage in the township was in section 28, and the wedding party was Reuben Brassfield to Miss Lucinda Brassfield, cousins, January 17, 1839. The ceremony was performed by 'Squire Robert Walker.

BIRTHS—BOY AND GIRL.

The first boy was born May 4, 1838, to Minter and Jane Brassfield, and was named Mayberry Brassfield. The first girl born was (November 19, 1839) Mary Ann, daughter of Mayberry and Fannie Splawn.

DEATH.

The first death was Hugh Davis, son of Hugh Davis, who died in September, 1841, and was buried in Lindley Cemetery, section 15, in Sullivan county. He was a bright and promising youth.

MINISTER AND DOCTOR.

The first regular physician who practiced in the township was the ubiquitous Dr. William P. Thompson. The first preacher who held regular service was Reuben Aldridge, a Methodist circuit-rider, who preached at the cabin of Calvin Brummet in 1839.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in 1842 in the forks of Medicine Creek, then Marion township, on section 33. The teacher was J. W. Dunnell, who left afterward for Illinois, his former place of residence. His pupils numbered thirteen that winter. He received one dollar and fifty cents per scholar per month. A school-house was afterward built by the neighbors on section 20. The building was the usual log cabin of the day, minus doors, windows and fire-place.

SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Mrs. Patty Davis is credited with the first spinning and weaving in the township, and she was a true representative of the pioneer woman of that day.

A woman who could turn her hand to anything, ready and willing to meet the demands of a pioneer's life, its trials, toil and trouble, making no complaint but filling her allotted sphere with a happy and cheerful spirit.

DIVORCE.

The only couple in Grundy county who were divorced, during the early days was John W. and Pauline Paton in 1842, and their home was in Liberty township. What caused this separation is not noted as far as the records have been searched, but the sad fact that the silken cord was loosened, can be put down in the pages of this history for future generations to know.

VALUATION—RAILROAD.

The assessed valuation of Liberty township in 1874, was \$195,578; since that time there has been no assessment by municipal townships.

The Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad, which was building July, 1881, crosses the southeast corner of the township and the first village arising within its limits is the town of Gault. A rapidly growing railroad station, in a good agricultural district, about fifteen miles from Trenton, the county seat, and twenty from the town of Milan, in Sullivan county. Its southwest corner is near the town of Dillon, which is just over the line in Trenton township.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The present officers of Liberty township are as follows: Justices of the peace, J. H. Wheeler and D. W. Allen; trustee, Theodore L. Balser; collector, G. W. Pollock; clerk and assessor, W. J. Jackson; constable, A. J. Donaldson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES S. BUNNELL

Was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 3, 1810. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Bunnell, were natives of Pennsylvania. In his youth he was engaged in rafting lumber and merchandise on the rivers of his native State, and before he was eighteen years old had made two trips to New Orleans in a flat-boat. Mr. Bunnell was married in his native county, October 20, 1850, to Miss Bettie A. McAfee, daughter of Robert and Ellen McAfee and a native of the same county as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell became the parents of nine children; viz, Theodore W., Robert M., Mary E. (now Mrs. William Shanklin), Samuel B., William M., John L., James E., Charles S. and Bessie H. Mr. Bunnell settled in Grundy county in 1863 and continued to reside here until his death which occurred Septem-

ber 20, 1875. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church to which denomination his estimable lady now belongs. He left a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres nicely improved and well stocked, upon which his widow and the younger children at present reside. His son, James E. Bunnell, who finished his education with a course at the Kirksville Normal School, is now engaged in teaching school in the neighborhood of his home. He is an industrious, intelligent and enterprising young gentleman whose future is bright and promising.

FRANCIS M. SPROUT

Was born May 23, 1838, in Marshall county, Indiana. He is the son of William and Hannah Sprout who immigrated from Indiana to Missouri in 1858. His father has been a farmer all his life and is still living in this county; his mother died November, 1879. January 28, 1858, Francis M. Sprout married Miss Sarah R. Winters, daughter of Rev. Nathan Winters, of Grundy county. After his marriage he commenced farming on his own resources. May 25, 1861, he lost his wife, and August 26, of the same year, enlisted in the Union army under Col. Tindall, serving sixteen months, during which time he was wounded in the right hand and taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh. Owing to this wound Mr. Sprout was compelled to have his hand amputated in the Confederate hospital at Mobile, Alabama, and after a long siege of suffering was paroled December, 1862, and allowed to return home. February, 1863, Mr. Sprout married Miss Sophia Newland, daughter of Abraham Newland, of Grundy county.

Since the war he has lived a quiet life on his farm. He is the father of eight children living, two by his first wife and six by his second. The names of his first wife's children are Mary and William; and those of his second wife are Alson, Sarah, John, Minnie, James and Walter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprout are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sprout has served for two terms each in the capacities of township constable and school trustee of Liberty township. As the fruits of his industry he is now the possessor of a fine farm and enjoys the reputation of a good neighbor and a valuable citizen.

E. L. WINTERS

Was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, October 24, 1819. His parents, Nathan and Ruth Winters, were natives of Tennessee, and when the subject of this sketch was but a child they moved from St. Clair county to Morgan county, Illinois, where he was reared upon a farm. When seventeen years of age he went to Pike county, in the same State, where he remained four years. In 1840, he migrated to Missouri and settled upon government land in Grundy county, then known as Livingston. He raised hogs and drove them to market at Hannibal and Brunswick, and thus

secured money to pay for entering a part of the farm upon which he now lives. The nearest post-office was twenty-five miles, and the closest mill was twenty-three miles, and that only a "corn-cracker." In Illinois Mr. Winters learned the trade of making and laying brick, and continued to follow that business for several years after his arrival in this county, but finally gave it up and turned his whole attention to agricultural interests. His farm is something over four hundred acres in extent. Mr. Winters was united in matrimony to Miss Nancy A. Neet, on the 23d of December, 1841. She was born August 19, 1820. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Winters have had nine children; viz., Sarah M., born May 6, 1844; John W., born March 9, 1846, died July 15, 1847; Nathan T., born June 25, 1848; Martha A., born November 8, 1850; James J., born December 5, 1852, died September 8, 1853; Priscilla B., born August 16, 1854; Isaac E., born October 23, 1856; George W., born April 15, 1859; and Emily P., born August 24, 1861.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

When it was Organized—Acres of Land—Boundaries—Population—Its Schools and Churches—History of the Churches—The Old Pioneers—How They Lived, What They Saw and How They Conquered—Early Marriages and Deaths—Its Political Status—Township Officers—Biographies.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Previous to the year 1872, the name Harrison did not appear on the list of townships in the county of Grundy, but the 13,423 acres of territory which it now comprises was the southern portion of Washington. Under the new organization law of the year above named, the County Court

"Ordered that all of township number sixty-one of range number twenty-five, lying east of Grand River, and all of township number sixty-two, of range number twenty-five, lying east of Grand River, be known as Harrison township."

Thus, in honor of "old Tippecanoe," the ninth president of the United States, was the township named. The township is bounded upon the north by Washington township; on the east the Weldon fork of Grand River is the boundary line between Harrison and Lincoln, on the south the Weldon and Thompson forks of the Grand River divides Harrison from the townships of Trenton and Madison, and on the west the Thompson Fork of Grand River is the dividing line between Harrison and Taylor. The town-

ship is about two-thirds rich, rolling prairie, especially adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, oats, hay and flax. With the Weldon River on the east, the Thompson River on the west, and Muddy Creek flowing through the center, the township is blessed with an abundant and never failing water supply. The farms are large and well cultivated, the houses are mostly neat and roomy, and the farmers genial, industrious and well-to-do. Trenton is the trading point for the township. The population of Harrison is five hundred and fifty-seven, as officially reported in the last census. The growth of the township has been slow but sure, and as a result the improvements have been on the order of the substantial and useful.

In the township there are four good school-houses, well equipped with the necessary supply of school appurtenances, in which schools are conducted regularly.

HATTON CHAPEL.

There are two churches in the township, both substantial frame buildings. The Hatton Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1865, and the following were the names of the original members: Thomas Atterbury and wife, Thomas Whitten and wife, Samuel Hogan and wife, W. B. Tabor and wife, Wesley P. Marrs and wife, John Buoy and wife, and Demering Cochran and wife. The Rev. Wesley Hatton was the first pastor and organizer, and from him the church took its name. The membership steadily increased, and in 1868 it was decided to erect a house of worship, but although the good work began, the building lagged and it was not until 1881 that the church was completed at a cost of \$700. On Sunday, the 31st of July, 1881, the sacred edifice was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, with appropriate ceremonies, the Rev. John A. Beagle, of Gallatin, conducting the services and delivering an impressive dedication sermon. The present membership numbers sixty-two. The Rev. B. H. Tripp is the pastor in charge, and they have services regularly. The following will be found a list of the successive pastors who have officiated since the church organization: Reverends Wesley Hatton, S. W. Cole, S. S. Hardin, A. M. Curgen, Alexander Falconer, Columbus Cleveland, William W. Wainright, R. F. Beavers, F. H. Sumter, and B. H. Tripp. The church is now in a prosperous condition and bids fair to continue so.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Salem Missionary Baptist Church was organized in the year of our Lord, 1868. The first minister in charge was the Rev. R. Goodell, and the names of the original members were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renfro, Josephine Sires, Mary Selby, Levi Collins, Mary Collins, Polly Collins, Kate Cluster, Mary J. Sires, Mrs. Julia Vench, Ellen Ward, Jane Renfro and Mary Cochran. The steady progress of the organization and

the addition of many new members made it necessary to build a church, and in the year 1878 the structure was commenced upon land donated for the purpose by Messrs. J. and M. Bushong. These gentlemen also subscribed \$250 to the cost of erection, and the Rev. D. C. Brown subscribed \$75, the three being the largest subscribers. The church cost the sum of \$600, the remainder of which was contributed in smaller amounts by the members. The building was made ready for use in 1880, but was not at that time entirely finished, and therefore not dedicated. Rev. D. C. Brown was the officiating minister in 1878, was succeeded by Rev. V. M. Harper, and the latter gentleman by Rev. Oliver Newman, who conducted services until June last, since which time the organization has been without a minister, and so remains at this writing, August 1, 1881. The membership now numbers about sixty-three. With the calling of a new pastor the church will enter upon a new era of success.

EARLY HISTORY.

The early history of Harrison township may be said to have opened with the arrival of Charles W. Scott, who located in the township in the fall of 1834. In 1837 John McHargue came from Kentucky and was followed the same year by Alvin Johnson, who hailed from North Carolina. New settlers began to come in steadily after this, and in the year 1838 additions were made to the settlement by arrival of William and Levi Collins, Benjamin F., Franklin and Henry Woods, who located near the central portion of the township. The next year brought the Drinkards, James and George, and from that time on, at intervals of from three to six months, there was a frequent dropping in of new-comers. There were the Warmoths, Henry, Washington and Tandy, John Hays, Lee Spencer, Nathaniel and Gideon Gooch, Cornelius Darnaby, William and Joseph Peery, John Booher, Wesley Reynolds, Moses Payne and Alexander Forkner, J. C. Renfro, Jethro Sires, John Darnaby, R. B. T. Peery, and others, giving Harrison, at that time a part of Washington, quite a fair representation in the early settlement of Grundy county. Many of those old pioneers are numbered among the most prominent men in the county and still have their homes in Harrison, others have been called to that long rest that knows no waking, and not a few have wandered away to richer fields elsewhere, but all are remembered for their early participation in the trials and struggles of pioneer life in Grundy county.

The skin of the deer, coon and wildcat was brought into active use for clothing, and the early loom and spinning-wheel found plenty to do in turning the raw hemp and flax into cloth. Venison, turkey and wild honey were common every day articles of food, while flour and sugar were among the luxuries. Bacon was plentiful and the market price was one cent per pound, while corn brought as much as ten cents per bushel. Plowing was done al-

together by oxen, horses were almost unknown. The old Keery plow, with wooden mould-board, was the leading implement of agriculture. Breaking ground with an ox team and a Keery plow wasn't any fun worth speaking of. It savored a great deal of work.

As early as 1841 preaching was held in the township. Rev. Thomas Thompson officiated in the neighborhood, holding services for the Christian denomination. Rev. William Reid, also of the Christian Church, was among the pioneer preachers. Rev. Washington Warmoth was a Baptist minister and services for that denomination were held at his home, and also at the home of James Drinkard. These were the earlier churches—the homes of the settlers in fall and winter, and the shady groves in spring and summer.

In 1843 or thereabouts, the first school-house was erected in the township. It was built of round logs and was fitted up with rude benches. The erection was the work of the neighbors, and was situated on ground belonging to John McHargue. Irving Drinkard was the first teacher to officiate in this primitive structure. Pupils were few and the salary lacked considerable of being large.

There were two early marriages, both occurring in the same year, about 1843 or 1844, maybe earlier, possibly later. The exact date could not be learned. Mr. Lee Spencer led Miss Nancy Woods, a daughter of Henry Woods, a blushing bride to the altar. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father. The couple are still alive, respected citizens of Washington township. Next came the happy union of Mr. Solomon Spear and Miss Elizabeth J. Hobbs. They, also, are said to be living.

Mrs. Darnaby, the aged mother of John and Cornelius Darnaby, occupied the first grave made in the township. Hers was a long life well spent, and freely she laid down her burdens to take up the glory of a better world.

Harrison township has always been fortunate in the selection of its township officers. It was not organized until 1872 and therefore its list is not very long. The township, politically, has generally given a small Republican majority, perhaps its portion of the vote of from five to eight hundred Republican, which is the political complexion of Grundy county. The present township officers for the year 1881, are, C. H. Cullers, trustee; Marcellus Ratliff, clerk and assessor; George H. Moore, collector; O. G. Witten, constable; A. H. Buchanan and J. C. Sheppard, justices of the peace, and Martin Johnson and Joseph Scott, road overseers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AARON BIGGS

Was born in Shelby county, Indiana, March 8, 1835; a son of Ephraim and Rhoda Biggs; his father was born in Ohio, and died in 1865; his mother was a native of New York, and died in 1881. He lived in Shelby county, till 1855, and then moved to Warren county, Iowa. In 1874 he moved to Mercer county, Missouri, and remained nine months, then permanently located in Harrison township, Grundy county. He married, February 8, 1868, Miss Mary Jane Crow, a native of Warren county, Iowa, born January 13, 1849, and a daughter of Samuel and Cyrena Crow, who located in Warren county in 1845 and are still living there. Six children have been the fruits of this union; viz., Minnie Ellen, born August 21, 1869; Henry Ward, born May 14, 1871; Bertha C., born October 5, 1872; Mary Alice, born, April 13, 1875; Samuel C., born May 18, 1878; and Winfield S., born August 1, 1880. He enlisted in company D, First Iowa cavalry, and served about two years. He has accumulated considerable property, all by his hard work and strict business integrity, and owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of a choice stock farm, well improved, good buildings, and orchard, etc. He also is owner of, and runs a saw-mill in the same township.

R. P. BOYCE,

A native of Livingston county, Missouri, born September 29, 1842, is a son of Jesse and Doundy Boyce, *nee* Peery. His father was a native of Kentucky; came to Missouri in 1819 and settled in Boone county, and died July 9, 1878. His mother was born in Virginia, and died August 18, 1878. Our subject lived in Livingston county till about two years of age, then came with his parents to Daviess county, and lived there about eleven years, and in 1855 located in Harrison township, this county, where he has since lived. He was educated in the district schools and at Grand River College. He enlisted in the First Missouri cavalry, served during the war, and at the close of it returned to Grundy county. December 4, 1880, Mr. Boyce, married Miss Emma Roberts, a native of Mercer county, born April 26, 1855, and a daughter of Oswald and Elizabeth Roberts. He owns eighty acres of fine land, well improved, good buildings and plenty of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce are members of the Methodist Church and are highly respected and esteemed citizens.

J. H. BROWN

Was born in Kentucky, October 14, 1840. His parents, Andrew and Jane Brown, *nee* McDowell, were both natives of Virginia. They left Kentucky to move to Missouri in 1840, and the subject of this sketch was born while they were on the way, near Louisville, Kentucky. They first located in Chariton county, and lived there till 1852, then moved to Grundy county and settled in Madison township, and lived there till their deaths—that of his mother November 20, 1854, and of his father, February 26, 1866. Mr. B. was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools and at Grand River College. He married, April 9, 1863, Miss Louisa E. Witten, a native of Grundy county, born September 24, 1844. Her parents, S. K. and Nancy Witten, *nee* Peery, were both born in Virginia, but were very early settlers in Grundy county. Her mother died in 1855, and her father is still living in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had five children, three of whom are still living. The names and dates of births are as follows: Eugene E., born April 21, 1864; Nancy J., born September 10, 1866; Andrew K., born October 19, 1868; Ella Ann, born May 6, 1871, died March 31, 1879; and Zuleka, born April 19, 1876, died September 23, 1879.

Mr. Brown is the owner of a farm of eighty acres, and is one of Harrison township's representative men, wide awake in everything for the public good.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are consistent members of the Methodist Church. He is a man enjoying the confidence of all the people, and his family are highly respected citizens.

REV. D. C. BROWN.

D. C. Brown was born in Harrison county, Missouri, August 21, 1841. His father, Jacob A. Brown, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah P. Clanton, were both born in North Carolina, but came to Missouri in 1839, and settled in Harrison county. His father was of English and his mother of Irish descent, and were pillars in the Baptist Church, and his father was deacon of the same for thirty years. Jacob A. Brown was elected one of the first justices of the peace in Harrison county, and was a member of the organization of the West Fork Association of Baptists, and assisted in drafting the constitution and by-laws for that association. His father died in 1875, and his mother in 1879. They had lived for many years as consistent members of the church, and passed peacefully to their reward, their loss from earth being mourned by many true friends.

The subject of our sketch lived at home till eighteen years of age, then, on October 4, 1859, was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Cole, who was born October 4, 1839, in Monroe county, Missouri. She was a daughter of William and Mary Ann Cole, *nee* Kellums. Her parents settled in

Monroe county, in the year 1837, and her mother died in 1861, and her father in 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living; viz., Louisa A., born July 6, 1860, now the wife of John Dowell; Jacob J., born September 15, 1866; Sarah E., born August 23, 1868; Mary, born March 16, 1872; Nancy E., born February 27, 1874; Thomas, born March 18, 1876; Henry A., born August 7, 1878; D. C., born February 18, 1881; and John, who died when thirteen months old, and one in infancy.

During the war Mr. B. was a member of company F, Second Missouri cavalry; served three and a half years, and was with the regiment in all its various engagements. While in the line of duty he was taken prisoner in Arkansas, and compelled to travel five hundred miles barefooted, and is yet badly crippled from the effects of that march. After the close of the war he farmed in Daviess county until 1876, and then located in Grundy county, where he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, besides two hundred and eighty acres in Taylor township.

He began laboring as a minister in 1870, and in 1871 was ordained. He is still an active worker in Harrison county. After the war he employed every leisure hour in study, and thus qualified himself for the responsible position he now holds.

JOHN AND MARK BUSHONG

Are natives of Augusta county, Virginia. John was born February 22, 1819, and Mark, March 27, 1823. They are the sons of Abraham and Mary C. Bushong, *nee* Toland, both natives of Virginia, the former of French descent, and the latter of German extraction. Their father died in 1835, and their mother in 1860. John and Mark were reared upon a farm. In 1838 John learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the business for eight years, then they came to Parke county, Indiana, and there John married, February 18, 1847, Miss Elizabeth Noel, a native of Indiana, born October 10, 1831, and a daughter of Matthew and Mira Noel, *nee* Puett. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of North Carolina; the former died in 1851, and the latter in 1861. After his marriage Mr. Bushong continued to work at his trade, in Indiana, till 1857, when he and his brother moved to Livingston county, Missouri, and farmed till 1869, when they removed to Grundy county and purchased a beautiful farm of two hundred acres of choice and fertile land. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bushong; namely, Nathan N., dead; Minerva, now wife of J. T. Selby; Mary A., wife of R. R. Mans; Mark, dead; Martha, now wife of James Renfro; Alice V., John A., Eliza J., Henrietta, Lucy L., and Peter S. J., now dead. The brothers have succeeded well since living in Missouri and rank among our best farmers. They have lived together and done business together for over

thirty-three years, and so far there has never been a word of difference between them. They are active and energetic men and alive to everything for the public good. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

A. H. BUCHANAN

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, September 5, 1844, and is the son of James R. and Nancy Buchanan, *nee* Hull; both natives of Virginia. His parents moved to Taylor county, Kentucky, in 1851, when the subject of this sketch was seven years of age, and lived there till 1856, then came to Missouri and located in Montgomery county, and thence, in 1859, to Callaway county, where his father has since lived, engaged in farming. His mother died in March, 1878. Mr. Buchanan was reared upon a farm and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced business for himself. In 1872 he moved from Callaway to Grundy county and located where he now lives. He married Miss Nancy P. Hale on the 13th of December, 1866. She was born December 22, 1848, in Mercer county, Virginia; her parents, C. P. and M. M. Hale, *nee* Witten, were both natives of the same State, but came to Missouri in 1853 and settled in Livingston county. They are now living in Callaway county. Mr. and Mrs. B. have become the parents of seven children; namely, Lulu L., born July 12, 1868; John W., born November 21, 1870; James H., born September 22, 1875; Lizzie, born December 29, 1877; Nancy, born June 13, 1880; Margaret, born June 10, 1873, died September 28, 1874; and one died in infancy. Mr. B. is serving as justice of the peace. He was a member of Colonel Williams' regiment during the civil war, and served one year. He owns one hundred and thirty acres of fine farm land, and is a man that enjoys the esteem and confidence of all his neighbors.

BENJAMIN P. CRAWFORD

Was born in Mason county, Kentucky, January 18, 1819, and when but a few days old was taken by his parents to Lewis county and lived there till thirty-three years of age. His father, Crozard Crawford, and his mother, Lavina Crawford, *nee* Reynolds, were both natives of Kentucky, and are both long since dead. He married Miss A. Swearingen, a native of Lewis county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Charles and Catherine Swearingen, *nee* Richards. By this marriage they have had nine children, seven of whom are still living; viz., William, born September 10, 1847; Daniel R., born August 22, 1849; Benjamin F., born July 25, 1851; John T., born February 14, 1856; Martha E., born January 6, 1858; Charles W., born February 28, 1861; James H., born December 10, 1863; Mahala J., born February 1, 1845, died May 5, 1870; and Lavina C., born February 17, 1854, died March 18, 1873. Mrs. Crawford died December 1, 1868. March 3, 1869, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Caroline P. Wilkerson, *nee* McKray, a native of Tennessee,

born October 31, 1833, and the widow of Joseph Wilkerson. The issue of this marriage was two children; namely, Cora A., born May 15, 1871, and Iva H., born February 22, 1873. In 1852 he migrated to Illinois and lived in Peoria county five years, then came to Grundy county, Missouri, where he has since lived. He owns a very choice farm of three hundred and sixty acres, well improved and stocked, and all earned by his own industry and good management. He is known as one of our leading farmers and everyone speaks of "Uncle Perry Crawford" as a good neighbor and genial gentleman.

C. H. CULLERS

Was born in Frederick county, Virginia, February 26, 1844. His parents, John and Julia A. Cullers, were natives of Virginia. They moved to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, when he was about four years old, lived there two years, removed to Crawford county, Illinois, where they resided six years, then to Grundy county, Missouri, in 1855, and located in Harrison township. Here his father purchased a large tract of land, and here died June 19, 1869. His mother is still living and makes her home with him. He was married, in Gentry county, to Miss Cornelia A. Adkinson, a native of Kentucky, born April 15, 1852. The marriage ceremony was performed on November 18, 1875. Her parents were from Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1852, and are still living in Gentry county. Two children have been the fruits of this union; viz., Woodson, born February 4, 1877, died March 6, 1878; and Nora S., born May 31, 1879. Mr. Cullers has served as township clerk and is now trustee. He is a very active business man and is known as one of the heaviest stock dealers in the county, and has been very successful in his business. He owns eight hundred and ninety acres of land under good improvement.

WILLIAM D. GOSE,

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, April 11, 1845. His father was a native of Virginia and died when the subject of this sketch was only a few weeks old. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Witten, married James A. Goodwin, and in 1853 they came to Missouri and located near Edinburg, Grundy county. He was educated at Grand River College and at Canton, Illinois. He qualified himself for the profession of teaching and has been one of the leading as well as most earnest and successful teachers in the county. He married, September 24, 1868, Miss Martha J. Witten, who was born in Grundy county, Missouri, October 15, 1848. Her parents, Samuel K. and Nancy Witten, *nee* Peery, were both from Virginia, and among the first settlers in Grundy county. Mr. and Mrs. Gose had eight children, only three of whom are living; viz., Samuel D., born August 2, 1870; Fannie R., born April 30, 1873; and Louisa H., born

February 26, 1874. The others died in infancy. In 1869 he located in Harrison township and engaged in farming and school teaching. When he came here he says he only had twenty-five cents in money, but now has a farm of eighty acres, and all accumulated by himself and worthy companion. She is a lady of fine education as well as taste and refinement. She received her education at Hannibal, Glasgow, and Canton, Illinois. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM V. HOISINGTON

Was born in Athens county, Ohio, January 12, 1842. His parents, James W. and Lydia Hoisington, *nee* Eddy, were also natives of Athens county. His mother was related to General Nathaniel Greene. The family moved from Athens, Ohio, to Iowa, and lived there the season of 1865, then located in Grundy county, Missouri. The family consisted of four children; viz., James E., William V., Mary and Charles A. Mr. James W. Hoisington died December 26, 1866; he had been a useful and honored member of society wherever he had lived. Mrs. H. died September 4, 1872; she too had lived a life of usefulness and left many warm friends to mourn her departure from life. When the subject of our sketch was four years of age he left Ohio with his parents and came to Iowa and lived with them until 1862, when he enlisted in company F, Thirty-third Iowa volunteer infantry, served till the close of the war, and was with them in all their various engagements and marches. After the close of the war he came to Grundy county and located near where he now lives. He married, June 19, 1873, Miss Margaret E. Witten, a native of Gentry county, Missouri, born December 10, 1853. They have had four children; named, respectively, Lydia M., born May 24, 1874; Mary E., born February 26, 1876; Earl, born January 18, 1881; and James W., born August 1, 1878, died May 5, 1880. Mr. Hoisington owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, well improved and stocked.

MRS. MARGARET LEE.

Margaret Scott was born in Pike county, Missouri, January 1, 1837. She was a daughter of Andrew and Jane Scott, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1822, settled in Pike county and lived there till they migrated to Grundy county in 1856, and located in Harrison township where Mrs. Lee now lives. Her father died August 24, 1867, and her mother, February 27, 1870. Miss Scott was nineteen years of age when she came to Grundy county. She was united in marriage, April 30, 1861, to William Lee, who was a native of Clinton county, Missouri, born November 13, 1836. His parents were originally from Virginia, and his father died August 6, 1856, and his mother, in February, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Lee became the parents of five children, three

of whom are living; viz., Benjamin L., born February 17, 1862; Joseph A., born January 24, 1864; and Ada, born September 4, 1871. Victoria died when four years of age, and Hettie when six. Mr. Lee died August 30, 1872. He was a man universally beloved by all who knew him, and esteemed for his social qualities. Mrs. Lee lives upon the homestead, and her sons, Benjamin and Joseph, are carrying on the farm. They deserve great credit for their industry and the affection shown their mother, and sister Ada. Mrs. Lee is a member of the Methodist Church, and the family are highly respected.

J. E. MAXSON

Was born in Lewis county, Virginia, December 18, 1841. His parents, Herman and Drusilla Maxson, were both natives of Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1865 and located at Alexandria, in Clarke county, and remained there till 1869, then came to Grundy county, where they still reside. Our subject was reared upon a farm and received his education in Virginia. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1865 and returned to Virginia in 1866 and, on the 19th day of April, of said year, was united in marriage to Miss Doretha Clemans, who was born in Harrison county, but reared in Lewis county. She was born March 24, 1845; her father was a native of Germany, and her mother of Virginia. Her father died in 1857, and her mother, in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Maxson became the parents of six children: Mattie, born October 1, 1869; Carrie, born November 16, 1871; Henry F., born April 14, 1874; Gracie, born September 11, 1877; Walter R., born October 1, 1879; and Minnie, born September 8, 1868, died November 29, 1868.

Mr. Maxson, enlisted in company C, of the Tenth West Virginia volunteer infantry and served for nearly four years. He was wounded in the Shenandoah Valley (shot through the leg), and still suffers greatly from the effects of this wound, which was inflicted July 17, 1864, and although a very severe one, November 15 of same year he reported for duty, and served faithfully and well till the close of the war. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted from one office to another, till he attained that of first lieutenant. He was taken prisoner, November 6, 1862, at Sutton, Virginia, taken to Libby Prison, and kept three months, and endured all manner of hardships. When he came to Missouri with his young wife, he had but five dollars, but they unitedly fought the battle bravely and conquered, and now have a beautiful farm of one hundred and twenty acres, well improved and stocked, and located in a fine neighborhood.

LEVI MOORE

Was born in Howard county, Missouri, May 22, 1844, and is a son of Josiah and Nancy Moore, *nee* Montgomery. They were natives of Kentucky, but came to Missouri at an early day. His mother died when he was about three

months old, and his father four years later. Being left an orphan at this early age he was taken care of by his uncle, Levi Moore, who lived in Grundy county, and by him was reared till he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in company H, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, and served with them over three years. He relates the following incident as a part of his life in the army: About the first of November, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia, while detailed on a foraging expedition he was in the upper story of a tobacco warehouse, about four and one-half miles from camp. Looking out at the gable-end of the building he saw thirteen mounted Confederates coming toward him and where his horse was hitched. He knew it was time to leave, and climbing and falling through the tobacco racks for thirty feet to the floor he quickly picked himself up and made for his horse with all speed, but by the time he was mounted the Confederates were within one hundred and seventy-five yards and opened fire upon him; then began a race for life. Luckily for him his horse was a good one, and he kept his distance but still under fire, and the chase was thus kept up for about four miles, when he came to a ditch about fourteen feet deep and twelve feet across, which his horse successfully cleared, but it stayed his pursuers, and turning in his saddle he called to them to come on. They only answered with oaths, that he was a d——d Yankee, and hastily beat their retreat. A few days after the occurrence above related he, with several of his comrades, was taken prisoner and held at Andersonville and other places, during which time he suffered much from fevers and the hardships of a prisoner's life. After the war he returned to Grundy county, and on the 22d of February, 1867, was married to Miss Martha Ann Boyce, who was born October 14, 1845, in Daviess county, Missouri. They have had three children; namely, James E., born December 17, 1868; William Harley, born February 18, 1870; and Ida, born March 19, 1871. Mr. Moore had but little opportunity of obtaining an education, but now, by diligence in study at home, has become a well informed man, and has secured to himself and family a fine home of forty acres, where he lives a happy and contented life.

REES B. T. PEERY

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, November 13, 1828. His parents, George and Jane Peery, were natives of Virginia. They migrated to Missouri in the year 1835, remained in Daviess county during the winter, and in the spring of 1836 located in Grundy county, one mile east of Edinburg, and lived there till the subject of this sketch was about twenty-five years of age. The family consisted of about thirteen grown sons and daughters, who were by this time all established in business for themselves, and the subject of our sketch settled upon section fourteen, in Harrison township. His father died in 1874, and his mother in 1872. He was educated in the

common schools and at Grand River College; he was reared a farmer, and as he observes, never failed to raise a crop in his life.

August 10th, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Witten, who was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, September 16, 1833. Her parents, Thomas and Rebecca Witten, were also natives of Tazewell county, but came to Missouri in 1852, and soon after settled in Harrison township, Grundy county. Her mother died in 1874, and father in 1879.

Ten children have been the issue of this marriage; namely, Milton T., born July 29, 1854; George L., born March 3, 1856; Rebecca J., born July 29, 1857; Robert F., born June 14, 1859; Archibald T., born November 6, 1860; Attelia L., born December 18, 1863; Willie Ann, born October 27, 1866; Henry T., born May 9, 1869; Bowen, born February 20, 1871; and William, born May 18, 1862, died January 16, 1863. Mrs. Peery died June 21, 1874.

Mr. Peery owns five hundred and fifty acres of land, three and one-half miles northwest of Trenton, and the finest for a stock farm in this part of the country. He is liberal in his views in regard to education, and never thinks but what his school tax is a good investment. His son George, has been one of the leading teachers in the county. He ranks among the pioneers and has lived a quiet and peaceable life with all men, and only desires to live such a life during the remainder of his days.

MARCELLUS RATLIFF

Was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, July 19, 1827. He lived in that State till twenty-three years of age; moved to Butler county, Ohio, and lived there two years; then to Hancock county, Illinois, where he resided one and one-half years; thence to Wayne county, Iowa, remained till the spring of 1863, and then located in Harrison township, Grundy county, Missouri, where he has since lived, engaged in farming and stock-raising. His father died in 1875, and his mother is still living in Wayne county, Iowa. He was married in Virginia, December 30, 1849, to Miss Sarah Brown, a native of Lewis county, born May 20, 1831. Her parents were also natives of Virginia. Her father died in 1845, and her mother, in 1880. Both his grandfathers were noted soldiers in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Ten children have been born to them, seven of whom are still living; namely, Stephen F., born September 30, 1850; John R., born May 12, 1852; J. N., born February 8, 1854; Jennie, born October 11, 1857; Rosa, born January 8, 1860; William E., born November 20, 1862; and Thomas, born May 27, 1871. Three died in infancy.

Mr. Ratliff has filled many of the township offices, and is now township clerk and assessor. He never had any help financially when he started in life, but has succeeded well, and by industry and good management has accumulated considerable property, and three hundred acres of what is said to be one of

the best stock farms in the county, well stocked and with fine buildings and a good orchard. Only the two youngest children reside at home, the others are settled in life for themselves and are all living in the same township.

SILAS RATLIFF,

A native of Lewis county, West Virginia, was born September 6, 1831; son of Jesse and Sarah Ratliff, both natives of West Virginia. When he was sixteen years of age his parents moved to Butler county, Ohio, and lived there five years, then moved to Wayne county, Iowa, in the fall of 1854. His father died suddenly, while on a trip to Kansas, in 1875. His mother is living, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. His grandfather, William Ratliff, was cook for General Washington, during the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather on his mother's side was a valiant officer in the War of 1812. Four of the brothers of the subject of this sketch were brave soldiers during the late war; one died of sickness, from exposure, and one while suffering imprisonment at Andersonville. In April, 1863, he came to Grundy county, Missouri. He married, August 28, 1853, Miss Matilda Butcher, also a native of Lewis county, West Virginia, born April 18, 1834. Her mother died in 1872, and her father is still living in Lewis county, West Virginia, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff have had ten children; viz., Sarah C., born May 28, 1854; Eliza C., born September 15, 1856; John L., born January 23, 1861; Jesse A., born October 27, 1863; David E., born January 10, 1866; Mary F., born January 9, 1870; Martha, born March 11, 1876; Nora M., born February 6, 1877; Louisa E., born January 11, 1880; and William, born October 30, 1858, died February 22, 1879. They had no financial assistance in starting in life, but this worthy couple have striven on hand in hand together, have reared a large family and provided for them a home of one hundred and nineteen acres of fine land.

C. W. SCOTT.

This gentleman has the honor of being one of the first white persons that lived in Grundy county. He was born in Daviess county, August 2, 1833. His parents, John and Charlotte Scott, *nee* Meek, were natives of Washington county, Virginia; the former was born May 6, 1787, and the latter, April 16, 1805. They came to Missouri in 1831, lived a short time in the counties of Ray and Daviess, and late in the fall of 1833 located in Grundy county, near Edinburg. His father died June 18, 1850, near Julesburg, while crossing the plains to California, and his mother died in 1849. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents in Grundy county till seventeen years of age, then, in company with his father and others, started to California and while crossing the plains they were stricken with cholera and only a few lived to reach the golden shore. He spent about three years there and then returned to Grundy county. He was married, December 3, 1854, to Miss Sallie Thorn-

brough, a native of Lawrence county, Alabama, born January 22, 1837. She was a daughter of William and Catherine Thornbrough, who came to Missouri in 1837 and settled near Edinburg. Her father died in 1847, and her mother is still living in Grundy county, now eighty-three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been the parents of nine children; named, respectively, Laura, born October 9, 1855; Flora, born November 19, 1857; Hannah, born November 25, 1859; Charlotte, born April 12, 1862; Charles, born February 16, 1865; Thomas, born May 31, 1867; Hugh, born May 31, 1870; Barton, born October 26, 1874; and Porter, born April 27, 1877. Mr. Scott never had an opportunity of receiving a scholastic education, but has acquired a good general knowledge of things and is a man of fine business ability. He owns a comfortable home of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of fine land, well improved. In 1863 he, together with his family, made a second trip across the plains to California; there they remained for three years, and then returned to Grundy county.

JOSEPH SCOTT

Was born in Hancock county, Indiana, August 5, 1836. His father, William Scott, was a native of Delaware, and his mother, Rebecca Scott, of Ohio. They came to Indiana at an early day and were pioneers of that country. His mother died in 1838; and his father in 1880, at the age of eighty-three years. At the age of nineteen years our subject left home to work for himself. He had but a poor opportunity of obtaining an education, yet he is now a well informed man. At the age of twenty-two years he came to Missouri and located in Gentry county, then crossed the plains in 1859 to Pike's Peak, and in 1860 returned to Grundy county. He married, January 24, 1865, Miss Mary E. A. Selby, who was born in Shelby county, Illinois, January 12, 1847, a daughter of Rev. John C. and Louisa D. Selby, both natives of Kentucky. Her father died in 1860, and her mother is still living in Grundy county. They have had four children; viz., John W., born December 19, 1865; Belle T., born May 4, 1870; William D., born September 22, 1876, died August 17, 1877; and Kemp S., born September 6, 1878. Mr. Scott has forty acres of fine land and considerable stock. He had six brothers in the Union army during the late war, three of them lost their lives, and three returned home safe. Mr. Scott has served his township as school director and road supervisor.

W. B. TABOR

Was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, February 21, 1816, son of James and Henrietta Tabor, *nee* Blackwell. He lived in Tazewell county till 1855, then immigrated to Missouri and located in Liberty township, Grundy county, lived there till 1865, then settled in Harrison township, where he still lives. His grandfather, Robert Blackwell, served seven years

as a soldier during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Tabor married, October 30, 1834, Miss Charity Runyan, of Tazewell county, born September 1, 1816, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Runyan, *nee* Jacobs. By this union they have had ten children; viz., Theodosia I., born August 21, 1835; Seletha Ann, born September 29, 1837; James C., born March 7, 1840; Elizabeth J., born February 16, 1842; Nancy Elvira, born October 9, 1844; Joseph Harvey, born May 1, 1847; William Hardin, born December 31, 1849; Stephen Bartley, born January 22, 1853; Mary V., born March 8, 1857; George S., born September 9, 1860. William Hardin died July 1, 1851; James C., died February 10, 1865; and George S., died April 5, 1881. Stephen B. was ordained a minister in 1877 and has ever since been a faithful laborer as a pastor in the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). Joseph Harvey is also a licensed exhorter in the same church. James C. was a soldier in the Confederate army and died at Camp Douglass from sickness contracted while in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Tabor have been church members for fifty years, and all the family belong to the same church.

ISAAC VEACH

Was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, December 27, 1820; son of Solomon and Mary Veach, *nee* Lichliter. His father died at the age of fifty-five years, and his mother at the age of eighty-nine. He lived in Shenandoah county till thirty-five years of age; was reared upon a farm till eighteen years of age, then learned the trade of wagon-maker and worked at the same till thirty-five years of age. He was married, February 24, 1852, to Miss Julia A. Clem, a native of Shenandoah county, born October 19, 1826; daughter of David and Catharine Clem, *nee* Walters, both natives of Virginia, and both died there. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Veach; viz., Joshua, born March 18, 1856; Benjamin, May 24, 1858; Ella, December 5, 1860; Buford December 20, 1863; Mason died when about three years old. Mr. Veach left Virginia, March 21, 1855, came to Missouri, and remained one year in Caldwell county, then located in Mercer county; remained eight years and then went to Harrison township, Grundy county, where he still lives and owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty-four acres well improved and stocked. In 1876 he was appointed bridge commissioner by the County Court, and served three years. He is truly a self-made man, mentally and financially. By diligence in study he has become a well informed business man, and by industry and good management, has secured a beautiful and pleasant home. In 1869 he erected a bridge across Sugar Creek which Luther Collier, then bridge commissioner, reported as the best bridge in northwestern Missouri. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the building of the graded road from Trenton to the forks of the river.

W. E. WATTS,

A native of Andrain county, Missouri, was born June 10, 1842; son of Littlebury and Elizabeth Watts, *nee* Throckmorton. They were both born in Virginia, but came to Missouri at a very early day. His mother died when he was five years of age and his father died in 1879. At the age of sixteen he began business for himself, and early in 1863 enlisted in company B, Twenty-third Missouri volunteer infantry, and served till the close of the war and with the regiment, was in many engagements. While in the service in Tennessee he contracted a disease from which he still suffers. After the close of the war he returned to Grundy county, and February 15, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E. Tabor, who was born in Virginia, October 9, 1844. She is a daughter of W. B. Tabor, of this county. Six children have been born, the issue of this union; viz., Mary E., born December 18, 1866; Ida E., born February 11, 1870; Ruffy E., born October 13, 1872; Cora B., born May 30, 1875; Thomas H., born November 20, 1877; and Amanda, born December 3, 1868, died January 18, 1869. He has made his own way in the world and now has a nice home of sixty acres of good land well improved and stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Watts are members of the Methodist Church.

T. O. WITTEN

Was born in Grundy county, Missouri, January 2, 1849. His father, J. T. Witten, and his mother, Caroline Thomson Witten, were both born in Tazewell county, Virginia. They came to Missouri in the year 1854, and stopped near Edinburg, and there his father is still living, but his mother died, August 22, 1865. He married, April 9, 1868, Miss Laura J. Woodress, who was born in Kentucky, June 4, 1849. Her parents, William O., and Eleanor Woodress, were natives of Kentucky, but came to Missouri at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Witten were educated at Grand River College and Canton, Illinois. They have four children; viz., Nellie, born February 26, 1869; Minnie, born July 31, 1872; Mollie, born August 22, 1875; and Eva, born January 22, 1878. He has served his township as constable and school director. He is the owner of seventy-six acres of fine land, well improved. He is a live, public spirited man, and the family are noted for their generous and kind disposition and hospitality, and his abode is ever open to the accommodation of strangers.

J. A. WRIGHT

Was born in Frederick county, Maryland, December 10, 1839. His parents, Albert and Elizabeth Wright, were both natives of Virginia, and are now residents of Grundy county. On the 31st of December, 1863, he was married to Miss Eva Brown, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, born July 31, 1844. Her father, Moses Brown, was a native of Virginia, and her mother,

Ruth McPherson Brown, a native of Ohio; her father died November 9, 1868; and her mother is still living, in Grundy county. When Mr. Wright was quite young his parents moved to Virginia, and when he was sixteen they came to Ohio. Shortly after his marriage he enlisted in company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment of National Guards, served five months; then became a member of company E, Eighteenth Ohio volunteer infantry and served till the close of the war; he was taken prisoner near Cynthiana, Kentucky, and kept for some time and then paroled by Gen. John Morgan. After the close of the war he returned to Ohio and farmed till 1869, then came to Missouri, and after spending one year in Caldwell county, located permanently in Grundy county. Mr. and Mrs. Wright became the parents of ten children; namely, Arthur J., born October 15, 1865; Annie E., born January 5, 1867; Charles and William (twins), born November 2, 1869; and Jessie, born, June 14, 1876; Albert M., born June 26, 1868, died February 2, 1869; Emma and Edward (twins), born January 15, 1873, Edward died July 11, 1873, and Emma October 10, 1874; Anna and Alfred (twins), born February 9, 1875, Alfred died August 14, 1875, and Anna, August 21, 1875.

Mr. Wright was the eldest son of five children, four of whom are living: William H., a brother, who died August 12, 1870, was a man of far more than ordinary ability and stood among our leading educators; his chosen profession was that of teaching, and he was continually striving to reach a higher standard of excellence in his labors; he was a Union soldier in the Forty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and in the Tenth Ohio cavalry, and served his country four years; was twice wounded and twice captured, but by his bravery managed to escape and was soon again with his command, able and ready for duty; yet, in the prime of life, while in the good work of educating, the great destroyer, Death, conquered him and he was called to his reward, deeply mourned by relatives and friends.

Mr. Wright, the subject of our sketch, has been a very useful man in the county, having been postmaster at Buttsville for a number of years, justice of the peace for seven years, and filled other township offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and highly esteemed members of society.

CHAPTER XXX.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

How Situated—Area in Acres—When Organized—Its Metes and Bounds—Early Settlers—Fancy Sketch—First Election, 1837—Pioneer Incidents—Schools and School-houses—The Cost of the First School-house—Pioneer Transportation—Climate, Soil and Prosperity—Township Officers, 1881—Biographies.

The township of Jefferson is situated and constitutes the southwest corner of Grundy county, and contains an area of about 22,720 acres. It is known for its extensive bodies of timber, excellent water and fertile land. Within its borders live many of the more enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of the county.

Jefferson was a township before Grundy became a county, and was one of the original eleven townships upon the organization of the county in 1841. The following taken from the records of the Livingston county court, for the February term, 1839, shows its

FIRST BOUNDARY.

“Ordered that a township be made in the county of Livingston, commencing where townships 60 and 61 cross Grand River; thence west to the intersection of said line with Daviess county; thence south with said line to the road leading from Jerry Bannon’s to Robert McGain’s thence with said road to Black’s mills. Said township to be called Jefferson. Running from McGains’ so far as to include James Black in Jefferson township; thence to N. R. Hobbs’, so as to include Hobbs in Jefferson township; thence running with Bear Creek to the north; thence with the river to the beginning.”

The present boundary lines of Jefferson township are Madison township on the north, Grand River separating it from Jackson on the east, Livingston county on the south, and Daviess county on the west. It is the fourth township in the county in regard to population, having within its limits, according to the census of 1880, one thousand, one hundred and eighty-nine inhabitants, or a net gain of three hundred and fifteen in ten years. The township is watered by the Grand River on its eastern border, and Hickory Creek which traverses the township diagonally from the northwest corner, to the Grand River.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

Jefferson was among the most thickly settled townships of the county in 1841, when the organization went into effect. In 1836 the families of Jesse Harris, Cornelius Darnaby and William Davies opened the way to the rich lands of Jefferson, and staked their claims to build up homes in the wilder-

ness of the Grand River Valley. Jesse Harris came from Garrard county, Kentucky, and located on section No. 28; Cornelius Darnaby was also from the famed "blue-grass region," Hopkins county, and his claim was staked in section No. 32; from the same State came William Davies, from the county of Christian, and his cabin was erected on section No. 33. These were the three first white settlers in the township, but they were soon followed by a host of others who came to stay. There were Greenbery Harris, D. H. Dunkerson, Dr. James Livingston, J. W. Moore, M. Hornback, Richard Chenoweth, W. W. Bond, Joshua Bond, John Harshu, John Gee, Henry Gee, Nathaniel Gee, L. D. Thompson, Edward Smith, J. M. Nichols, Nathaniel Maxey, George Trout, A. G. Taylor, George Embry, Isaac Embry, Elijah Embry, Basil Tinsley, Dock Brown, W. F. Brown, James Turner, Thomas Turner, James D. Nordyke, James Blackburn, Pulligan Sandridge, William Woolridge, Matthew Greene, Presley Boone, William Ashbrook, Zela Conkling, Benjamin S. Ashby, and B. G. Gibbs, all came to make their homes in the wild and rugged West, and Jefferson was the township selected. Some came with their families growing up around them, others were young men just starting in life and eager to battle with the hardships of the western frontier. "They came, they saw and they conquered" the wilderness, and where once only the wild flower and wild grasses grew luxuriantly, there sprang up the necessities of life. Broad acres over which the plow had made its furrow took the place of trackless prairies, and rude, but cosy cabin homes sprang up where once was only a dusky forest dell. The deer and wild turkey that had wandered the silent woods alone, only now and then disturbed by the stealthy tread of the Indian hunter and the crack of his unerring rifle, now were startled by the ringing echo of the pioneer's ax, and scampered away from his impetuous presence, to be followed by the whirring rifle ball that speedily put an end to their roving career.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

The first election held in what is now Jefferson township, took place two years before the township became known by its present name. An election was held at the house of D. H. Dunkerson in 1837, and the said Dunkerson was elected a county judge of Livingston county. He was afterward re-elected. In August of 1839, after the organization of the township, an election was held at the home of Judge Dunkerson for the election of a justice of the peace for the new township, and at the same place, on the 19th day of October, the same year, the citizens voted for an assessor for the county of Livingston. On the 20th of March, 1841, after the organization of Grundy county, an election was ordered for a justice of the peace for the township of Jefferson. James D. Nordyke was elected, and held the office until his death which occurred a year later, and on the 21st of June, 1842, Michael Hornback was appointed his successor. The next election to

be found of record, took place in the summer of 1852, when Greenbery Harris, B. G. Gibbs and Joshua Bond were elected justices of the peace, within and for the township of Jefferson. Other early elections were held, but no record was kept of who were elected.

The first sale of school lands in the township occurred on the 3d day of February, 1840, on which date the Livingston County Court ordered section 16, township 60, of range 25, to be sold for school purposes.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The first couple to seek the joys of connubial life, were Benjamin S. Ashby and Miss Elizabeth Harris, and the marriage took place at the home of the bride's father on the 28th of March, 1838. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James McMahan, a Methodist minister. It was one of the happy events that relieved the monotony of the early days of toil, and the couple received congratulations that were hearty and possessed that quality which makes them appreciated—they were meant, every word of them.

James P. Harris was the first person born within the present limits of Jefferson township. He first saw the light on the 28th day of July, 1839, on the old homestead on section No. 28, the son of Jesse and Mary Harris. The first young lady to greet the morning of life in the same township, was Miss Margaret Smith, the winsome daughter of Edward H. and Sarah Smith, whose birth occurred not long after the first mentioned.

Death, that grim visitant that leaves only sorrow in its path, first sought the realms of Jefferson on the 9th of March, 1838, when little Mary, daughter of Jesse and Mary Harris, was gently wafted to her last home in the world beyond. She was buried in Livingston county.

Dr. James Livingston was the first practicing physician. He came from the State of Ohio, and died in the township. He was one of the early settlers.

The first minister was Rev. Elijah Murrell. He was a native of Maryland, and preached in Jefferson as early as 1836 or 1837. He was a Baptist, and conducted services at the homes of the pioneers. The Rev. James McMahan, a Methodist divine, was one of the pioneer preachers, and came to the township not long after Rev. Mr. Murrell. He, too, held services at the cabins of the settlers. Rev. Mr. Murrell afterwards went to Nebraska, where he died.

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The first school taught in Jefferson township was in the year 1842, in the kitchen of Jesse Harris. They were not particular as to the location of a school in those days, and if they had only a few months schooling per year, they were satisfied until they could do better, and took advantage of what was vouchsafed them. This first of schools had about fifteen pupils,

and for instilling into their minds the rudiments of education the sum of \$10 was paid per month, and it was considered a fair compensation, for money was scarce and it wasn't absolutely necessary to have a very large amount to live comfortably, as things went in those days. Mr. Spencer Brown was the first schoolmaster. He afterward moved to Andrew county, Missouri, became a physician, and practiced medicine in his new home.

The first school-house was erected in the fall of 1844. The building was put up on section number twenty-nine, and built by George W. Trout, of hewn logs, and after the style of school-houses of those days, with mud and stick chimney, wide fire-place, split-log seats with no backs to them. This first structure dedicated to learning in the township of Jefferson cost the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars—whether in money or coon-skin currency, is not known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Brunswick, in Chariton county, and Glasgow, in Howard county, the settlers procured their supplies, and the great difficulty of traveling by wagon was overcome by going horseback, sometimes taking pack-horses. Like the housewives of other settlements, the good wife in Jefferson township had to manufacture the clothing for the family while the husband tilled the field. The first domestic work of this kind was performed by Mrs. Mary Harris, in 1836 or 1837. Weaving and spinning wasn't a pleasant task by any means, especially when such raw materials as flax and hemp were used, with some wool and a little cotton.

Jefferson township grew and prospered. Her soil was rich, timber plenty, and a hardy, energetic class of citizens composed her population. She ranks fourth in that respect, the census of 1880 giving 1,189 as the population of the township. In 1870 the number was 874, an increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the township in rather a southeasterly course, and this township furnishes a large number of ties for the road. The political complexion of Jefferson township is Republican, and its township officers are of that faith, but politics has little to do with local affairs. The present township officers are named as follows: Trustee, Gilbert Evans; collector, Samuel H. Laird; clerk, John Roberts; constable, J. S. McCracken; justice of the peace, J. B. Embry.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. B. ANDERSON.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Canada, born April 14, 1823. He resided in the place of his birth until he completed his education, and then commenced farming, which he continued until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Michigan and remained there ten years, engaged on a farm. He then moved to Grundy county, where he has since resided. When he came to this county, in 1870, he selected a beautiful eighty-acre tract of land which he has developed into a fine home farm, and on which he has erected valuable buildings and made other permanent improvements. October 14, 1874, Mr. Anderson was married to Mrs. Julia Davis, a native of Virginia.

WILLIAM ASHBROOK.

The subject of this sketch is among the oldest and most respected citizens of Grundy county. He was born in Kentucky, in February, 1802, and passed the early years of his life in his native State. At the age of twenty-one he went to Ohio where he became engaged in farming, and remained there over twenty years. In the year 1844 he moved from that State to Grundy county and has made his home in this county from that early period to the present time. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving the greater part of his time to the improvement and cultivation of his farm which contains three hundred acres of land. He has been content and prosperous in a fair degree, and by cheerful and honorable labor has secured a sufficient competence. He was married, November 13, 1827, to Miss Mary Kithby, of Ohio, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living: Martha A., David P., William H. and John W. Swing. Sarah J. and Jemima, are deceased.

PRESLEY BOON

Was born in Madison county, Kentucky, July 13, 1820. His parents brought him to Howard county, Missouri, when he was about two years of age, and remained there only two years, when they moved to Sheridan county, remaining until 1831. At this time they went to Livingston county, where the subject of this sketch resided until his removal to Grundy county in 1850. Here he purchased land and became engaged in farming. He now owns one hundred and fifty-two acres of choice land, all under good cultivation.

Mr. Boon was married, in Livingston county, April 7, 1847, to Miss

Sarah J. Rosson. They have had seven children; namely, Daniel, Sarah E., Mary H., Augustus, Tempy, Lydia and Perdida.

DAVID BRATTON.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born January 26, 1818, and resided in his native State until the spring of 1868, when he migrated to Grundy county. His education was received in the schools of Pennsylvania, and after leaving school he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until he moved from the State. When he came to Grundy county he purchased a farm and has since been engaged in farming. He now owns one hundred ninety-eight and one-half acres of well-improved land and is chiefly occupied in its cultivation.

Mr. Bratton was married in December, 1842, to Miss Margaret Casher, of Pennsylvania. They have had ten children; named, respectively, Theophilus, Susannah, Mary S., Eliza J., Nancy M., Hannah, Ellen and Alice; and Elizabeth C. and Harry, deceased.

J. A. BROWN

Was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, March 1, 1824. His parents moved to Indiana when he was two years of age, and he remained in that State until he completed his education, and became engaged in farming. In the fall of 1843 he moved to Adair county, Missouri, where he lived until he came to Grundy county, in the spring of 1845, and has been a resident of this county since that time. His farm consists of two hundred and eighty-four and one-half acres of land, under good cultivation, and finely located, both for farming and stock-raising, and is improved with permanent and substantial buildings. Mr. Brown has managed his farm successfully, and during his residence in the county has earned the reputation of being energetic in business affairs and upright and honorable in all the relations of life. He was married in Grundy county, February 8, 1846, to Miss Amanda F. Bailey. Twelve children have been the result of this union, eight of whom are now living, seven sons and one daughter; namely, William E., Alexander M., Sarah E., John H., James L., Thomas J., Robert and Arthur J.

THOMAS BRUMIT

Is a native of Missouri, born in Livingston county, July 27, 1849. He was there reared and educated, and subsequently engaged in farming. After his removal to Grundy county he still continued farming, and now owns and cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of choice land. His farm is finely located and under good cultivation, and the building improvements are of a permanent kind. Mr. Brumit possesses good business qualifications and in the management of his affairs has displayed those characteristics which have won the confidence and esteem of all. He was married, in Grundy county, January 9, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Curtiss, a native of Missouri.

H. C. CALLISON

Was born in Daviess county, Missouri, April 7, 1850, and was reared in that county. After completing his education he became engaged in the mercantile business and followed this, in connection with stock-raising, until the spring of 1874, when he moved to Grundy county and confined his attention chiefly to raising stock. He deals largely in cattle, sheep and hogs. He is a successful business man and one who has the reputation of being honorable and upright in all the relations of life.

Mr. Callison was married, in Daviess county, March 31, 1873, to Miss Fannie Livingstone, a native of Grundy county, born March 30, 1850. Three children have been born to them: Frank L., William H. and Susie.

WILLIAM E. COLLINS

Is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, born December 1, 1837. He received his education in his native county, and remained there until the fall of 1855, when he moved to Lee county, Iowa, and engaged in farming for several years. In March, 1869, he came to Grundy county, and has since made his home here. During the war he enlisted, November 1, 1861, in company D, Fourteenth Iowa infantry, and served three years and three months, when he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Collins now owns and cultivates a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land, well located and well stocked, and improved by handsome and commodious buildings. His residence occupies a beautiful site commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

September 13, 1860, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Doane, of Lee county, Iowa. They have seven children; viz., William E., Albert A., Estella K., Alta O., Guert O. S. L., Otto O. and Leota.

W. L. CURTIS.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri, born in Livingston county, January 27, 1853. On completing his education he became engaged in farming and followed this occupation for a number of years in his native county. In 1879 he moved to Grundy county and purchased eighty acres of land, which he cultivates in connection with stock-raising. He occupies a beautiful residence, and is surrounded with all the accessories of comfortable living.

Mr. Curtis was married in Livingston county, October 15, 1874, to Miss Katie Black, of that county.

SAMUEL GAY

Is a native of Daviess county, Missouri, and was born in that county July 26, 1841. His parents were born in Pocahontas county, Virginia, but

moved to Howard county, Missouri, in 1838, and in the spring of 1839 went to Daviess county, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch became a resident of Grundy county in 1878, since which time he has been principally engaged in farming, cultivating one hundred and twenty-six acres of land which he owns, and on which he has made permanent building improvements.

July 20, 1865, Mr. Gay was married to Miss Mary A. Matthews, a native of Michigan, born November 14, 1847. They have four children: Robert A., Addie, Charles M. and William A.

GEORGE S. GOODRICH

Is a native of Indiana, born June 15, 1840. When he was between three and four years of age his parents removed with him to Michigan, and he was there reared and educated. After completing his education his inclination for a farmer's life led him to make that his choice, and he engaged in farming in Michigan until he moved to Missouri, in 1858. When he came to Grundy county he selected a finely located farm, and continued his labor as a farmer. At the present time he owns two hundred and seventy acres of land, all under improvement, well stocked, and has fine and commodious buildings.

Mr. Goodrich was married, February 20, 1863, to Miss Mary Prothew, of Macon, Missouri. They have two children, Clarissa A. and Jessie E.

A. J. GRIFFITH

Was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, September 17, 1848. When nineteen years of age he went to Daviess county, Missouri, and was there engaged in farming for a number of years. In the fall of 1871 he moved to Grundy county, and remained until the spring of 1876, when he returned to Daviess county. After a residence of four years in that county he came back to Grundy county, and located on the farm he now owns. It is a fine stock farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well watered and otherwise adapted for stock-raising and farming.

Mr. Griffith married, November 13, 1871, Miss Alice Chenoweth, of Grundy county. They have one child, Harley O., born September 19, 1875.

SAMUEL H. LAIRD

Was born in Sheridan county, Missouri, January 10, 1844. He commenced farming in early life, and continued the same in his native county until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Grundy county and took up his former occupation. He now has a fine farm containing one hundred and seventy acres, which his industry has brought to a good state of cultivation. His time is principally spent in tilling the soil, but he is interested in county

and township affairs, and is now officiating as township collector, to which office he was elected in April, 1881.

Mr. Laird was married, in Grundy county, September 17, 1878, to Miss Mary Robinson. By this union they have two children, Rewaner and Alice.

C. H. LONGFELLOW

Is a native of Summit county, Ohio. He was born March 22, 1841, being reared and receiving a part of his education in his native county. After completing his education at Kendallville, Indiana, he was engaged in teaching and farming for several years, when he came to Grundy county and purchased his present farm, which he has continued to cultivate and improve. He owns one hundred and three acres of land under good cultivation, has erected a handsome residence and otherwise improved his land by substantial buildings. He was united in marriage, October 31, 1865, to Miss Ella F. Robinson, a native of Wayne county, Ohio. They have four children; namely, Ellis E., Howard N., Nellie E., and Bertha.

Mr. Longfellow has held the office of township clerk and also that of township trustee.

SETH MACY.

The subject of this sketch was born in North Carolina, April 23, 1831, and was reared and educated in his native State. In the spring of 1852, he went to Marshall county, Iowa, and became engaged in farming, remaining there until 1861, when he moved to Indiana, and the ensuing year went to Daviess county, Missouri. In the fall of 1865, he came to Grundy county. He has been principally engaged in farming, and has purchased a farm containing three hundred and twenty acres of land, well adapted to grain and stock-raising, and finely located.

Mr. Macy was married, while a resident of Daviess county, to Miss Mary A. Froman, of that county. Three children are the fruits of this union; viz., Franklin, Alpheus and Amy F.

WM. H. MILLER,

Station agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, at Hickory Creek. The subject of this sketch was born in Livingston county, Missouri, May 23, 1855. When he was about four years of age his parents moved to Grundy county, and here he was reared and educated. In the fall of 1874, he went to Arkansas where he remained two years, then went to Texas, remaining until 1881, when he returned to Grundy county and accepted the position he now holds, and which he has filled acceptably.

H. C. PARBERRY.

The subject of this sketch was born December 22, 1833, in Franklin county, Virginia. His parents moved to Barren county, Kentucky, when he was only one year old, and resided there until he had partly received his education. He then went to Macon county, Missouri, where he finished his education, and then engaged in farming for a number of years previous to his removal to Grundy county, in 1860. He has now been a resident of the county for over twenty years, and during that time has been principally engaged in farming. He owns nine hundred and twenty-three acres of land, which is under good cultivation and finely located.

Mr. Parberry was married, in Randolph county, Missouri, August 28, 1856, to Miss Mary E. Dunham, and by this union they have had one child, Mary E., now Mrs. Bleiet. Mrs. Parberry died June 22, 1857. January 1, 1860, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Rowland, of Macon county, Missouri. Twelve children have been born to them, five of whom are living; viz., Kittie A., Nancy D., George L., Martha E. and Jerry F.

WILLIAM PARKER

Is a native of Franklin county, Ohio. He was born September 12, 1837, and when about one year old his parents moved to Madison county, where he was reared and educated. In October, 1849, he went to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and continued that occupation until the spring of 1860, when he came to Grundy county. Soon after coming to the county he enlisted in the United States Army, July 3, 1861, in company D, of Merrill's Horse, and served three years. At the end of that time he became disabled, and received an honorable discharge, when he returned home, and since that time has been a resident of the county. He now cultivates one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, and confines his attention mainly to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Parker was married, in Livingston county, September 24, 1868, to Miss Annie E. Bennett. They have four children: Charles E., Edgar B., William W. and Eliza A.

C. W. PRICE

Is a native of Virginia, having been born in that State June 18, 1836. When he was six months old his parents brought him to Daviess county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. After completing his education he decided to engage in farming, and commenced his labors in this direction in Daviess county, and remained there until March, 1863. He then moved from that county to Grundy county, and located upon his present farm. He now owns three hundred and fifty acres of choice farming land, which he has brought to a fine state of cultivation, and has improved

and beautified by a fine residence and other buildings, which give evidence of thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Price was married, March 12, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Smith, of Grundy county. Four children have been born to them; namely, John E., Dellie M., George S. and Harley E.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS

Was born September 29, 1825, in the State of Ohio, where he spent the early part of his life. When nearly sixteen years of age he went to Indiana, where he completed his education and continued to reside, engaged in his chosen profession of farming, until the fall of 1856. At that time he left the State and moved to Missouri, settling in Grundy county, and continuing his labors as a farmer, where he has since resided, being principally engaged in cultivating his land and making permanent improvements upon his farm. He owns five hundred and five acres of land, which have the natural advantages of a fine location, etc., and have been highly improved and cultivated by years of labor, and which now afford a generous competence. Mr. Reynolds was married, September 26, 1850, in the State of Indiana, to Miss Martha Cory, a native of that State. They have had three children; namely, Nancy E., now Mrs. Martin; William E.; and John W., deceased.

J. D. RICE

Was born in Massachusetts, September 13, 1844, and was there reared and educated. After finishing his studies he went to Black Hawk county, Iowa, remaining there one year and then went to California with an ox train, by the overland route, being one of the first trains that crossed the plains. He engaged in mining operations and working at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1866 he returned to his native place and remained six months, when he came to Missouri and located in Grundy county, following his trade for several years, and in 1878 commenced farming. Since that time he has been largely engaged in stock and sheep-raising. He now has two hundred head of sheep and deals largely in stock. His farm contains four hundred and forty acres of land, all under improvement and good cultivation, and is in all respects one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Rice was married in Grundy county, September 24, 1868, to Miss Amanda L. Simms. They have three children; viz., Lela A., Earl L. and Francis D.

WILLIAM RICHARSON

Was born April 15, 1825, in the State of Kentucky, and was there reared and educated. He first commenced work in a woolen factory in his native county, and afterward continued the same labor on removing to Indiana in 1853. On coming to Grundy county in 1865 he became engaged in farming

and now cultivates one hundred and ten acres of land. This farm is well situated and improved by substantial buildings. Mr. Richarson was married in Kentucky, in October, 1835, to Miss Martha J. Patterson. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom are living; named, respectively, Alpheus M., Rufus A., Desdemona, Carrassia C., Alonzo O., and James A. William C., Nathaniel P. and Horace C., deceased.

HIRAM SMITH

Was born in February, 1813, in Pike county, Ohio. He there received his education, and after the completion of his studies began the labor of farming, which he continued until his removal to Indiana, in 1834. He remained in that State about four years, and at the end of that time decided to make Missouri his future home, and, coming to the State, located in Grundy county, in the fall of 1838. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has since cultivated and continued to improve, and his farm is now numbered among the finest of which the county can boast. Mr. Smith was married in Indiana, February 4, 1836, to Miss Hannah Ellis. They have had fourteen children, ten of whom are living; viz., Mary E., Elinor, Samuel, William W., Lilburn R., Hester A. R., Missouri, Rebecca, Hannah M., Henry B., and Edward H. Emmeline, Rose Ann and Hiram, deceased.

J. B. THOMPSON.

The parents of Mr. Thompson were natives of Kentucky, and resided in that State until 1838, when they moved to Grundy county and followed farming. Our subject was born in this county, April 4, 1839, and was reared and educated here, and chose to follow farming when he reached his majority. He now owns one hundred and ten acres of well improved land, which is finely situated both for farming and stock-raising. He was married, September 25, 1862, to Miss Mary J. Embry, and by this union they have three children; namely, Robert, Mary A. and Elizabeth.

M. D. L. TONCRAY

Is a native of Kentucky, born January 22, 1844. He was there reared and educated, and after completing his studies commenced farming and dealing in stock, continuing in both until the spring of 1870, when he moved to Missouri and located in Grundy county. He owns two hundred and fifteen acres of land under good cultivation, and has a fine residence surrounded by shade trees and evergreens. Aside from the occupation of farming he deals largely in horses and mules, and possesses some of the best thoroughbred stock in the county. Mr. Toneray is a man of good business qualifications, and manages his affairs in accordance with the strict rules of integrity. He was married in Daviess county, Missouri, May 21, 1872, to Miss Matilda E. McBrayer, a native of that county.

ELIJAH TURNER.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Grundy county, born April 30, 1843. His early education was begun and completed here, and here among old and familiar friends he has tilled his farm and made his home. During the war he enlisted, in August, 1861, in the Second Missouri cavalry, and served three years, when he received an honorable discharge from service. Since that time he has continued to cultivate and improve his farm, and now has forty acres under good cultivation. July 27, 1862, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Long, of Livingston county, Missouri. Four children are the fruits of this union; namely, John H., James T., Newton E. and Lillie M.

HENRY WHORTON

Was born January 1, 1856, in Sheridan county, Missouri. His parents moved to Grundy county when he was about fifteen years old, and he has been a resident of the county since that time. He has followed mercantile pursuits in connection with stock dealing and farming. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster of Hickory Creek, which office he now holds. Mr. Whorton has been twice married; first to Miss S. A. Neff, of Grundy county, by whom he had three children: Thomas, Jerry, and Eddie. Mrs. Whorton died September 22, 1873. January 22, 1876, he married Miss B. E. Bratton, of the same county. By this union they have three children; viz., Henry C., Wetzel and Glancy.

MRS. NANCY WILLIAMS.

Mrs. Williams was born in Kentucky, February 11, 1829. Her parents immigrated to Sheridan county when she was about two years of age, and she lived in that county until 1844, when she came to Grundy county in company with her parents, and has been a resident of the county since that time. She was married April 3, 1858, and is the mother of three children, whose names are, Mary E., Elizabeth A., and William. Her husband died February 21, 1862.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Was born in the State of Tennessee, on the 12th day of May, 1830. In early infancy his parents moved to Indiana, where he was reared and educated. When nineteen years of age he came to Grundy county, and has been a resident of the county since. He owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he has brought to a good state of cultivation. He has erected a handsome residence, nearly four miles southeast of Trenton, and has otherwise improved his farm. March 28, 1852, he married Miss Jane McAlpin, a native of Tennessee. By this marriage they had two children: Thomas A. and Sarah M. Mrs. Williams died February 22, 1879, after a short illness.







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